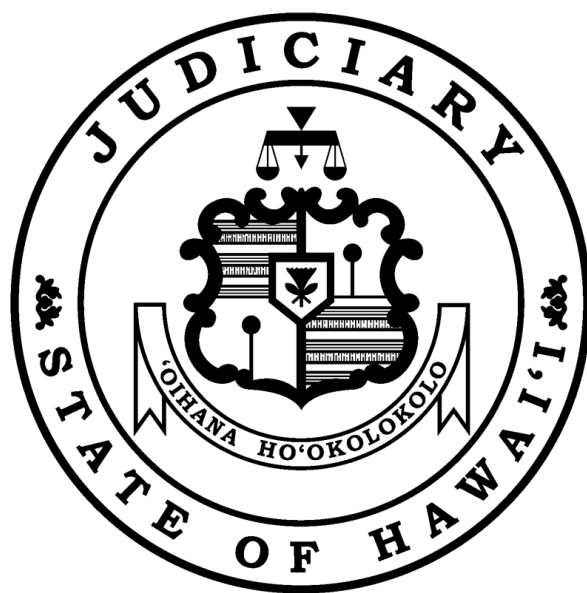


**REPORTS TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

SUBMITTED BY

THE JUDICIARY, STATE OF HAWAII



DECEMBER 2021

**REPORTS TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 709-906	2
Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability	
Act 26, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2020	6
Report of the Judiciary's Findings and Recommendations on the Effectiveness of Act 26, SLH 2020, Relating to the Administration of Justice	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 37-52.5	15
Report on Administratively Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary for FY 2021	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 37-47 and HRS § 37-___ (New Sections) as Amended by Act 87, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2021	33
Report on FY 2021 Non-General Fund Information, including program measures and cost element reports	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601.3.2	82
Report on FY 2021 Non-General Funds	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 291E-6.5	100
Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 571-46.4	108
Report on the Number of Complaints Against Court-Appointed Child Custody Evaluators	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 607-5.6	110
Report on the Parent Education Special Fund, including an accounting of all deposits into and expenditures from the fund	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601-3.6	115
Report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account, including an accounting of receipts of and expenditures from the account	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601-21	122
Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Monitoring Program, including data collected in accordance with section 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	

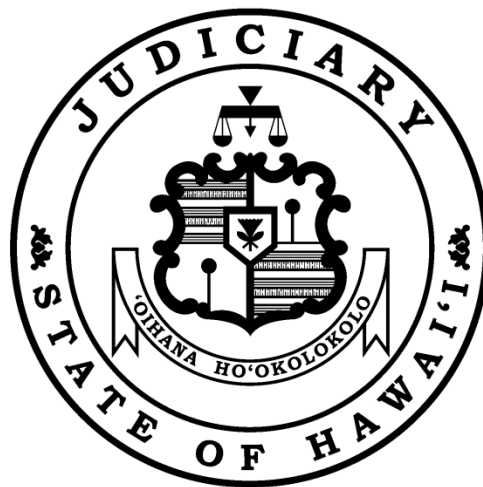
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 577-7.5	152
Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601-2	154
Report on FY 2021 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 607-5.7	164
Biennial Report on the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF)	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 614-3 (d)	189
Report on the Criminal Justice Research Institute	

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 19, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2020
HRS § 709-906**

A Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 19, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2020
HRS § 709-906**

A Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability

Effective January, 1, 2021, Act 19, SLH 2020 (Act 19), established a five-year pilot project “to strengthen state and county responses to domestic violence and increase offender accountability by” creating a petty misdemeanor abuse of family or household member offense, permitting a deferred acceptance of guilt plea for petty misdemeanor and misdemeanor abuse of family or household member charges, and requiring the Judiciary to report data on the project.

For regular sessions of 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, the Legislature required the Judiciary to submit a report on cases filed with the Judiciary involving offenses under section 709-906, Hawai'i Revised Statutes. The report is to include the number of cases, by category, that were dismissed, the number found not guilty, the number found guilty, and other outcomes. In the cases where domestic violence intervention or parenting classes were court ordered, the report shall include the number of cases by category, in which the program was completed or not completed as well as the consequences for failing to complete the program.

The table below reports the numbers by category: felony, misdemeanor, and petty misdemeanor.

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Petty Misdemeanor	All Cases
709-906 Cases Filed with the Judiciary 1/1/2021 – 6/30/2021	206	438	87	731
Pending Adjudication	128	245	36	409
Dismissed w/ Prejudice	7	24	2	33
Dismissed w/o Prejudice	51	60	19	130
Noelle Prosequi	11	44	12	67
Other Disposition	1	2	0	3
Plead Guilty	2	14	1	17
DVI Court Ordered	2	14	1	17
DVI Completed*	0	0	0	0
DVI Not Completed*	2	14	1	17
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Petty Misdemeanor	All Cases
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	1	1	0	2
Parenting Completed*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Not Completed*	1	1	0	2
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Finding of Guilt	2	12	0	14
DVI Court Ordered	2	12	0	14
DVI Completed*	0	0	0	
DVI Not Completed*	2	12	0	14
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	0	1	0	1
Parenting Completed*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Not Completed*	0	1	0	1
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
DAG	0	17	8	25
DVI Court Ordered	0	17	8	25
DVI Completed*	0	0	0	0
DVI Not Completed*	0	17	8	25
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Deferral Set Aside*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	0	6	3	9
Parenting Completed*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Not Completed*	0	6	3	9
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Deferral Set Aside*	0	0	0	0
DNC	0	3	5	8
DVI Court Ordered	0	2	5	7
DVI Completed*	0	0	0	
DVI Not Completed*	0	2	5	7
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Deferral Set Aside*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	0	0	0	0
Parenting Completed*	0	0	0	0

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Petty Misdemeanor	All Cases
Parenting Not Completed*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Deferral Set Aside*	0	0	0	0
No Contest	4	17	4	25
DVI Court Ordered	4	17	4	25
DVI Completed*	0	0	0	0
DVI Not Completed*	4	17	4	25
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	2	6	0	8
Parenting Completed*	0	0	0	0
Parenting Not Completed*	2	6	0	8
Resentenced to Probation*	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration*	0	0	0	0

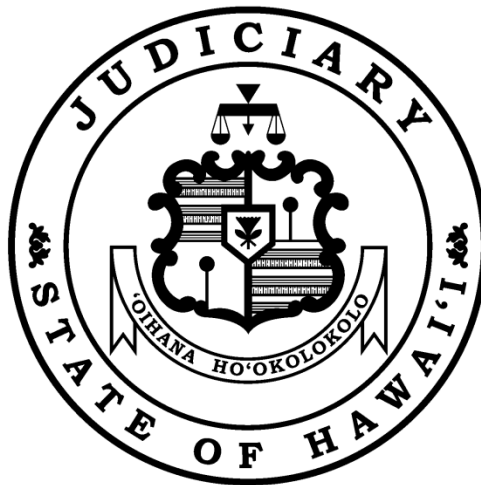
*Act 19 became effective on January 1, 2021, in the middle of the fiscal year, and all 709-906 cases filed from that date on are being tracked. This report covers cases that were filed and disposed during the six-month period between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021. As it can take about seven and a half to nine months to complete a domestic violence intervention program, a client could not complete it even if their cases was filed and disposed on the first business day of the year. We should expect to see completions in the next fiscal year report as well as any consequences if programming is not completed.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 26, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2020
PART III, SECTION 8**

**A Report of the Judiciary's Findings and Recommendations on the Effectiveness
of Act 26, SLH 2020, Relating to the Administration of Justice**



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 26, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2020
PART III, SECTION 8**

**A Report of the Judiciary's Findings and Recommendations on the Effectiveness
of Act 26, SLH 2020, Relating to the Administration of Justice**

This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to Act 26, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2020, Part III, Section 8, which requires the Judiciary, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney of each county, to submit a report to the legislature of its findings and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, on the effectiveness of Act 26.

Act 26, was signed into law on September 15, 2020. The Act:

- 1) amends the effect of finding a defendant charged with a petty misdemeanor not involving violence or attempted violence unfit to proceed;
- 2) amends the requirements for fitness determination hearings, court-appointed examiners, and examination reports;
- 3) authorizes the courts to enter into agreements to divert into residential, rehabilitative, and other treatment those defendants whose physical or mental disease, disorder, or defect is believed to have become or will become an issue in a judicial case;
- 4) amends the requirements for appointing qualified examiners to perform examinations for penal responsibility;
- 5) removes the time requirement for the ordering of the penal responsibility evaluation; and
- 6) requires the Judiciary, in consultation with county prosecutors, to report to the Legislature on the effectiveness of the Act in 2021, 2022, and 2023.

The genesis of Act 26 (2020) were collaborative discussions between the Judiciary and Department of Health (DOH) at a National Center for State Courts summit in May 2019 that pertained to improving the court and community response to those with mental illness.

Following this summit, the Judiciary, DOH, Department of Public Safety, and others planned and held a summit in Honolulu in late 2019. The Hawai'i summit, supported by the State Justice Institute and National Center for State Courts, included over 100 attendees representing the Judiciary, DOH, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Public Safety, the Federal Courts, the police departments from each county, Federal Probation, each county's office of the prosecuting attorney, the Office of the Public Defender, the Hawai'i Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, local

hospitals and health service providers, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and members of the Hawai'i State Legislature.

Before, during, and since the Hawai'i summit, stakeholders from across the state have been involved in efforts to improve this critical aspect of the justice system. Legislators have been tremendous leaders in this regard.

Also before, during, and since the Hawai'i summit, DOH and judges in the First Circuit identified specific improvements that may be most impactful--in the high volume district courts and even circuit courts, considering the high percentage of cases that involve mental illness.

Accordingly, throughout the 2020 legislative session, First Circuit judges and DOH leadership planned to initiate implementation of certain aspects of the bill that are more natural to begin on O'ahu, where certain DOH resources currently exist--namely, court-based examiners.

With this backdrop, with judges and others across the state eager to fully implement Act 26 as related resources become available in each community, with current and likely future budgetary challenges across the state, and with Act 26 being enacted into law about a year ago (enacted on September 15, 2020), the below reports on progress towards implementation and the effectiveness of Act 26 thus far.

Report of the First Circuit

A. Circuit Court

This is a report from the First Circuit Court on the effectiveness of the portions of the Act relevant to the Circuit Court caseload, specifically, items two through six on page one. Please refer to the District Court section below for comment on item one.

With respect to the elimination of the mandatory psychiatrist provision, at this time, in the First Circuit, we have 10 doctors (nine psychologists and one psychiatrist) on the DOH-certified list who are willing and able to take court appointments for the Chapter 704 examinations at the rate currently offered by the State. As of October 31, 2021, the Circuit Court has ordered two hundred and fourteen (214) Chapter 704 examinations for fitness, penal responsibility, conditional release, and/or discharge from conditional release in two hundred and seventy-four (274) total cases. Of the 214 examinations ordered, four (4) of them were situations where a one-panel was ordered as the case was a misdemeanor offense where the defendant had demanded a jury trial, and four (4) were instances where the parties requested a neuropsychological examination to assist the three panel doctors in their evaluations. As noted in last year's report, here in the First Circuit, the elimination of the psychiatrist requirement has alleviated the strain on the sole psychiatrist on the DOH-certified list. While we still try to assign our sole psychiatrist to three panel examinations wherein he has previously examined the defendant, as we continue to wean out the cases where a psychiatrist

was previously on the panel, the number assigned to the psychiatrist will decrease, resulting in fewer delays in the conducting of the examinations for that reason.

With respect to the effect of the Act on the timeliness of the reports, it should continue to be noted that due to the global pandemic, there have been significant delays in the reports over the last year for those defendants held in custody at the O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Hawai'i State Hospital (HSH). This is due to defendants being in quarantine as well as the limited appointment times for such evaluations.

With respect to the determination of the effectiveness of this amended provision on the integrity of the reports and the determinations to be made by the court under Chapter 704, the cases in the First Circuit have noted no problems with the reports and in some come cases, the reports may have in fact improved. Therefore, it appears that the elimination of the psychiatrist requirement has caused no significant impact on the integrity of the reports or on the Chapter 704 determinations made by the court.

With respect to the amendments made to section 704-407.5, allowing for agreements between the parties and the court to "divert the case into an evaluation of the defendant, treatment of the defendant, including residential or rehabilitation treatment," here in the First Circuit, there have been no cases diverted into residential, rehabilitative, or other treatment utilizing this provision and the court has not been presented with any requests nor agreements to divert applicable defendants into treatment under this provision. Approximately thirty-seven (37) cases were referred pre-trial to either drug court or mental health court since September 2020, but a number of these were referred as part of the terms and conditions of probation/deferment. The courts continue to refer such defendants to mental health court, drug court, and veterans' court on a regular basis. Further, defendants who are found not penally responsible are ordered into treatment with the DOH either in-patient or out-patient depending on the determination of dangerousness of the defendant. Finally, with respect to the amendment to section 704-407.5 permitting the appointment of either a one or three panel of examiners to determine penal responsibility for "C" felonies not involving violence, no one-examiner panels have been ordered for these types of cases.

We have consulted with the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney (DPA) for the City and County of Honolulu regarding the effectiveness of the changes to the statutory provisions relevant to the circuit court cases, and they have provided the following recommendations for the Legislature to consider: (1) expand the examination period for Act 26 cases to give defendants more time to receive treatment so they can be stabilized; and (2) grant judges the discretion to set a single return hearing in instances where a defendant has both an Act 26 case and a non-Act 26 case. The DPA's comments and recommendations are detailed further in the following section from the District Court.

B. District Court

This is a report from the First Circuit on the effectiveness of the portions of the Act relevant to the District Court caseload. Item one applies specifically to District Court cases and amends the effect of finding a defendant charged with a petty misdemeanor not involving violence or attempted violence unfit to proceed.

With respect to the diversion of defendants charged with a petty misdemeanor not involving violence or attempted violence from the criminal justice system, since the enactment into law of Act 26 on September 15, 2020, the District Court has ordered expedited fitness examination in 49 cases encompassing 89 criminal offenses.¹ In most of these cases, the court ordered expedited exams with a turn-around time of two days. For those defendants that were ultimately found to be unfit after a second “expedited exam” (within approximately ten days from initial appearance), 22 were discharged to the community and linked to services, 11 were civilly committed to the HSH, two remained at HSH on other charges, and six remained at OCCC on other charges. The median stay at HSH was eight days.

Eight defendants were found to be fit to proceed and the proceedings in their cases resumed on the regular trial track.

The following information was provided by the State of Hawai‘i Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division and is an estimate of the cost impact and health impact of Act 26 since its effective date:

- OCCC has saved approximately \$359,370.00 due to the reduced number of days (1815) defendants were incarcerated at their facility.
- HSH has saved approximately \$1,285,856.00 due to the reduced number of days (1144) that defendants were housed at their facility.
- Court Evaluation Branch has saved approximately \$15,000.00 due to the reduced hours (300) spent on conducting 1-panel examinations.
- Adult Client Services Branch has saved approximately one-hundred hours of estimated time spent on interviews and preparing documentation and record collection.
- Judiciary has saved countless hours of court time due to reduction in contested hearings challenging fitness to proceed.
- DPA and Office of the Public Defender has saved countless hours due to reduction in the time to prepare for and participate in contested hearings challenging fitness to proceed.
- 35 people were diverted from incarceration and linked to services.

The positive impact of Act 26 is clear and profound. Preventing non-violent offenders who suffer from a mental illness from serving extended terms of incarceration provides the best opportunity to extend case management services and peer specialist

¹ Twenty-eight of the defendants were homeless prior to arrest.

support. In order to expand the reach and effect of Act 26, the Legislature should consider modifying the Act to allow the retroactive application of the Act to defendants who have non-violent petty misdemeanors where proceedings were begun before the effective date of the Act. This is because some of the defendants will appear in court with a new charge that is subject to Act 26, but may not be able to take full advantage of the available treatment services offered because of the need to resolve the older, non-violent petty misdemeanors under the prior “restoration” model of 704-404. This delay and uncertainty in the disposition of prior non-violent petty misdemeanor charges that would otherwise qualify under Act 26, is an unnecessary obstacle for the defendant and results in additional costs for the DOH and the criminal justice system. All of which Act 26 was designed, in part, to reduce.

We have consulted with the DPA and they have this to report regarding the effectiveness of the changes to the statutory provisions:

I. Act 26 in Practice

The vast majority of Act 26 cases have been in District Court; we have seen very few in Circuit Court. Most Act 26 cases are dual diagnosis cases, i.e., the defendant has a mental health diagnosis coupled with a substance abuse issue. Dr. Amy Curtis, Administrator of the Adult Mental Health Division of the Department of Health, State of Hawai'i, has been working with the Hawai'i State Hospital to coordinate case management services and peer specialist support when a defendant is discharged from the Hawai'i State Hospital pursuant to Act 26. Dr. Curtis has provided anecdotal evidence to our Department, the Judiciary, and the Office of the Public Defender that case management and peer specialist support services greatly reduce recidivism when defendants participate in these services. These wraparound services have the potential to make a real difference in the lives of defendants.

II. Act 26's Strengths

Act 26 provides immediate intervention and treatment at the Hawai'i State Hospital. That being said, it does not give the hospital enough time to truly stabilize each defendant. In general, most clinical psychiatrists estimate that it takes between 60 to 90 days to stabilize a patient. This takes into consideration cases where defendants have a history of non-compliance in the community.

In addition, Act 26 is highly effective in cases where a defendant accepts case management and peer specialist support. Defendants who have case management and peer support are more likely to continue treatment and remain stable in the

community. Anecdotally there is a lower rate of recidivism with these defendants as compared to those defendants who refuse these services.

III. Act 26's Weaknesses

First, Act 26 does not provide enough time to truly stabilize defendants. According to our statistics, which are enclosed with this letter, only 11 of 49 defendants were found fit.² The cases where defendants were found fit fall into the following two categories: (1) defendants were under the influence of an intoxicant at the time; or (2) their exhibited behaviors were volitional. Of the eleven cases where defendants were found fit, only one defendant became fit after PRNs (medications given as needed to reduce agitation and dangerousness) were administered.

Second, a defendant's participation in treatment is purely voluntary. There is no incentive for defendants to participate in treatment. If they do not participate in treatment, their case will be dismissed by operation of law. If they do participate, they could subject themselves to legal jeopardy by becoming fit.

Finally, Act 26 works best in only one scenario: when defendant is in custody for a single or multiple non-violent petty misdemeanor(s). If a defendant has an Act 26 case and another violent case (i.e., Assault in the Third Degree), the defendant would need to be examined twice because the nature and scope of examinations differ between an Act 26 case and a non-Act 26 case. However, there are separate return dates for these examinations, with the Act 26 examination having a much tighter deadline (two or nine days), compared to non-Act 26 examinations which have a 30-day deadline. Judges currently do not have discretion to set a single return hearing for these dual examinations and cases are being dismissed under Act 26 before the non-Act 26 examinations have finished.

IV. Recommendations

The Department has two recommendations for the Legislature to consider: (1) expanding the examination period for Act 26 cases to give defendants more time to receive treatment so they can be stabilized; and (2) grant judges the discretion to set a single return hearing in instances where a defendant has both an Act 26 case and a non-Act 26 case.

² The DPA letter, dated November 10, 2021, can be made available upon request.

The DPA's recommendation to expand the examination period to provide additional time to receive treatment to "stabilize" the defendant would be a move toward competence restoration treatment. This is not advisable because it is exactly what Act 26 was designed, in part, to avoid due to the fact that it delays linking these individuals to services and places an unnecessary burden on the HSH.

The DPA's second recommendation to grant judges the discretion to set a single return hearing for defendants with both Act 26 and non-Act 26 cases is moot as judges have always had the discretion to do so when warranted. Many times, the Act 26 case is resolved expeditiously as a practical matter so that defendant can: (1) be offered and linked to services as soon as possible; (2) to prevent the unnecessary delay in the final resolution of non-violent petty misdemeanor cases; and (3) to comply with the time limitations of Act 26.

Report of the Second Circuit

As indicated above, before and during the 2020 legislative session that culminated in Act 26, those involved planned to initiate implementation of certain aspects of the bill that are more natural to begin on O'ahu, where certain DOH resources currently exist--namely, court-based examiners. Moreover, existing resource challenges such as community treatment locations and providers across the tri-isle Maui County have precluded full implementation of Act 26. Nevertheless, the Second Circuit has a robust approach to assist and address those with mental health challenges who interact with the criminal justice system, and the Second Circuit continuously seeks to leverage existing and potential resources to improve its approach. Per this statute and for purposes of this report, we have conferred with the Office of the Maui County Prosecuting Attorney and it agrees.

Report of the Third Circuit

Implementation of a case management program to assess and treat individuals with mental health issues in the Third Circuit has commenced. In March of 2021, the Chief Judge for the Third Circuit and judges in the First Circuit began discussing procedures that were successfully employed in implementing the same program on O'ahu. Planned objectives were established, but delayed due to the pandemic. Representatives from the DOH and the judges in the Third Circuit collaborated in formal meetings to implement the legislative mandates in Act 26. To this end, a two (2)-hour formal training was presented by the DOH via Zoom to the judges in the Third Circuit on July 22, 2021.

The legislative objective of diverting mentally ill defendants to DOH stabilization units island-wide has been established as a primary goal. Included in this vision is the implementation of expedited fitness examinations. Originally, there had only been one (1) stabilization center on the island of Hawai'i. That unit, "Palekana," is a short-term, eight (8)-bed stabilization unit located in Hilo. As a reserve unit, there is also a licensed crisis center in Hilo with eight (8) beds.

In September 2021, the DOH opened a stabilization center located in Kealahou with eight (8) beds. Meetings and consultations continued between the DOH and the Third Circuit through October and November 2021.

Consultations with the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's Office for the County of Hawai'i have occurred and steps are being taken to establish procedures diverting non-violent petty misdemeanor defendants to rehabilitative and other treatment centers starting in 2022. These diversions are to happen without any referral to the courts, where appropriate. Further consultations with the prosecutors and the police are planned throughout the coming year.

Report of the Fifth Circuit

As indicated above, before and during the 2020 legislative session that culminated in Act 26, those involved planned to initiate implementation of certain aspects of the bill that are more natural to begin on O'ahu, where certain DOH resources currently exist--namely, court-based examiners. Moreover, existing resource challenges such as community treatment locations and providers across Kaua'i County have precluded full implementation of Act 26. Nevertheless, the Fifth Circuit has a robust approach to assist and address those with mental health challenges who interact with the criminal justice system, and the Fifth Circuit continuously seeks to leverage existing and potential resources to improve its approach.

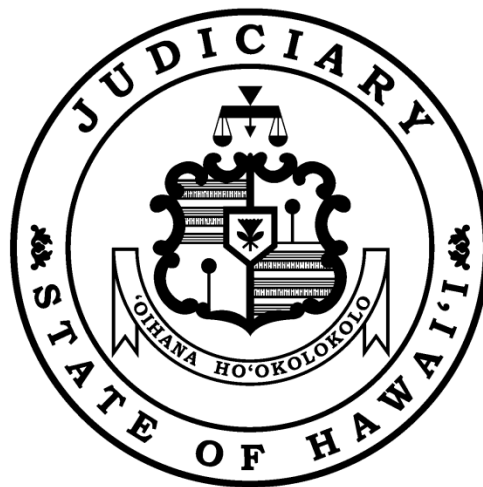
This concludes the report of the Judiciary, submitted pursuant to Act 26, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2020, Part III, Section 8.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 37-52.5

**A Report on Administratively-Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary
for FY 2021**



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 37-52.5

**A Report on Administratively-Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary
for FY 2021**

Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) section 37-52.5 requires expending departments or agencies to submit a report to the Legislature of newly administratively-established accounts or funds. In addition, each department or agency, at least twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session, shall submit a report to the Legislature that includes the following: (1) a list of all administratively-established accounts or funds; and (2) all revenues, expenditures, encumbrances, and ending balances of each account or fund.

The following is a list of administratively-established accounts and funds for the Judiciary for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021:

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-52.5							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221) - NEW</u> This grant supports state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events and to prepare the Nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. This grant program funds a range of activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration across all core capabilities and mission areas.	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) (6 U.S.C. 603), HSGP Program is The Department of Homeland Security Appropriation Act, 2020, (Public Law 115-31)	Intermediate Court of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Program - Data COVID (S-222) - NEW</u> This grant is used to address needs stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency to ensure the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of children are met in a timely and complete manner and be administered through courts and State and local child welfare agencies collaborating and jointly planning including collecting and sharing of all relevant data and information to ensure those outcomes.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
<u>State Access and Visitation Program (S-223)</u> This 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	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-52.5							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224) - NEW This grant program is used to continue to support the electronic citation pilot programs on Oahu and Maui with purchase of electronic citation user licenses, issue tracking software and Kofax services. The funds will also be used to cover travel-related expenses for representatives from the Second Circuit to attend eCitation Subcommittee meetings on Oahu.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST) Act, Part 23 CFR Part 1300, Public Law 114-94</p>	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	56,776	56,776	-	-
<p>Judicial Training (S-225) - NEW This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.</p>	Highway Safety Act of 1998, as amended, 23 US Code 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) - NEW This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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.</p>	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	First Circuit Court	-	9,320	9,320	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-52.5							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p><u>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) - NEW</u> This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the Access and Visitation (AV) program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	73,401	73,401	-	-
<p><u>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228) – NEW</u> This grant provides 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 Program Improvement Plan (PIP) as a result of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR).</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-

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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Court Improvement Training Program (S-229) - NEW This grant allows the opportunity 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-230) - NEW This grant provides the ability 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	-	-	-	-	-
Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231) - NEW This grant program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, and units of local government to implement and enhance the operations of adult drug courts and veterans treatment courts. The Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA) allows award recipients to implement or enhance the most appropriate drug court model to accommodate the needs and available resources of their jurisdictions. The focus is to reduce opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse.	FY20 (BJA - Drug Courts) 34 USC 10611; Pub. L. No. 116-93, 133 Stat 2317, 2409	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-52.5							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) 2020 (S-232) - NEW</u> This 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NCHIP Project III (S-240)</u> This 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.	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	27,995	27,995	-	-
<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	-	2,614	2,614	-	-

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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p><u>Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Area Modification Project (S-242)</u> This grant program aims to modify the TRO Unit interview room and waiting area at the Circuit Court, Honolulu location, to provide a safe and secure space where domestic violence victims on O'ahu complete TRO applications and wait for a decision on the application. The TRO Unit modifications will include modular walls that will go up to the ceiling to provide privacy during TRO interviews and modifications to open up and furnish the area to provide a separate, secure waiting area for petitioners.</p>	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, Title XXIII, Subtitle B, codified at 32 U.S.C. 20101	Family Court, First Circuit	-	50,231	50,231	-	-
<p><u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records & Warrants (S-245)</u> The grant focuses on properly equipping the Judiciary's Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) in the First Circuit and Second Circuit to continue to receive and process electronic citations. Also, this grant enables the Judiciary's TVB for the First Circuit Rural Courts to establish access to the e-citation system, thereby reducing paper transport delays and increasing accuracy of data entry, and further reduce the delays in arrival times seen with paper citations.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST) Act, Part 23 CFR Part 1300, Public Law 114-94</p>	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	355	507	152	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246)</u> This grant focuses on building the 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	-	229,620	229,620	-	-
<u>DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247)</u> This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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	-	20	-	-	-
<u>Courthouse Security (S-248)</u> This grant is to install Phase II of a comprehensive camera surveillance and recording system at Ali'iolani Hale (Supreme Court) and the Kapuaiwa 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	-	59,847	59,847	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Court Improvement - Basic Program (S-253) This grant provides 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	-	12,753	12,753	-	-
Court Improvement - Training Program (S-254) This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	33,332	33,332	-	-
Court Improvement - Data Program (S-255) This grant provides the ability 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	-	67,500	67,500	-	-

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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p>ICIS Management Information System (S-258) This grant funds the addition to 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.</p>	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 34 US Code 10131	First Circuit Court	-	29,000	29,000	-	-
<p>Addressing DV Statewide (S-259) This grant provides the opportunity to develop, enhance, strengthen prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The first goal of this project is to increase the knowledge of Family Court judges by supporting the three-day Statewide Family Court Symposium in 2019. The second goal is to revise the Hawai'i Batterers Intervention Program Standards.</p>	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	-	3,375	3,375	-	-

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<p>Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (S-260) This grant will assist the Security Division of the Courts to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The FY 2019 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.</p>	<p>Title Homeland Security Act of 2002 , Public Law 107-296</p> <p>Title Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-6)</p>	<p>Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts</p>	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267) - NEW This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to the COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts to address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts.</p>	<p>The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")</p>	<p>Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts</p>	-	745,335	745,335	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p><u>DWI Court Program, First Circuit (S-275)</u> This grant provides offenders with comprehensive court-supervised treatment opportunities and resources to successfully complete rehabilitation with the goal to reduce individual recidivism rates, reduce societal financial burdens, and protect the community. It is a voluntary program for non-violent offenders, who have been assessed by a healthcare professional as having a substance use disorder diagnosis.</p>	136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	District Court, First Circuit	-	9,158	9,158	-	-
<p><u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278) - NEW</u> This grant aims to provide continued support for three major efforts to address DV across the State: 1) DV 101: The Fundamentals of DV, 2) The 2020 Family Court Symposium (Symposium), and 3) The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS).</p>	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994,	Family Court, First Circuit	-	9,199	9,199	-	-
<p><u>Judicial Education - Judicial Training (S-282)</u> This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.</p>	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	3,061	3,061	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p>Hawaii State Judiciary CESF - Phase 2 (S-283) - NEW This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts, address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts. The Judiciary identified technology hardware, air purifiers, personal protective equipment (PPE) face masks, and acrylic/polycarbonate barriers as the priority areas for the CESF Phase 2 funding.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	85,675	85,675	-	-
<p>State Access and Visitation Program FY20 (S-284) This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the AV program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,333	33,333	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p>State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285) - NEW This grant provides 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.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	67,473	67,473	-	-
<p>State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286) - NEW This grant allows the opportunity to increase child welfare expertise within the legal community and facilitate cross-training opportunities among agencies, tribes, courts, and other key stakeholders.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	8,190	8,190	-	-
<p>State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) S-287) - NEW This grant provides the ability to facilitate state court data collection and analysis and promote data sharing between state courts, child welfare agencies, and tribes.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	32,500	32,500	-	-

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<u>Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290) - NEW</u> This grant aims to assist self-represented victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to understand their legal options and assert their rights, as well as to provide training and technical assistance for victim advocates and child welfare workers about critical civil legal issues.	34 U.S.C. § 12464 (OVW-JFF)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	24,903	24,903	-	-
<u>Supreme Court Bar Examination Fund (T-901)</u> This fund continues to serve the purpose for which it was created, which is to account for filing fees collected from individual who are applying to take the Hawaii Bar Examination. Expenditures include costs associated with the administration of biannual bar examinations such as purchasing exam materials, rental of software and hardware for non-standard test accommodations, rent for the test facility, hiring an electrician to provide power in the laptop test room, court reporters, transcription fees, and security at the exam site. The fund expenditures also include providing for staff to travel to grading workshops and conferences, as well as other expenses incidental to the administration of the examination.	Supreme Court, Section 1.4	SC	499,738	116,808	144,000	-	-
<u>Detention Home Donations (T-902)</u> This fund was established to deposit donated funds from the public/community and is used to purchase clothes and personal items for the juveniles at the Detention Home. This fund is also used to purchase gifts for the juveniles at Christmas.	Public Law 8915,656564 (highway Safety Aur fa 1966)	Family Court, First Circuit	15,167	489	-	-	-
<u>Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905)</u> This account was established to document transactions for donations to the Family Courts Juvenile Monetary Restitution Program.	N/A	Juvenile Client Services Branch, Intake and Probation Section, First Circuit	40,426	-	-	-	-

<p>Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918) This account was established to temporarily hold reimbursements (i.e., overpayments), pending transfer to the State of Hawaii.</p>	N/A	State of Hawaii	7,631	-	300	-	-
<p>Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960) This account was established for salaries of five temporaries, 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.</p>	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	-	-	-	-
<p>Historic Preservation Grant (Ali'iolani Hale) (T-968) This grant provides for repairs to the entryway to the Judiciary Building, the historic Ali'iolani Hale, including removing lead paint, repairing plaster columns, repainting the main entryway, and items related to the security screening and signage.</p>	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) VII (T-969) This grant supports replication of the JDAI and coordinates the implementation of the JDAI's eight core strategies in Hawaii. 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.</p>	N/A	Statewide Judiciary-Family Courts	13,595	-	-	-	-
<p>Hawaii State Judiciary - COVID-19 Citations (T-970) As of August 2020, HPD had issued and submitted to the District Court of the First Circuit approximately forty-four thousand (44,000) COVID-19 Citations. This grant covers the overtime expenses incurred by the Judiciary to process the influx of Covid-19 citations.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	First Circuit Court	-	139,965	139,965	-	-

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Innovations Initiative Management Training (T-971) This grant is to develop and deliver two courses of the Institute for Court Management (ICM) Certified Court Manager (CCM) and Certified Court Executive (CCE) program to Hawai'i judicial officers and court personnel. This project is part of the Judiciary's Innovations Initiative aimed at advancing its leadership team to achieve the Judiciary's goals and objectives.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
MOA Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division & Judiciary (T-972) This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$200,000/year for a period of three years (10/01/19 - 09/30/22) to continue operation of the Driving While Impaired Court Program. The funding of this MOA is to cover for the cost of two full-time positions (DWI Court Coordinator & DWI Court Case Manager) that are required to maintain the operation of the program.	N/A	District Court, First Circuit	58,406	203,459	200,000	-	-
Cash and Short-Term Cash Investments Held in Trust Outside of the State Treasury (Agency Fund - T-999) Trust and agency funds are used to account for assets held by the Judiciary in a trustee or agency capacity. These include expendable trust funds that account for cash collected and expended by the Judiciary for designated purposes, and agency funds that account for the receipts and disbursements of various amounts collected by the Judiciary on behalf of others as their agent.	Section 40-81, Hawaii Revised Statutes	Admin, SC, CC1, CC2, CC3, CC5	84,246,283	61,984,055	66,780,299	-	-
Rental Trust Fund 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	553,952	293,223	556,454	-	-

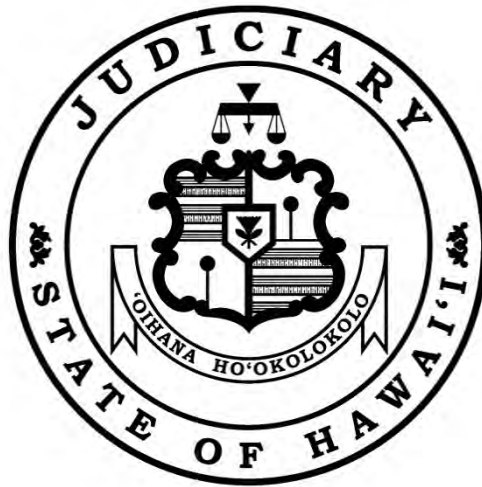
Note:
1) Bond Conveyance or Other Related Bond Obligations, Bond Proceeds, Certificates of Deposit, Escrow Accounts, and Other Investments are not applicable to the Judiciary.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**HRS § 37-47 and HRS § 37-__ (New Sections)
AS AMENDED BY ACT 87, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2021**

A Report on FY 2021 Non-General Funds



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

October 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION
ON HRS § 37-47 and HRS § 37-__ (New Sections)
AS AMENDED BY ACT 87, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2021**

Report on FY 2021 Non-General Funds

The following report is respectfully submitted in accordance with HRS § 37-47 and HRS § 37-__ (new sections), as amended by Act 87, SLH 2021, requiring a report of each non-general fund account, including but not limited to:

Reporting of non-general fund information

- (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 that 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 that 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.

Non-general fund program measures reports

- (1) A statement of its objectives;
- (2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years;
- (3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed;
- (4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years;
- (5) A brief description of the activities encompassed;
- (6) The program size indicators; and
- (7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years.

Non-general fund cost element reports

- (1) Budget details by cost element; and
- (2) Non-general fund names and account codes for each item or object code.

SECTION 37-47, HAWAI'I REVISED STATUTES
Reporting of Non-General Fund Information

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221) - NEW</u> This grant supports state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events and to prepare the Nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. This grant program funds a range of activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration across all core capabilities and mission areas.	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) (6 U.S.C. 603), HSGP Program is The Department of Homeland Security Appropriation Act, 2020, (Public Law 115-31)	Intermediate Court of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Program - Data COVID (S-222) - NEW</u> This grant is used to address needs stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency to ensure the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of children are met in a timely and complete manner and be administered through courts and State and local child welfare agencies collaborating and jointly planning including collecting and sharing of all relevant data and information to ensure those outcomes.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
<u>State Access and Visitation Program (S-223)</u> This 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	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224) - NEW This grant program is used to continue to support the electronic citation pilot programs on Oahu and Maui with purchase of electronic citation user licenses, issue tracking software and Kofax services. The funds will also be used to cover travel-related expenses for representatives from the Second Circuit to attend eCitation Subcommittee meetings on Oahu.	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	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	56,776	56,776	-	-
Judicial Training (S-225) - NEW This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.	Highway Safety Act of 1998, as amended, 23 US Code 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) - NEW This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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	-	9,320	9,320	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) - NEW</u> This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the Access and Visitation (AV) program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	73,401	73,401	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228) - NEW</u> This grant provides 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 Program Improvement Plan (PIP) as a result of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR).	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Training Program (S-229) - NEW</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Court Improvement Data Program (S-230) - NEW</u> This grant provides the ability 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231) - NEW</u> This grant program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, and units of local government to implement and enhance the operations of adult drug courts and veterans treatment courts. The Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA) allows award recipients to implement or enhance the most appropriate drug court model to accommodate the needs and available resources of their jurisdictions. The focus is to reduce opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse.	FY20 (BJA · Drug Courts) 34 USC 10611; Pub. L. No. 116-93, 133 Stat 2317, 2409	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
<u>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) 2020 (S-232) - NEW</u> This 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NCHIP Project III (S-240)</u> This 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.	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	27,995	27,995	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (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	-	2,614	2,614	-	-
<u>Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Area Modification Project (S-242)</u> This grant program aims to modify the TRO Unit interview room and waiting area at the Circuit Court, Honolulu location, to provide a safe and secure space where domestic violence victims on O'ahu complete TRO applications and wait for a decision on the application. The TRO Unit modifications will include modular walls that will go up to the ceiling to provide privacy during TRO interviews and modifications to open up and furnish the area to provide a separate, secure waiting area for petitioners.	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, Title XXIII, Subtitle B, codified at 32 U.S.C. 20101	Family Court, First Circuit	-	50,231	50,231	-	-
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records & Warrants (S-245)</u> The grant focuses on properly equipping the Judiciary's Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) in the First Circuit and Second Circuit to continue to receive and process electronic citations. Also, this grant enables the Judiciary's TVB for the First Circuit Rural Courts to establish access to the e-citation system, thereby reducing paper transport delays and increasing accuracy of data entry, and further reduce the delays in arrival times seen with paper citations.	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	355	507	152	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246)</u> This grant focuses on building the 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	-	229,620	229,620	-	-
<u>DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247)</u> This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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	-	20	-	-	-
<u>Courthouse Security (S-248)</u> This grant is to install Phase II of a comprehensive camera surveillance and recording system at Ali'iolani Hale (Supreme Court) and the Kapuwaiwa 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	-	59,847	59,847	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Court Improvement - Basic Program (S-253)</u> This grant provides 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	-	12,753	12,753	-	-
<u>Court Improvement - Training Program (S-254)</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	33,332	33,332	-	-
<u>Court Improvement - Data Program (S-255)</u> This grant provides the ability 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	-	67,500	67,500	-	-
<u>ICIS Management Information System (S-258)</u> This grant funds the addition to 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	-	29,000	29,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Addressing DV Statewide (S-259)</u> This grant provides the opportunity to develop, enhance, strengthen prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The first goal of this project is to increase the knowledge of Family Court judges by supporting the three-day Statewide Family Court Symposium in 2019. The second goal is to revise the Hawai'i Batterers Intervention Program Standards.	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	-	3,375	3,375	-	-
<u>Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (S-260)</u> This grant will assist the Security Division of the Courts to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The FY 2019 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.	Title Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296 Title Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-6)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267) - NEW</u> This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to the COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts to address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	745,335	745,335	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>DWI Court Program, First Circuit (S-275)</u> This grant provides offenders with comprehensive court-supervised treatment opportunities and resources to successfully complete rehabilitation with the goal to reduce individual recidivism rates, reduce societal financial burdens, and protect the community. It is a voluntary program for non-violent offenders, who have been assessed by a healthcare professional as having a substance use disorder diagnosis.	136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	District Court, First Circuit	-	9,158	9,158	-	-
<u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278) - NEW</u> This grant aims to provide continued support for three major efforts to address DV across the State: 1) DV 101: The Fundamentals of DV, 2) The 2020 Family Court Symposium (Symposium), and 3) The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS).	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994,	Family Court, First Circuit	-	9,199	9,199	-	-
<u>Judicial Education - Judicial Training (S-282)</u> This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	3,061	3,061	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Hawaii State Judiciary CESF - Phase 2 (S-283) - NEW</u> This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts, address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts. The Judiciary identified technology hardware, air purifiers, personal protective equipment (PPE) face masks, and acrylic/polycarbonate barriers as the priority areas for the CESF Phase 2 funding.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	85,675	85,675	-	-
<u>State Access and Visitation Program FY20 (S-284)</u> This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the AV program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,333	33,333	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285) - NEW</u> This grant provides 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	-	67,473	67,473	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286) - NEW</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	8,190	8,190	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) S-287) - NEW</u> This grant provides the ability 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>Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290) - NEW</u> This grant aims to assist self-represented victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to understand their legal options and assert their rights, as well as to provide training and technical assistance for victim advocates and child welfare workers about critical civil legal issues.	34 U.S.C. § 12464 (OVW-JFF)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	24,903	24,903	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Judiciary Computer System Special Fund (S-315) This fund provides 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	2,504,834	3,933,566	5,033,541	-	222,785
Driver Education Training Fund (S-320) This fund coordinates and administers 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	1,118,642	2,326,105	2,781,731	-	95,260
Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (S-322) This fund provides civil legal services to indigent parties.	Act 121/98 Act 131/01	Indigent parties involved in civil litigation	547,246	1,111,293	1,189,731	-	-
Parent Education Special Fund (S-325) This fund supports programs 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	302,738	20,350	119,727	-	1,500
Probation Services Special Fund (S-327) This fund is used to monitor, enforce, and collect fees, fines, restitution and other monetary obligations owed by defendants.	706-649, HRS	Probation Services	366,822	226,876	399,150	-	6,115
Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (S-340) This account is 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	114,263	311,720	329,561	-	35,608

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Supreme Court Law Library Revolving Fund (S-350) This fund is used 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	12,556	4,199	3,264	-	-
Court Interpreting Services Revolving Fund (S-352) This fund is used 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	36,684	400	275	-	-
Coronavirus Relief Fund (S-370) - NEW For necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) between March 1, 2020, to December 30, 2020.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Statewide Judiciary	-	947,359	947,359	-	-
Supreme Court Bar Examination Fund (T-901) This fund continues to serve the purpose for which it was created, which is to account for filing fees collected from individual who are applying to take the Hawaii Bar Examination. Expenditures include costs associated with the administration of biannual bar examinations such as purchasing exam materials, rental of software and hardware for non-standard test accommodations, rent for the test facility, hiring an electrician to provide power in the laptop test room, court reporters, transcription fees, and security at the exam site. The fund expenditures also include providing for staff to travel to grading workshops and conferences, as well as other expenses incidental to the administration of the examination.	Supreme Court, Section 1.4	SC	499,738	116,808	144,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Detention Home Donations (T-902)</u> This fund was established to deposit donated funds from the public/community and is used to purchase clothes and personal items for the juveniles at the Detention Home. This fund is also used to purchase gifts for the juveniles at Christmas.	Public Law 8915,656564 (highway Safety Aur fa 1966)	Family Court, First Circuit	15,167	489	-	-	-
<u>Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905)</u> This account was established to document transactions for donations to the Family Courts Juvenile Monetary Restitution Program.	N/A	Juvenile Client Services Branch, Intake and Probation Section, First Circuit	40,426	-	-	-	-
<u>Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918)</u> This account was established to temporarily hold reimbursements (i.e., overpayments), pending transfer to the State of Hawaii.	N/A	State of Hawaii	7,631	-	300	-	-
<u>Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960)</u> This account was 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	-	-	-	-
<u>Historic Preservation Grant (Ali'iolani Hale) (T-968)</u> This grant provides for repairs to the entryway to the Judiciary Building, the historic Ali'iolani Hale, including removing lead paint, repairing plaster columns, repainting the main entryway, and items related to the security screening and signage.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) VII (T-969) This grant supports replication of the JDAI and coordinates the implementation of the JDAI's eight core strategies in Hawaii. 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.	N/A	Statewide Judiciary- Family Courts	13,595	-	-	-	-
Hawaii State Judiciary - COVID-19 Citations (T-970) As of August 2020, HPD had issued and submitted to the District Court of the First Circuit approximately forty-four thousand (44,000) COVID-19 Citations. This grant covers the overtime expenses incurred by the Judiciary to process the influx of Covid-19 citations.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	First Circuit Court	-	139,965	139,965	-	-
Innovations Initiative Management Training (T-971) This grant is to develop and deliver two courses of the Institute for Court Management (ICM) Certified Court Manager (CCM) and Certified Court Executive (CCE) program to Hawai'i judicial officers and court personnel. This project is part of the Judiciary's Innovations Initiative aimed at advancing its leadership team to achieve the Judiciary's goals and objectives.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	15,000	15,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
MOA Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division & Judiciary (T-972) This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$200,000/year for a period of three years (10/01/19 - 09/30/22) to continue operation of the Driving While Impaired Court Program. The funding of this MOA is to cover for the cost of two full-time positions (DWI Court Coordinator & DWI Court Case Manager) that are required to maintain the operation of the program.	N/A	District Court, First Circuit	58,406	203,459	200,000	-	-
Cash and Short-Term Cash Investments Held In Trust Outside of the State Treasury (Agency Fund - T-999) Trust and agency funds are used to account for assets held by the Judiciary in a trustee or agency capacity. These include expendable trust funds that account for cash collected and expended by the Judiciary for designated purposes, and agency funds that account for the receipts and disbursements of various amounts collected by the Judiciary on behalf of others as their agent.	Section 40-81, Hawaii Revised Statutes	Admin, SC, CC1, CC2, CC3, CC5	54,246,283	61,984,055	66,780,299	-	-
Rental Trust Fund 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	553,952	293,223	556,454	-	-

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.

**SECTION 37-___, HAWAI'I REVISED STATUTES
Non-General Fund Program Measures Report**

Name of Fund/Account	Driver Education Training Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF)	Special Fund
Appropriation Symbol	S-320
Program ID/Title	JUD 310
Law Authorizing Fund/Account	H.R.S Sec. 286G-2
Year Fund/Account Created	1974

Background Information:

On September 9, 1966, the United States Congress adopted the Highway Safety Act of 1966. The Act established a coordinated nationwide highway safety program by providing financial assistance to States which adopted accelerated highway traffic safety programs. The Act was motivated primarily by the growing public concern over the rising number of traffic fatalities in the United States. The Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 required that a highway safety program must be self-sustaining and the program must be approved by the Secretary of Transportation. The program design was to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries and property damage resulting from traffic violations.

The State of Hawai'i established the Driver Education and Training Fund, through the Hawai'i Revised Statute 286G-2, to meet the federal mandate. The funds collected were to be used as matching funds for grants received from the Federal Government for highway safety projects coordinated by the Hawai'i State Department of Transportation. The Judiciary, Division of Driver Education (DDE), furnishes matching funds to implement the Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Safety Office, Highway Safety Program.

The State of Hawai'i Legislature approved the Hawai'i Highway Safety Act of 1967. Through this act the DDE was established. The mission of the program was to create a safer environment for all motorist and pedestrians.

The first driver improvement course was conducted on June 26, 1968 and was made up of 12 students. The first Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Counter Attack Course was conducted in 1974.

In 2019, the National Center of Health Statistics found that injuries were a major public health problem in the State of Hawai'i. Injuries were ranked as the 4th leading cause of death. The study indicated, between 2015-2019, Motor Vehicle Crash, Occupant, attributed to 257 deaths, Motor Vehicle Crash involving Pedestrians attributed to 166 deaths, and Motor Vehicle Crash involving Motorcyclist attributed for 123 deaths.

Today, the DDE services an average of 3,000 students annually. The DDE has statewide offices located on each of the islands. The office includes: Hilo Driver Education, Kona Driver Education, Kaua'i Driver Education, Maui Driver Education, and Oahu Driver Education.

The DDE is a member of the State Highway Safety Council. The DDE adopts the Vision Zero Action Plan to Reduce Traffic Fatalities to Zero. Its commitment is to educate offenders on recognizing the hazard, understanding the defense, and act correctly in time; the importance of Child Passenger Restraint for the safety of our children and family members; and help first time drunk drivers recognize the fatal effects of drinking and driving.

The driver education instructors use evidence based, motivational prevention, intervention and pre-treatment course materials specifically designed for people who make high risk choices. The instructors counsel and teach offenders how and why they need to change drinking and drug use behaviors by changing beliefs and attitudes. The program uses guest speakers from American Medical Response (AMR), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Victims, and Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA), to show the negative effects of driving under the influence of substances.

(1) A statement of its objectives:

The DDE has two (2) objectives: 1) The funds collected in the Driver Education and Training Fund are to be used as matching funds for grants received from the Federal Government for highways safety projects coordinated with the Hawai'i State Department of Transportation; and 2) Provide traffic offenders counseling and formal driver education instructional classes, and educate the public about safe driving.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

- (1) Number of offenders referred to DDE: 2,800
- (2) Number of students enrolled into classes: 3,100
- (3) Number of students completing classes: 2,300
- (4) Provide 100% match of grant funds for Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs

Note: In 2020, there were 2,756 referrals to the DDE; 3,071 students enrolled in its classes; and 2,250 students that completed the classes. In 2019, there were 4,477 referrals; 4,888 students enrolled; and 3,582 students completing classes. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic crisis has been and is still affecting many facets of people's everyday life. With so much still being unknown about the virus, it is very difficult to determine the ensuing six fiscal years at this time.

(3) Measure by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed:

The DDE will measure the program effectiveness by students that comply with counseling and instructional class requirements and matching of grant funds for Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

1. Increase student compliance to driver education classes;
2. Increase public awareness through certified car seat installation; and
3. Provide 100% matching of funds for Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs.

Please also see note in (2), above.

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

Child Passenger Restraint Course:

All Driver Education Assistant (DEA) instructors are certified by the National Child Passenger Safety Board as Child Passenger Technicians. Our Kona Driver Education Assistant is a Child Passenger Instructor. The law requires that the course be four (4) hours and the curriculum was designed by the educational officers of the DDE.

Defensive Driving Program:

All DEA instructors are certified by the National Safety Council (NSC) and American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). The NSC provides the curriculum. The DEA's are certified "Car Fit" Technicians. Car fit is a program sponsored by AARP designed to educate senior drivers. The DDE program partners with different military branches to promote "Keep Hawai'i Roads Safe" through education. Speakers from the Hawai'i Bicycling league and AMR join the class to educate students on the effects of excessive speeding and reckless driving.

Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant (OVUII) or DUI:

All DEA instructors are certified by Prevention Research Institute (PRI). It is a widely used curriculum that is used by 17 states and all branches of the military. It is an evidence based program which provides students with updated and accurate Information. The 14 hour class is required by law. Guest speakers from AMR, MADD, and AA/NA, among others, provide students with insight on victim's trauma. The DEA instructors are required to recertify annually and are updated on National and State highway safety statistics.

Substance Abuse Assessments:

The law requires that a substance abuse assessment be conducted for all DUI cases. The DDE is in partnership with the Hawaii Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, and together they maintain and provide Certified Substance Abuse Counselor referrals to offenders. The DDE was the pilot program for the Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services data base that is used across the state.

DWI Court:

The DDE provides DWI Court with the 14 hour OVUII classes for their Offenders. The division provide DWI Court with progress and completion reports.

Public Education:

The DDE participates in a variety of community service projects to educate the public on safe driving. The DEA's volunteer for the MADD Walk, Click It or Ticket, OVUII check points, State of Hawai'i Kids Day (car seat checks) and AARP "Car Fit."

(6) The program size indicators:

The program size indicators are the number of referrals to DDE, number of students enrolled in classes at the DDE, and the matching of funds for the Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs.

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

The following will impact the program size for the next six fiscal years:

1. Increase student compliance to driver education classes;
2. Increase public awareness through certified car seat installation; and
3. Provide 100% matching of funds for Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs.

Please also see note in (2), above.

Name of Fund/Account	Parent Education Special Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF)	Special Fund
Appropriation Symbol	S-325
Program ID/Title	JUD 310
Law Authorizing Fund/Account	H.R.S. Sec. 607-5.6
Year Fund/Account Created	1997

Background Information

The Parent Education Special Fund was established by the 1997 Legislature, State of Hawai'i, through Act 274. On May 2, 2003, HRS 607-5.6 was amended to increase the Fund's surcharge from \$35 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 Hawai'i. 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 (6) and seventeen (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.

Parent Education Programs

Each circuit administers its 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 Tuesday of odd-numbered months. Kaua'i's Kids First Program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Pu'uohonua Kaulike Building in Lihu'e.

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In March of 2020, the COVID-19 Pandemic caused unprecedented interruptions across the State of Hawai'i. The Kids First Program and other court programs were suspended temporarily until alternate programming could be developed. During the month of April, Kids First O'ahu created innovative online programming. The online program launched in May of 2020 and has since been utilized by families on O'ahu. The online program includes pre-recorded presentations by Family Court Judges and Kids First licensed psychologists. The judges speak to parents about what to expect in Family Court and the presenters talk to parents about ways to minimize risks during the divorce or separation process. The programming also includes The Purple Family film, as well as a presentation by a licensed psychologist and interactive activities for children. Parents are asked to complete a feedback form and encouraged to ask questions, which are then forwarded to Kids First staff and licensed psychologists. In June of 2020, Maui and Kaua'i resumed in-person programming. Still, as COVID numbers increased, Maui began using the online platform and developed online programming materials for families in October of 2020. Classes continue to be suspended on Hawai'i Island. However, the Third Circuit has been working with the First Circuit's program on developing their online program with materials from their circuit for health and safety reasons, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FY 2020-2021 Cases by Circuit	Divorce	Paternity	Civil Union	Total Cases
First (O'ahu)	3,133	894	4	4,031
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	483	199	1	683
Third (Hilo)	302	176	0	478
Third (Kona)	210	91	0	301
Fifth (Kaua'i)	207	52	2	261
Total:	4,335	1,412	7	5,754

The percentage of filings for each circuit closely mirrors the population distribution for the State of Hawai'i. The majority of the cases were filed on O'ahu with 3,133 new divorce cases (72% of state total) and 894 paternity filings (63% of state total). Additionally, four civil union divorces were filed on O'ahu (57% of state total).

Statewide, 71 divorce education classes were held serving a total of 4,407 individuals (2,781 parents and 1,626 children). In FY 2020-2021, Kids First O'ahu serviced a total of 3,666 individuals (2,334 adults and 1,332 children).

FY 2020-2021 Attendance by Circuit	Adult Attendance	Children Attendance	Total Attendance
First (O`ahu)	2,334	1,332	3,666
Second (Maui, Moloka`i, Lana`i)	309	221	530
Third (Hilo)	0	0	0
Third (Kona)	0	0	0
Fifth (Kaua`i)	138	73	211
Total:	2,781	1,626	4,407

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Statewide, 71 divorce education classes were held serving a total of 4,407 individuals (2,781 parents and 1,626 children). In FY 2020-2021, Kids First O`ahu serviced a total of 3,666 individuals (2,334 adults and 1,332 children).

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Second (Maui, Moloka`i, Lana`i)	309	221	530
Third (Hilo)	0	0	0
Third (Kona)	0	0	0
Fifth (Kaua`i)	138	73	211
Total:	2,781	1,626	4,407

(1) The statement of its objectives:

To administer education programs and provide support to families going through divorce and separation proceedings in the State of Hawai'i.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

The total number of parents and their children that the court refers to the program. In FY 2021, 71 divorce education classes were held serving 2,781 parents and 1,626 children in the State of Hawai'i.

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed:

The total number of adults and children that complete/attend the program would be a way to measure the effectiveness of attending/viewing the online program. For the adults that complete the online program, they are required to complete and return/email a Feedback Form to the program. The Feedback Form allows the parents an opportunity to provide comments and questions related to the program. The children are also encouraged to complete one or more of the activities about their understanding of what is taking place and their understanding of the family dynamics. This has been a very good way to start conversations with the parents and between the parents and the children, which may not have occurred, should they not have attended the program. Additionally, parents can request information on how to participate in external mediation services or other resources to help their children or themselves.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

We develop the programs to meet the needs of the different target populations and by working on improving and updating the programs whether it be the online platform or in-person sessions. For the parents, it is to gain an understanding of the importance of peacefully co-parenting; also, to have the parents gain an awareness to refocus their attention on their children's needs from their participation in this educational program. For the children, being able provide them an understanding that they are not the only family going through a divorce and that divorce is never their fault, etc., and to bring back the in-person programming safely for everyone, especially for the children involved in this experience.

The utilization of the online platform for the Oahu Kids First in the 1st Circuit started in May 2020. In October 2020, the 2nd Circuit joined Oahu's platform with a hybrid of the online program. It has a link on Oahu's web page and is also using some of Oahu's programming.

Right now, the staff in the 1st Circuit is working on including the 3rd Circuit in Oahu's online platform. Third Circuit will also have its own link on Oahu's web page. Third Circuit is also programming many of its own videos and using some of Oahu's programming.

The 5th Circuit is working on joining Oahu's platform and will be using a hybrid format similar to the 2nd Circuit.

With all of the circuits using an online platform, the Kids First program can safely service the clients while it continues to navigate the COVID pandemic and until the in-person program returns.

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

Please refer to Parent Education Programs on page two (2) of this report.

(6) The program size indicators:

The number and percentage of adults and children that participate in the program in-person and online, and the total number of adults and children that finish/complete the program.

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

Over the past five years, 6,000 to 7,000 divorce, paternity and civil union cases have been filed within the State of Hawaii each year, even during the pandemic. It is likely that these numbers will remain consistent in the future. Therefore, the program intentions are to continue providing the services to the estimated 6,000 to 7,000 filing yearly. If the COVID restrictions continue, the Kids First programs in the all of the circuits will be able to provide services to the parents and children online until we can safely provide an in-person program.

Name of Fund/Account	Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account
Type of Fund/Account (MOF)	Special Fund
Appropriation Symbol	S-340
Program ID/Title	JUD 310
Law Authorizing Fund/Account	H.R.S. Sec. 601-3.6
Year Fund/Account Created	1994

(1) A statement of its objectives:

The objective of the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (SCASA) is to supplement Domestic Violence (DV) Purchase of Service (POS) contracts and provide the matching funds to the Federal Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Access and Visitation grants that the Judiciary receives.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

Number served by DV survivor services: 2,750
Number served by DV intervention for those who cause harm: 500
Number served by DV services for children and youth: 400
Number of families served by supervised visitation and safe exchange: 150
Number of attendees to grant funded activities such as trainings and meetings: 30 – 300*

*The pandemic has increased the number of virtual training opportunities which allows for more participants. It is difficult to determine if the increase in virtual training opportunities will continue once the pandemic is under control. In order to account for this instability, a range of the numbers has been provided.

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed:

% of the SCASA that supplements the DV POS contracts.
% of match that the SCASA provides to the STOP VAWA grant.
% of match that the SCASA provides to the Access and Visitation grant.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

85% of the SCASA that supplements the DV POS contracts.
100% of match that the SCASA provides to the STOP VAWA grant.
100% of match that the SCASA provides to the Access and Visitation grant.

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

The SCASA supplements funds that supports the following: services to survivors of DV, intervention to those who have committed DV, as well as services to children and youth who have been exposed to DV. The SCASA also provides the matching funds for grants that support supervised visitation and safe exchange for families where DV is/has been a concern as well as activities that support the Judiciary's role in addressing DV such as training for judges, probation officers, other court staff and stakeholders. Finally, the SCASA funds miscellaneous expenses such as the maintenance of DV risk assessments in a database.

(6) The program size indicators:

- Number served by DV survivor services
- Number served by DV intervention for those who cause harm
- Number served by DV services for children and youth
- Number of families served by supervised visitation and safe exchange
- Number of attendees to grant funded activities such as trainings and meetings

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

For DV services, the program size is dependent on the number of referrals to the services. For the number of attendees to grant funded activities such as trainings and meetings, the program size is dependent on the type of training (virtual vs. in person) and the number of trainings/conferences and meetings that meet grant purpose areas. It is expected that the program size for the next six fiscal years will remain somewhat similar to the numbers shown in the response to number (2) above.

Name of Fund/Account:	Judiciary Computer System Special Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF):	Special Fund
Appropriation Symbol:	S-315J
Program ID/Title:	JUD 601
Law Authorizing Fund/Account:	Act 203 / SLH 1996 and Act 299 / SLH 1999
Year Fund/Account Created:	1996

(1) Statement of its objectives:

The Judiciary Computer System Special Fund (CSSF) was established by Act 203 / SLH96 in 1996, and amended by Act 299 / SLH99 in 1999 to provide for an integrated statewide case management system for all courts and case types, which would enable electronic access to court case and other information for judges, attorneys, litigants, the public, the legislature, and other stakeholders through electronic filing, electronic bench warrants, data exchanges and online case search and document purchase; thus re-engineer and modernize the case management processes and standardize processes and legal documents statewide, when possible.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

The CSSF has funded the development of the Judiciary Information Management System (JIMS), which has served the following target population:

JIMS Users		FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Public	eReminder subscribers	1,170	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500
	Potential Jurors	66,013	67,716	67,716	67,716	67,716	67,716	67,716
	Document subscribers	288	300	300	300	300	300	300
	SRL e-Filers	585	600	600	600	600	600	600
Attorneys	Active attorneys	3,294	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Bar Applicants	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
	Firm supporting staff	1,062	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Government Agencies		209	260	260	260	260	310	310
Judiciary		1,482	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,782	1,782
eBench Warrant users		2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117

In addition to registered users, the public is able to search case information through eCourt Kōkua which recorded 4.75M searches in FY21 and expects the same volume in the next six fiscal years.

JIMS also allows the public and attorneys to make credit card payments for Traffic tickets, filing fees, document purchases and document subscriptions. In FY21, 83,722 online credit card transactions were recorded totaling almost \$9.8 million and the same volume is expected in the next six fiscal years.

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed:

JIMS modernized the Judiciary case management by implementing modules by case types.

- Traffic case types were implemented in 2005 and provide the following benefits:
 - JIMS enabled public online records, online payment and statewide sharing of electronic documents for the first time.
 - Public may review their cases online without coming to courthouse or calling for assistance through eCourt Kōkua, the public portal for the Judiciary case management system.
 - eCourt Kōkua Kiosk allows the public to view scanned documents for free from the public computer workstations in the courthouse without having to request or buy a copy from the counter.
 - eTraffic / Interactive Voice Response (IVR) collections using electronic remittance via internet and telephone has risen 18.5% since adoption of new version of vendor-managed credit card payment / settlement system in 2010.
 - Increased use of electronic remittance reduces mail and walk-in transactions.
 - Automation of Collections Agency interface returned over \$88M since inception.
- eJuror was implemented in 2007 and provides the following benefits:
 - eJuror provides statewide access to consistent information about jury service in general.
 - eJuror provides convenient online access to current information about individual jury service summons.
 - Automation of day to day operations allows staff to focus more on jurors' phone calls and in person needs.
 - Access to jury statistics reports provides judges and Judiciary administration with tools to better manage jury requirements and costs.
 - Information on trial attendance and deferral / excusal status assists jury staff in managing tasks.
 - Statewide automation of day to day staff operations enables jury staff to maintain current levels of service despite resource cut backs.
 - Jury staff no longer have to record weekly phone messages regarding ongoing trials for public to access.
- Appellate / e-Filing case types were implemented in 2010 and provide the following benefits:
 - Online access to public appellate case information for public, media, criminal justice agencies, Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, and Hawai'i State Bar Association.
 - Online access to create new or file/update in ongoing appellate cases for registered users, such as members of the public, Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, Hawai'i State Bar Association, etc.
 - Online payment of filing fees.
 - Online document download for any scanned appellate documents.
 - eCourt Kōkua Kiosk allows the public to view scanned documents for free from the public computer workstations in the courthouse without having to request or buy a copy from the counter.
 - Unified case management system benefits Judiciary staff, especially for those cases which are appealed from lower courts already using JIMS.

- Access to electronic documents expedites workflows for Judges, Justices, and appellate staff.
- Notice of electronic filing eliminates hard copy Notice / Service costs.
- Extended times for electronic filing are convenient for attorneys and e-filers.
- Enhancements to Judiciary Electronic Filing and Service System (JEFS) notices and User Interface have improved user satisfaction with system (2014).
- eBench Warrant was implemented in 2012 and provides the following benefits:
 - eBench Warrant is a standalone system that is integrated with the case management system.
 - Every time a bench warrant is issued and docketed to a case, it is transferred to eBench Warrant which enables law enforcement to serve the warrant.
 - All updates to the warrants are synchronized with both systems.
 - eBench Warrant delivers traffic warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours.
- District Court Criminal / e-Filing case types were implemented in 2012 and provide the following benefits:
 - Immediate receipt of documents in court.
 - Online access to public criminal case information for public, media, criminal justice agencies, Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, and Hawai'i State Bar Association.
 - Online access to create new traffic crime and criminal cases for registered users, such as members of the Prosecutors Offices and Office of the Attorney General.
 - Online access to file/update in ongoing traffic crime and criminal cases for registered users, such as members of the Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, Hawai'i State Bar Association, etc.
 - Online document download for any scanned criminal case documents.
 - eCourt Kōkua Kiosk allows the public to view scanned documents for free from the public computer workstations in the courthouse without having to request or buy a copy from the counter.
 - Unified case management system benefits Judiciary staff, especially for those cases which have related traffic or appellate cases.
 - Access to electronic documents expedites workflows for staff.
 - Notice of electronic filing eliminates hard copy Notice / Service costs.
 - Extended times for electronic filing are convenient for attorneys and their staff.
 - JEFS features and defaults were added to decrease key strokes and steps for prosecutor and Attorney General's Office staff in criminal case initiation and user administration.
 - eBench Warrant delivers traffic warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours
- Circuit Court and Family Court Criminal (adult)/ e-Filing case types were implemented in 2017 and provide the following benefits:
 - Online access to public criminal case information for public, media, criminal justice agencies, Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, and Hawai'i State Bar Association.
 - Online access to create new criminal cases for registered users, such as members of the Prosecutors Offices and Office of the Attorney General.
 - Online access to file/update in ongoing criminal cases for registered users, such as members of the Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, Hawai'i State Bar Association, etc.
 - Online document download for any scanned criminal case documents.
 - eCourt Kōkua Kiosk allows the public to view scanned documents for free from the public computer workstations in the courthouse without having to request or buy a copy from the counter.
 - Unified case management system benefits Judiciary staff, especially for those cases which have related district court or appellate cases.
 - Access to electronic documents expedites workflows for staff.
 - Notice of electronic filing eliminates hard copy Notice / Service costs.
 - Extended times for electronic filing are convenient for attorneys and their staff.

- JEFS features and defaults were added to decrease key strokes and steps for prosecutor and Attorney General's Office staff in criminal case initiation and user administration.
- eBench Warrant delivers felony warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours.
- Circuit Court and District Court Civil, including Land and Tax/ e-Filing case types were implemented in 2019 and provide the following benefits:
 - Online access to public civil case information for public, media, criminal justice agencies, Prosecutors Offices, State Public Defender, and Hawai'i State Bar Association.
 - Online access to create new civil cases for registered users, such as members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and approved self-represented litigants.
 - Online access to file/update in ongoing civil cases for registered users.
 - Online document download for any scanned civil case documents.
 - eCourt Kōkua Kiosk allows the public to view scanned documents for free from the public computer workstations in the courthouse without having to request or buy a copy from the counter.
 - Unified case management system benefits Judiciary staff, especially for those cases which have related appellate cases.
 - Access to electronic documents expedites workflows for staff.
 - Notice of electronic filing eliminates hard copy Notice / Service costs.
 - Extended times for electronic filing are convenient for attorneys and their staff.
 - eBench Warrant delivers warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours.

Additional services increasing access to the public were delivered as enhancements:

- eReminder was delivered in 2019
 - eReminder is an alert management system that sends email or text alerts to remind members of the public of their upcoming court case hearings. Subscription to the service is based on court cases that exist in the Judiciary case management system.
- Document Drop-off was delivered in 2020
 - Document Dropoff enables a party to deliver documents electronically when they are not registered JEFS users or for documents that are not related to a case.

The following projects are planned to continue the modernization of the Judiciary case management system and improve its efficiency:

- Juvenile criminal case types still remain to be integrated to enable eFiling and access to electronic documents to the Judiciary staff and to the parties registered in JEFS. Juvenile criminal case types are confidential and not accessible to the general public.
- Online Dispute Resolution integration is planned to reduce the Judiciary staff manual work to synchronize the information of the Online Dispute Resolution system with the Judiciary case management system.
- Restitution accounting still resides in a legacy system. Integrating Restitution accounting with JIMS will enable online credit card payments.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

Fiscal Year	Planned Project Activities
FY22	Family Court Civil project
FY23	Family Court Civil project (completion expected in September 2022) and production enhancements

FY24	Online Dispute Resolution integration to case management and production enhancements
FY25	Juvenile Criminal and production enhancements
FY26	Juvenile Criminal
FY27	Trust Accounting and production enhancements

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

The program manages the following activities:

1. New projects: New projects are initiated to bring significant functionalities such as new new case types to the case management system. Projects require significant resources to implement. These projects typically start with project planning and requirement gathering activities with selected key stakeholders, followed by development, testing, training and Production deployment.
2. Application Production Support and Annual System Modifications: While new projects are being developed, existing modules that the program supports require continuous enhancements that may be resulting from new legislation passed annually. The scope of these enhancements is smaller in nature than projects and necessitates less resources to implement.
3. Infrastructure/Hardware Upgrades: In order to support the existing systems as well as provide a development platform for new projects, infrastructure upgrades such as server upgrades or significant version upgrades have to be planned in order to ensure continuous support for production environments. These upgrades require significant amount of testing in order to avoid disruption to the production services.
4. System & Infrastructure Maintenance: Systems and Infrastructure require regular maintenance activities to ensure daily normal operations. Such maintenance activities include security patching.

(6) The program size indicators:

Module	Caseload for FY21
Traffic	508,523 cases
Juror	1,027 jury pools
SC & Appellate / e-Filing	1,527 cases
District Court Criminal / e-Filing	107,679 cases
Circuit Court and Family Court Criminal (adult)/ e-Filing	25,709 cases
Circuit Court and District Court Civil, including Land and Tax/ e-Filing	107,091 cases

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

Estimated program size is based on the average of the past four fiscal year caseloads, except for Juror as only two years of data are retained.

Module	Caseload					
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Traffic	515,512 cases	515,512 cases	515,512 cases	515,512 cases	515,512 cases	515,512 cases
eJuror	859 jury pools	859 jury pools	859 jury pools	859 jury pools	859 jury pools	859 jury pools
SC & Appellate / e-Filing	3,710 cases	3,710 cases	3,710 cases	3,710 cases	3,710 cases	3,710 cases
District Court Criminal / e-Filing	66,548 cases	66,548 cases	66,548 cases	66,548 cases	66,548 cases	66,548 cases
Circuit Court and Family Court Criminal (adult)/ e-Filing	24,906 cases	24,906 cases	24,906 cases	24,906 cases	24,906 cases	24,906 cases
Circuit Court and District Court Civil, including Land and Tax/ e-Filing	96,680 cases	96,680 cases	96,680 cases	96,680 cases	96,680 cases	96,680 cases
Family Court Civil/ e-Filing	28,173 cases	28,173 cases	28,173 cases	28,173 cases	28,173 cases	28,173 cases
Juvenile Criminal					12,256 cases	12,256 cases

Name of Fund/Account:	Court Interpreting Services Revolving Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF):	Revolving Fund
Appropriation Symbol:	S-352
Program ID/ Title:	JUD 601
Law Authorizing Fund/Account:	H.R.S. § 607-1.5
Year Fund/Account Created:	2005

(1) A Statement of its objectives:

The 2005 Legislature established the Court Interpreting Services Revolving Fund using fees, charges, and other moneys collected for programs relating to interpreter issues and training, screening and certification of court interpreters, to start a Court Interpreter Certification Program and to support educational services and activities relating to the training, screening, testing, and certification of court interpreters. The fund is not used for other purposes/program activities. Act 184, Section 1, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2005 (codified as H.R.S. § 607-1.5).

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

The target population to be served are the interpreters who enter into and are currently in the Court Interpreter Certification Program ("Program").

The Program is a significant part of the Judiciary's on-going commitment to access to justice for all. The Program is designed to promote and ensure access to justice for limited English proficient ("LEP") persons by providing the most qualified interpreters available, at no charge to the LEP person, in accordance with federal and state law mandates. The Program establishes minimum standards for court interpreter certification and screens, trains, and tests interpreters to meet and surpass this standard. Currently, there are 360 persons qualified to interpret in the Hawaii State Courts.

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is assessed:

The Judiciary publishes a Court Interpreter Registry, or list of interpreters, on its web site as a public service. The Registry lists all interpreters who have completed the mandatory program requirements and are deemed qualified to interpret in the Hawai'i State Courts through training and testing. The Registry is updated at least monthly. Each year, new interpreters are added and some interpreters are removed, due to moving out of state, retiring, or other reasons.

In addition, court interpreter resources are made available in the Law Libraries in each Judicial Circuit to support interpreter professional development.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

Statistics on the number of interpreters listed on the Court Interpreter Registry, which are published on the Judiciary website, training and testing events scheduled, and court interpreter professional development resources maintained are compiled to evaluate program effectiveness.

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Interpreters listed on Registry (Tier 1-6)	360	370	380	390	400	410
Mandatory court interpreter training events scheduled	20	20	20	20	20	20
Court interpreter resources maintained	46	48	50	50	52	52

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

The Court Interpreter Certification Program was launched in July 2007 in accordance with the Hawai'i Rules for Certification of Spoken-Language Interpreters ("Rules") (fka Hawai'i Rules for Certification of Spoken and Sign Language Interpreters) adopted by the Hawai'i Supreme Court. Interpreters must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Complete a two-day Basic Orientation Workshop that introduces the requirements of the Program, legal terminology, court procedure, ethics, and interpreting skills;
2. Pass two Written Exams. The Written English Proficiency Exam developed by the National Center for State Courts, and the Hawai'i Basic Ethics Exam.
3. Clear a state-based criminal background check.

Interpreters who meet the mandatory minimum requirements may elect to take an oral interpreting exam, if one exists in their language. The oral exam measures the interpreter's ability to speak both English and the non-English language fluently, and to accurately transfer meanings between both languages.

In addition to conducting the interpreter training and testing events listed above, other, non-mandatory interpreter training events may be offered from time to time.

Moreover, court interpreter resources have been purchased and made available in the Law Libraries in each Judicial Circuit to support court interpreter professional development. These resources are updated and new resources purchased as needed.

(6) Program size indicators:

Please see #4 above.

The Court Interpreter Certification Program is managed by the Judiciary's Office on Equality and Access to the Courts (OEAC), which is part of Judiciary Administration. OEAC currently has a staff of four: Program Director, Court Interpreting Services Coordinator, Equality and Access Program Specialist, and Research Statistician.

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

Please see #4 above.

Name of Fund/Account:	Indigent Legal Assistance Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF):	Special Fund
Appropriation Symbol:	S-322-J
Program ID/Title:	JUD 601
Law Authorizing Fund/Account:	Act 305 / SLH 1996, Act 121 / SLH 1998, and Act 131/ SLH 2001
Year Fund/Account Created:	1996

Non-general fund program measures reports.

Please note that every biennium, the Judiciary submits a detailed report on the operation and success of the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF), and more information can be found in that report supplementing the items described below. The next detailed report will be provided to the 2022 Legislative Session.

(1) A statement of its objectives:

ILAF was created by the Legislature in 1996 to provide funds for essential legal services for Hawai'i's limited-income people and has operated successfully for 25 years. No general funds are involved in the process, and all the funding is generated from surcharges on selected court case filings (no government case filings are surcharged). Legal needs of the limited-income people involve help with critical legal issues such as landlord and tenant, housing, financial situations, medical, family law, child custody and support, and elder law.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

HRS § 607-5.7 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. The target population of ILAF is determined by statute, and people who meet the qualifications seek out help from the ten organizations currently participating in ILAF. Extensive data is available on the percentage of people in Hawai'i who are at or below 125% of federal poverty guidelines, and this data indicates that the numbers are increasing each year, making services even more critical. For example, this data shows that in 2019, more than 150,000 people in Hawaii were below 125% of the Federal poverty level.

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed:

ILAF is administered under contract between the Judiciary and the Hawai'i Justice Foundation (HJF), which has administered the program from the inception in 1996. Quarterly reports are required from each of the ten participating ILAF organizations, and these include details on the number and type of cases handled. A final year-end summary report is also required with composite information. More than 10,000 cases are handled in total under ILAF each year. These cases range from full representation in complex cases to providing legal information or making appropriate referrals for assistance. All cases meet the statutory requirements of ILAF, including poverty income guidelines

and/or type of case (i.e., elderly or disabled.) The current process ensures that all funds collected under program will be used only for the intended purposes.

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

The amount of funds distributed to eligible legal service providers each year is determined by the dollar amount of collections during the previous year. From the inception of the program, an extensive application process is undertaken to ensure that the grantees are eligible and that the funds are divided fairly under the ILAF statutory formula. All involved are committed to continuing this process for each of the ensuing six fiscal years, since ILAF is a successful program that involves cooperation and partnership between the Judiciary, HJF, and the participating legal service providers. Best estimates are that Hawai'i is experiencing an increase in the numbers of people below 125% of federal poverty guidelines, making this continued effectiveness essential.

5) A brief description of the activities encompassed:

Each of the ten ILAF grantees handle different legal services needs. Activities vary from information, referral, and legal advice, to direct representation before courts and administrative agencies. Client referrals are often made between the ten grantees to get the client to the legal service provider best able to handle the legal situation involved. Cases vary from landlord/tenant, bankruptcy, divorce, child custody and support, domestic violence prevention, disability rights, elder law, and mediation services. More than 10,000 people annually are helped through these various activities.

6) The program size indicators:

ILAF involves providing supplemental funding to those legal services organizations qualifying under the statute. Thus, the program "size" is determined by the total size of the participating organizations. Eligible organizations can vary from a staff under 10 to a staff exceeding 150. Currently, there are ten participating, qualifying organizations in Hawai'i.

7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

COVID-19 has had a dramatic impact on the method of delivering legal services during the pandemic, making Zoom and other technological devices essential. As Hawai'i hopefully begins to get the pandemic under control, the legal service providers are planning to utilize the best aspects of these technological developments in addition to returning to more in-person activities. It is not anticipated that the total program size will vary greatly over the next six fiscal years. The participating organizations will increase or decrease in size depending upon total available funding for each organization. ILAF alone is not sufficient to meet the financial needs of any of the ten participating programs, so program size depends upon all funding sources available to the legal service providers.

Name of Fund/Account:	Supreme Court Law Library Revolving Fund
Type of Fund/Account (MOF):	Revolving Fund (R)
Appropriation Symbol:	S-350
Program ID/ Title:	JUD 601
Law Authorizing Fund/Account:	Section 601-3.5, HRS
Year Fund/Account Created:	1990

(1) Statement of its objectives:

The Supreme Court Law Library Special Fund was created in 1990 to account for all fines, fees, and other revenues derived from the operations of the Supreme Court Law Library. Act 64, SLH 1993, changed this special fund to a revolving fund and the balance was transferred accordingly. Moneys are used to replace or repair lost, damaged, stolen, unreturned, or outdated library materials and to support and improve library services. The fund continues to serve the purpose for which it was created. Linkage exists between the fees and fines received for lost or damaged library materials and their replacement or repair, as well as providing library services such a public copier and pc printing at a nominal cost. The monies collected also enable the library to introduce new resources and services such as upgrading computer systems to keep pace with the increasing availability of electronic legal resources.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six fiscal years; and

(3) Measures by which the effectiveness in attaining the objectives is to be assessed; and

(4) The level of effectiveness planned for each of the ensuing six fiscal years:

Statistics of patrons served are collected to reflect library activity and effectiveness, which includes in person and virtual transactions, general attendance, as well as law library circulation, reference, and use of public computers.

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
A04 Library - Size of Collections (000's)	285	284	285	284	285	284
A05 Library - Circulation, Trans & Ref Use (000's)	30	31	31	31	31	31
A06 Library - Patrons Served (000's)	7	8	8	8	8	8

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed; and

(6) The program size indicators:

The Hawai'i State Law Library System, established in 1966, collects, organizes and disseminates information and materials related to legal research and judicial administration. The Supreme Court Law Library in Honolulu, which serves as the administrative headquarters, and the satellite branches in the Second, Third, and Fifth Judicial Circuits are unified into one system under the direction of the State Law Librarian. The fundamental purpose of the State Law Library System is to provide legal reference and information services to the Hawai'i Judiciary (please see table above).

The library system is also "available to all who have need of its resources for legal research and study;" a privilege granted by Rule 12(a) of the Supreme Court rules. The law libraries are thereby open to the public and are committed to enhancing access to justice and ensuring that legal resources are available to all who have need for them through the following types of activities:

providing legal reference sources and information services; collecting, organizing, and disseminating information and materials in various formats relating to legal research and judicial administration; providing assistance and training to library users on the use of print and non-print legal resources; and maintaining easily accessible, well-organized collections in as complete and up-to-date manner as is fiscally possible.

The Supreme Court Law Library is comprised of the State Law Librarian, two professional librarians, four paraprofessional staff, one student assistant position, as well as volunteer positions on an “as-needed” basis, including library graduate school internship openings. The neighbor island libraries include one staff member at each location, and they report directly to their respective chief court administrators.

(7) The program size planned for each of the next six fiscal years:

The Hawai'i State Law Library System program size will remain stable. When new, updated materials are added, out-dated and no longer useable items are withdrawn. At times, more supplements or volumes will be released; also, cost of library materials can hover between a 5% to 15% increase by various publishers year over year. Staffing levels are also planned to remain stable.

SECTION 37-___, HAWAI'I REVISED STATUTES
Non-General Fund Cost Element Reports

JUD 310 - DRIVER EDUCATION TRAINING FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2001	REGULAR PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	1,414,592
2013	TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT PREMIUM - PERM POSITION	30,600
2020	VACATION PAY AT TERMINATION	40,000
2021	IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	910,000
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		2,395,192
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
3001	EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES	85,000
3003	MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES	600
3202	ENVELOPES	200
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	2,400
3205	STANDARD FORMS	600
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	2,400
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	3,000
3404	SAFETY SUPPLIES (PERSONAL)	240
3430	OTHER MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES	6,000
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	150
3609	OTHER FREIGHT AND DELIVERY CHARGES	2,150
3701	POSTAGE	1,000
3709	OTHER POSTAGE AND POSTAL CHARGES	95
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING	2,000
4101	CAR MILEAGE - EMPLOYEES	1,000
5503	OTHER RENTAL OF LAND, BLDG, OR SPACE IN BLDG	300
5601	RENTAL OF COPY MACHINE	15,000
5701	OTHER RENTALS	1,200
5809	DATA PROCESSING EQUIP REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1,000
5820	OTHER REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	12,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	12,000
7203	SERVICE AND MERIT AWARDS	300
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	140,000
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	1,200
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	604,568
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		894,403
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		2,395,192
TOTAL "B"		894,403
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
DRIVER EDUCATION TRAINING FUND - TOTAL		3,289,595

JUD 310 - SPOUSE AND CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		-
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
6609	PURCHASE OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	348,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	4,200
7199	OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	16,618
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	18,000
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	213,182
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		600,000
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		-
TOTAL "B"		600,000
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
SPOUSE AND CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL ACCOUNT - TOTAL		600,000

JUD 310 - PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2021	IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	2,000
2023	PER DIEM JUDGES	1,000
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		3,000
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
2902	SECURITY SERVICES	18,000
3202	ENVELOPES	100
3203	PRINTED FORMS	100
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	1,600
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	100
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	8,000
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	11,000
3501	DUES	300
3701	POSTAGE	650
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING	2,000
4401	TRANSPORTATION, OUT-OF-STATE - EMPLOYEES	5,000
4501	SUBSISTENCE ALLOW, OUT-OF-STATE - EMPLOYEES	10,000
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	500
5503	OTHER RENTAL OF LAND, BLDG, OR SPACE IN BLDG	500
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	2,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	83,250
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	7,774
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	2,500
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1,200
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		154,574
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		3,000
TOTAL "B"		154,574
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND - TOTAL		157,574

JUD 601 - COMPUTER SYSTEM SPECIAL FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2001	REGULAR PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	69,876
2002	REGULAR PAY - NON PERMANENT POSITION	717,492
2003	ORDINARY OVERTIME PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	8,000
2021	IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	453,508
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		1,248,876
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
5809	DATA PROCESSING EQUIP REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1,001,650
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	2,642,493
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	240,000
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1,427,435
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		5,311,578
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
	TOTAL "A"	1,248,876
	TOTAL "B"	5,311,578
	TOTAL "C"	-
	TOTAL "M"	-
COMPUTER SYSTEM SPECIAL FUND - TOTAL		6,560,454

JUD 601 - INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		-
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
7156	ATTORNEY EXPENSES - NONLAW INDIGENT	1,494,811
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	55,189
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		1,550,000
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		-
TOTAL "B"		1,550,000
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND - TOTAL		1,550,000

JUD 601 - SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY REVOLVING FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		-
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	800
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	600
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	90,420
5601	RENTAL OF COPY MACHINE	26,600
5809	DATA PROCESSING EQUIP REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	2,000
7300	INTEREST ON DELINQUENT PAYMENTS	80
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		120,500
C - EQUIPMENT		
7751	DATA PROCESSING SOFTWARE	1,000
7752	DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	11,000
7780	FILMS	25,000
7781	BOOKS	85,761
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		122,761
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		-
TOTAL "B"		120,500
TOTAL "C"		122,761
TOTAL "M"		-
SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY REVOLVING FUND - TOTAL		243,261

JUD 601 - COURT INTERPRETING SERVICES REVOLVING FUND

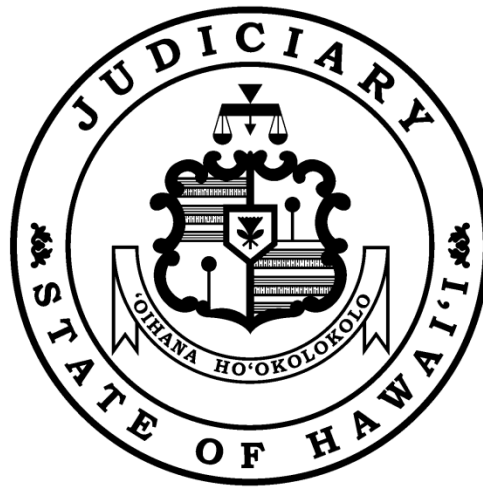
Object Code	Description	FY2022
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		-
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
3202	ENVELOPES	46
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	300
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	1,210
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,049
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	800
3430	OTHER MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES	100
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	500
3609	OTHER FREIGHT AND DELIVERY CHARGES	200
3709	OTHER POSTAGE AND POSTAL CHARGES	400
4801	OTHER TRAVEL	600
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	2,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	5,000
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	1,000
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	86,795
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		100,000
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		-
TOTAL "B"		100,000
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
COURT INTERPRETING SERVICES REVOLVING FUND - TOTAL		100,000

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-3.2

A Report on FY 2021 Non-General Funds



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-3.2

A Report on FY 2021 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 that 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 that 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.

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<p><u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221) - NEW</u></p> <p>This grant supports state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events and to prepare the Nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. This grant program funds a range of activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration across all core capabilities and mission areas.</p>	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) (6 U.S.C. 603), HSGP Program is The Department of Homeland Security Appropriation Act, 2020, (Public Law 115-31)	Intermediate Court of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>Court Improvement Program - Data COVID (S-222) - NEW</u></p> <p>This grant is used to address needs stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency to ensure the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of children are met in a timely and complete manner and be administered through courts and State and local child welfare agencies collaborating and jointly planning including collecting and sharing of all relevant data and information to ensure those outcomes.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>State Access and Visitation Program (S-223)</u></p> <p>This 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.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, Public Law 104-193	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224) - NEW This grant program is used to continue to support the electronic citation pilot programs on Oahu and Maui with purchase of electronic citation user licenses, issue tracking software and Kofax services. The funds will also be used to cover travel-related expenses for representatives from the Second Circuit to attend eCitation Subcommittee meetings on Oahu.	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	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	56,776	56,776	-	-
Judicial Training (S-225) - NEW This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.	Highway Safety Act of 1998, as amended, 23 US Code 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) - NEW This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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	-	9,320	9,320	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) - NEW</u> This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the Access and Visitation (AV) program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	73,401	73,401	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228) - NEW</u> This grant provides 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 Program Improvement Plan (PIP) as a result of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR).	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Training Program (S-229) - NEW</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Court Improvement Data Program (S-230) - NEW</u> This grant provides the ability 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231) - NEW</u> This grant program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, and units of local government to implement and enhance the operations of adult drug courts and veterans treatment courts. The Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA) allows award recipients to implement or enhance the most appropriate drug court model to accommodate the needs and available resources of their jurisdictions. The focus is to reduce opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse.	FY20 (BJA · Drug Courts) 34 USC 10611; Pub. L. No. 116-93, 133 Stat 2317, 2409	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
<u>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) 2020 (S-232) - NEW</u> This 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NCHIP Project III (S-240)</u> This 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.	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	27,995	27,995	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (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	-	2,614	2,614	-	-
<u>Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Area Modification Project (S-242)</u> This grant program aims to modify the TRO Unit interview room and waiting area at the Circuit Court, Honolulu location, to provide a safe and secure space where domestic violence victims on O'ahu complete TRO applications and wait for a decision on the application. The TRO Unit modifications will include modular walls that will go up to the ceiling to provide privacy during TRO interviews and modifications to open up and furnish the area to provide a separate, secure waiting area for petitioners.	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, Title XXIII, Subtitle B, codified at 32 U.S.C. 20101	Family Court, First Circuit	-	50,231	50,231	-	-
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records & Warrants (S-245)</u> The grant focuses on properly equipping the Judiciary's Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) in the First Circuit and Second Circuit to continue to receive and process electronic citations. Also, this grant enables the Judiciary's TVB for the First Circuit Rural Courts to establish access to the e-citation system, thereby reducing paper transport delays and increasing accuracy of data entry, and further reduce the delays in arrival times seen with paper citations.	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	355	507	152	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246)</u> This grant focuses on building the 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	-	229,620	229,620	-	-
<u>DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247)</u> This grant focuses on establishing, implementing, and operating 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	-	20	-	-	-
<u>Courthouse Security (S-248)</u> This grant is to install Phase II of a comprehensive camera surveillance and recording system at Ali'iolani Hale (Supreme Court) and the Kapuaiwa 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	-	59,847	59,847	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Court Improvement - Basic Program (S-253)</u> This grant provides 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	-	12,753	12,753	-	-
<u>Court Improvement - Training Program (S-254)</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	33,332	33,332	-	-
<u>Court Improvement - Data Program (S-255)</u> This grant provides the ability 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	-	67,500	67,500	-	-
<u>ICIS Management Information System (S-258)</u> This grant funds the addition to 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	-	29,000	29,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Addressing DV Statewide (S-259)</u> This grant provides the opportunity to develop, enhance, strengthen prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The first goal of this project is to increase the knowledge of Family Court judges by supporting the three-day Statewide Family Court Symposium in 2019. The second goal is to revise the Hawai'i Batterers Intervention Program Standards.	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	-	3,375	3,375	-	-
<u>Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (S-260)</u> This grant will assist the Security Division of the Courts to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The FY 2019 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.	Title Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296 Title Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-6)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267) - NEW</u> This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to the COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts to address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	745,335	745,335	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>DWI Court Program, First Circuit (S-275)</u> This grant provides offenders with comprehensive court-supervised treatment opportunities and resources to successfully complete rehabilitation with the goal to reduce individual recidivism rates, reduce societal financial burdens, and protect the community. It is a voluntary program for non-violent offenders, who have been assessed by a healthcare professional as having a substance use disorder diagnosis.	136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	District Court, First Circuit	-	9,158	9,158	-	-
<u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278) - NEW</u> This grant aims to provide continued support for three major efforts to address DV across the State: 1) DV 101: The Fundamentals of DV, 2) The 2020 Family Court Symposium (Symposium), and 3) The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS).	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994,	Family Court, First Circuit	-	9,199	9,199	-	-
<u>Judicial Education - Judicial Training (S-282)</u> This grant provides District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving and highway safety issues will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	3,061	3,061	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Hawaii State Judiciary CESF - Phase 2 (S-283) - NEW</u> This grant will be used to prevent, prepare for, and/or respond to COVID-19 as we continue to reopen our courts, address the backlog of court cases, ensure the health and safety of court personnel and users, and minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the courts. The Judiciary identified technology hardware, air purifiers, personal protective equipment (PPE) face masks, and acrylic/polycarbonate barriers as the priority areas for the CESF Phase 2 funding.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	85,675	85,675	-	-
<u>State Access and Visitation Program FY20 (S-284)</u> This grant provides safe Supervised Child Visitation/Exchange for families experiencing domestic violence on Oahu with a secure visitation center. The families are referred by Family Court. "Each year, about \$10 million in mandatory grant funding goes to states and territories to operate the AV program, which helps increase noncustodial parents' access to and time with their children. States are permitted to use grant funds to develop programs and provide services such as: mediation, development of parenting plans, education, counseling, visitation enforcement (including monitored and supervised visitation, and neutral drop-off and pick-up) and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements."	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, 42 US Code 669b	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,333	33,333	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285) - NEW</u> This grant provides 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	-	67,473	67,473	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286) - NEW</u> This grant allows the opportunity 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	-	8,190	8,190	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) S-287) - NEW</u> This grant provides the ability 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>Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290) - NEW</u> This grant aims to assist self-represented victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to understand their legal options and assert their rights, as well as to provide training and technical assistance for victim advocates and child welfare workers about critical civil legal issues.	34 U.S.C. § 12464 (OVW-JFF)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	24,903	24,903	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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Judiciary Computer System Special Fund (S-315) This fund provides 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	2,504,834	3,933,566	5,033,541	-	222,785
Driver Education Training Fund (S-320) This fund coordinates and administers 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	1,118,642	2,326,105	2,781,731	-	95,260
Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (S-322) This fund provides civil legal services to indigent parties.	Act 121/98 Act 131/01	Indigent parties involved in civil litigation	547,246	1,111,293	1,189,731	-	-
Parent Education Special Fund (S-325) This fund supports programs 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	302,738	20,350	119,727	-	1,500
Probation Services Special Fund (S-327) This fund is used to monitor, enforce, and collect fees, fines, restitution and other monetary obligations owed by defendants.	706-649, HRS	Probation Services	366,822	226,876	399,150	-	6,115
Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (S-340) This account is 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	114,263	311,720	329,561	-	35,608

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
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Supreme Court Law Library Revolving Fund (S-350) This fund is used 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	12,556	4,199	3,264	-	-
Court Interpreting Services Revolving Fund (S-352) This fund is used 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	36,684	400	275	-	-
Coronavirus Relief Fund (S-370) - NEW For necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) between March 1, 2020, to December 30, 2020.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Statewide Judiciary	-	947,359	947,359	-	-
Supreme Court Bar Examination Fund (T-901) This fund continues to serve the purpose for which it was created, which is to account for filing fees collected from individual who are applying to take the Hawaii Bar Examination. Expenditures include costs associated with the administration of biannual bar examinations such as purchasing exam materials, rental of software and hardware for non-standard test accommodations, rent for the test facility, hiring an electrician to provide power in the laptop test room, court reporters, transcription fees, and security at the exam site. The fund expenditures also include providing for staff to travel to grading workshops and conferences, as well as other expenses incidental to the administration of the examination.	Supreme Court, Section 1.4	SC	499,738	116,808	144,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
<u>Detention Home Donations (T-902)</u> This fund was established to deposit donated funds from the public/community and is used to purchase clothes and personal items for the juveniles at the Detention Home. This fund is also used to purchase gifts for the juveniles at Christmas.	Public Law 8915,656564 (highway Safety Aur fa 1966)	Family Court, First Circuit	15,167	489	-	-	-
<u>Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905)</u> This account was established to document transactions for donations to the Family Courts Juvenile Monetary Restitution Program.	N/A	Juvenile Client Services Branch, Intake and Probation Section, First Circuit	40,426	-	-	-	-
<u>Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918)</u> This account was established to temporarily hold reimbursements (i.e., overpayments), pending transfer to the State of Hawaii.	N/A	State of Hawaii	7,631	-	300	-	-
<u>Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960)</u> This account was 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	-	-	-	-
<u>Historic Preservation Grant (Ali'iolani Hale) (T-968)</u> This grant provides for repairs to the entryway to the Judiciary Building, the historic Ali'iolani Hale, including removing lead paint, repairing plaster columns, repainting the main entryway, and items related to the security screening and signage.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) VII (T-969) This grant supports replication of the JDAI and coordinates the implementation of the JDAI's eight core strategies in Hawaii. 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.	N/A	Statewide Judiciary- Family Courts	13,595	-	-	-	-
Hawaii State Judiciary - COVID-19 Citations (T-970) As of August 2020, HPD had issued and submitted to the District Court of the First Circuit approximately forty-four thousand (44,000) COVID-19 Citations. This grant covers the overtime expenses incurred by the Judiciary to process the influx of Covid-19 citations.	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	First Circuit Court	-	139,965	139,965	-	-
Innovations Initiative Management Training (T-971) This grant is to develop and deliver two courses of the Institute for Court Management (ICM) Certified Court Manager (CCM) and Certified Court Executive (CCE) program to Hawai'i judicial officers and court personnel. This project is part of the Judiciary's Innovations Initiative aimed at advancing its leadership team to achieve the Judiciary's goals and objectives.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	15,000	15,000	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUNDS REPORT FY21							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2022) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2021) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2021) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2022) (8)
MOA Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division & Judiciary (T-972) This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$200,000/year for a period of three years (10/01/19 - 09/30/22) to continue operation of the Driving While Impaired Court Program. The funding of this MOA is to cover for the cost of two full-time positions (DWI Court Coordinator & DWI Court Case Manager) that are required to maintain the operation of the program.	N/A	District Court, First Circuit	58,406	203,459	200,000	-	-
Cash and Short-Term Cash Investments Held In Trust Outside of the State Treasury (Agency Fund - T-999) Trust and agency funds are used to account for assets held by the Judiciary in a trustee or agency capacity. These include expendable trust funds that account for cash collected and expended by the Judiciary for designated purposes, and agency funds that account for the receipts and disbursements of various amounts collected by the Judiciary on behalf of others as their agent.	Section 40-81, Hawaii Revised Statutes	Admin, SC, CC1, CC2, CC3, CC5	54,246,283	61,984,055	66,780,299	-	-
Rental Trust Fund 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	553,952	293,223	556,454	-	-

Note:

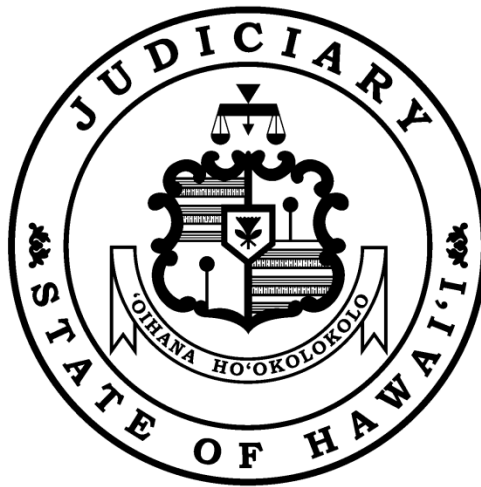
1) Bond Conveyance or Other Related Bond Obligations, Bond Proceeds, Certificates of Deposit, Escrow Accounts, and Other Investments are not applicable to the Judiciary.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 291E-6.5

A Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

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 Hawai'i 2017, Section 3 (Act 201).

Background:

Pursuant to Act 201, codified as Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 291E-6.5 and effective as of January 1, 2018, defendants charged with operating, or habitually operating, a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant as a result of consuming alcohol may be ordered by the court to submit to a continuous alcohol monitoring (CAM) device for a period of no less than ninety days. HRS § 291E-6.5 mandates the Hawai'i State Judiciary's Administrative Director of the Courts to establish and administer a statewide program relating to the oversight of all CAM devices and to select a vendor to provide and monitor the CAM devices.

In August 2018, the Judiciary executed a contract with SCRAM of California (SCRAM) to furnish the CAM devices and provide monitoring services. SCRAM's contract is effective until June 30, 2022. SCRAM is responsible for installing and monitoring the CAM mobile devices that are strapped onto the ankles of court-ordered defendants. The State of Hawai'i is not charged for this service. Offenders who are ordered to use this service are responsible for making payments to SCRAM. SCRAM may complete a financial assessment for individuals who cannot afford the service. If the person meets qualification requirements, SCRAM will consider payment options such as a sliding scale or reduced rate, and/or payment schedule, to adjust the cost for the indigent population.

SCRAM's CAM device measures the alcohol levels found in the offender's perspiration every thirty minutes. If the CAM device provides a positive alcohol reading for an offender, SCRAM notifies the authorities with a violation report.

Activities This Reporting Period:

In Fiscal Year 2021 (FY 21), SCRAM provided CAM devices to 43 persons statewide. A breakdown of the usage by circuits is shown in Table No. 1 and a more detailed breakdown is attached as Exhibit No. 1. Due to COVID-19, court activities have been limited and therefore, the pandemic may have impacted the number of persons who were ordered to obtain CAM devices. Additionally, SCRAM reported that there continues to be a demand for financial assessments.

SCRAM reported 31 violations in FY 21. The violation reports confirm that the CAM devices are working as intended.

SCRAM provided equipment and services in a satisfactory manner in spite of COVID-19. SCRAM was able to service equipment on the neighbor islands by traveling to the site to address maintenance issues.

Table #1

	No. of unduplicated Court order referrals	No. of unduplicated deft. enrolled into CAM	Misdemeanor, Felony, or Other	List Other
First Circuit	18	19	0	17 habitual
Second Circuit	20	22	12 misdemeanor	11 habitual
Third Circuit	2	2	0	2 habitual
Fifth Circuit	0	0	0	0
Total	40	43	12 misdemeanor	30 habitual

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. There are legal procedures to bring a defendant back to court for a violation. The legal procedures 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 no less than ninety (90) days. If a defendant is found not guilty before the 90-day period, then by statute, a defendant must still remain on the service.

Effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock Devices:

The orders made for CAM services are discretionary orders by the courts. CAM services are ordered as a pretrial condition of bail. Ignition Interlock is a voluntarily 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 FY21, there were no effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock services.

Exhibit #1

SCRAM-CAM Quarterly and Annual Data Collection

First Circuit, Oahu (FY 2021)	Quarter 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Quarter 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Quarter 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Quarter 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	6	4	5	3	18
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	8	4	5	2	19
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	21 total (18 from 1 defendant) • 12 confirmed consumptions • 9 confirmed tampers	1 total • 1 confirmed consumption	0	0	22
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	6	4	5	2	17
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days	5	8	2	5	20
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	0	0	0	0	0

Second Circuit, Maui (FY 2021)	Quarter 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Quarter 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Quarter 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Quarter 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	5	2	5	8	20
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	5	3	5	9	22
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	1 total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 confirmed tamper 	4 total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 confirmed consumptions • 1 confirmed tamper 	0	3 total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 confirmed tampers 	8
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	3	3	3	2	11
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	2	2	2	6	12
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days	0	5	0	4	9
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	2	0	1	1	4

Third Circuit, Big Island (FY 2021)	Quarter 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Quarter 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Quarter 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Quarter 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	1	0	1	0	2
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	1	0	1	0	2
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	1 total • 1 confirmed tamper	0	0	0	1
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	1	0	1	0	2
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days	0	4	1	1	6
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	0	0	1	0	1

Fifth Circuit, Kauai (FY 2021)	Quarter 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Quarter 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Quarter 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Quarter 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	0	0	0	0	0
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	0	0	0	0	0
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	0	0	0	0	0
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	0	0	0	0	0
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days	0	0	0	0	0
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	0	0	0	0	0

Exhibit #2

Court CAM Data Collection Form

FY 2021

Date: 10/25/2021

Indicate—Circuit: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th

		No.	Comments:
1	Total number of unduplicated SCRAM-CAM orders made by the court.	40	
2	Number of unduplicated felony DUI cases ordered onto SCRAM-CAM by the courts.	30	30 habitual cases
3	Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM.	12	
4	Number of unduplicated cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM, who did not show up for their initial enrollment into the program.	7	
5	Number of unduplicated cases enrolled onto SCRAM-CAM.	43	
6	Number of violation reports sent by SCRAM.	31	
7	Number of cases who completed the SCRAM-CAM program.	35	

Reporting Period: July 1, 2020 to June 30th, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2021)

Contract Monitor: Alysa Makahanaloa

Address: 777 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813

Telephone Number: 808-539-4557

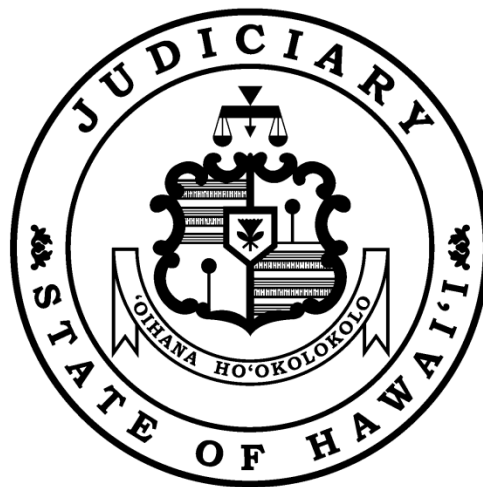
E-mail Address: Alysa.K.Makahanaloa@courts.hawaii.gov

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 571-46.4

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



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 571-46.4

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

This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to HRS § 571-46.4, which requires the Judiciary to submit an annual report regarding the number of complaints against court-appointed child custody evaluators.

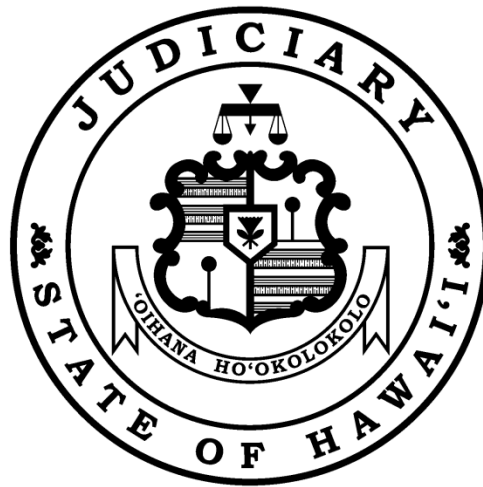
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, one “Notice of Intent to File a Complaint Against a Private Child Custody Evaluator” filing was received in the Second Circuit (Maui). No other filings were received by the Judiciary, State of Hawai‘i.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 607-5.6

A Report on the Parent Education Special Fund



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

A Report on the Parent Education Special Fund

Act 274, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1997, requires the Judiciary to submit a report on the Parent Education Fund.

The Parent Education Special Fund was established by the 1997 Legislature, State of Hawai'i, through Act 274. On May 2, 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 Hawai'i. 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 (6) and seventeen (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.

Parent Education Programs

Each circuit administers its 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 Tuesday of odd-numbered months. Kaua'i's Kids First Program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Pu'uuhonua Kaulike Building in Lihu'e.

In March of 2020, the COVID-19 Pandemic caused unprecedented interruptions across the State of Hawai'i. The Kids First Program and other court programs were suspended temporarily until alternate programming could be developed. During the month of April, Kids First O'ahu created innovative online programming. The online program launched in May of 2020 and has since been utilized by families on O'ahu. The online program includes pre-recorded presentations by Family Court Judges and Kids First licensed psychologists. The judges speak to parents about what to expect in Family Court and the presenters talk to parents about ways to minimize risks during the divorce or separation process. The programming also includes The Purple Family film, as well as a presentation by a licensed psychologist and interactive activities for children. Parents are asked complete a feedback form and encouraged to ask questions, which are then forwarded to Kids First staff and licensed psychologists. In June of 2020, Maui and Kaua'i resumed in-person programming. Still, as COVID numbers increased, Maui began using the online platform and developed online programming materials for families in October. Classes continue to be suspended on Hawai'i Island. However, the Third Circuit has been working with the First Circuit's program on developing their online program with materials from their circuit for health and safety reasons, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FY 2020-2021 Cases by Circuit	Divorce	Paternity	Civil Union	Total Cases
First (O'ahu)	3,133	894	4	4,031
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	483	199	1	683
Third (Hilo)	302	176	0	478
Third (Kona)	210	91	0	301
Fifth (Kaua'i)	207	52	2	261
Total:	4,335	1,412	7	5,754

AD-P-965

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 3,133 new divorce cases (72% of state total) and 894 paternity filings (63% of state total). Additionally, four civil union divorces were filed on O'ahu (57% of state total).

Statewide, (71) divorce education classes were held serving a total of 4,406 individuals (2,781 parents and 1,626 children). In FY 2020-2021, Kids First O'ahu serviced a total of 3,666 individuals (2,334 adults and 1,332 children).

FY 2020-2021 Attendance by Circuit	Adult Attendance	Children Attendance	Total Attendance
First (O'ahu)	2,334	1,332	3,666
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	309	221	530
Third (Hilo)	0	0	0
Third (Kona)	0	0	0
Fifth (Kaua'i)	138	73	211
Total:	2,781	1,626	4,407

Statewide revenue during FY 2020-2021 totaled \$119,727, which includes an interest amount of \$1,712. Total expenses were \$21,850.

The Parent Education Special Fund began collecting filing fee surcharges and donations beginning July 1, 1997. The attached financial report reflects the 24th 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 2020-2021

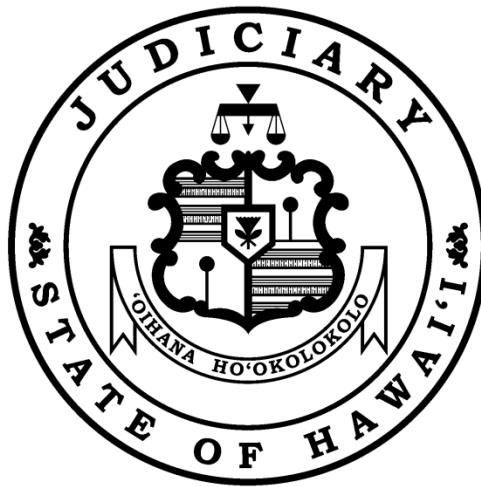
OBJECT CODE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNTS				
		FIRST CIRCUIT	SECOND CIRCUIT	THIRD CIRCUIT	FIFTH CIRCUIT	TOTAL
<u>REVENUES</u>						
0288	INTEREST	1,712				1,712
0763	SURCHARGE	82,450	14,815	13,200	7,550	118,015
	TOTAL REVENUES	84,162	14,815	13,200	7,550	119,727
<u>OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES & ENCUMBRANCES</u>						
2902	SECURITY SERVICES	0	1,928	0	2,616	4,544
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	77				77
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	39				39
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	86			612	698
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING					0
4102	CAR MILEAGE - OTHERS					0
4401	TRANS OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES					0
4501	SUBSISTENCE OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES					0
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES					0
5503	OTHER RENTALS (PARKING PASS)					0
6619	OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE					0
7131	INTERPRETER FEES					0
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS		2,500		8,573	11,073
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	5,419				5,419
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES					0
	TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	5,621	4,428	0	11,801	21,850

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-3.6

A Report on Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-3.6

A Report on Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account

This report is respectfully prepared pursuant to §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 Hawai'i Revised Statutes 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 2021:

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/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
 - Domestic violence intervention services for adult offenders
- Domestic Violence Action Center (O'ahu)
The following advocacy services for victims of domestic violence we provided by the Domestic Violence Action Center:
 - Advocacy and support services for victims filing temporary restraining order
 - Court outreach at Family Court in Kapolei as well as in criminal domestic violence matters at District Court in Honolulu
 - Civil legal services
 - Hotline services (information and referrals)
 - Case management
- Parents and Children Together (PACT)/Family Peace Center (O'ahu) Funding was provided to the Family Peace Center on O'ahu and Maui to 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
- PACT/Family Visitation Center (O'ahu)
Supervised child visitation and safe exchange services were provided to court referred families on the island of O'ahu. The majority of referrals involved temporary restraining orders and orders of protection, however, other referrals involved divorce, child custody and paternity cases. The Family Court of the First Circuit relies on the Family Visitation Center (FVC) services to provide safe supervised visits and exchanges when there is a concern of domestic violence. The FVC runs its services through a lens that specifically considers domestic violence, safety for victims and their children, and accountability for those who have committed domestic violence. The center itself has been modified to provide safety and security

for all involved. PACT is the only provider of this type of service on the island of O'ahu.

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 10% or \$11,111 in matching funds from the Special Account. PACT/FVC on O'ahu received a purchase of service contract to provide these services.

➤ Stop Violence Against Women Act Grant, 16-WF-09 / "Intersection of Domestic Violence and Technology"

Funding was used to provide domestic violence trainings to a statewide audience. This grant ended on May 31, 2021. The following are brief descriptions of the trainings:

- Funds supported the attendance of Judiciary staff to the annual Institute on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma, Hawai'i Summit in April 2021. Judiciary staff from 2nd Circuit (Maui County), 3rd Circuit (Hawai'i Island County), 5th Circuit (Kaua'i County) as well as Family Court judges from the 1st Circuit (Honolulu County) took advantage of this opportunity to be informed of recent developments and approaches to working with those who have been harmed by domestic violence as well as those who have caused harm in interpersonal relationships.

➤ Stop Violence Against Women Act Grant, 17-WF-09 / "Addressing Domestic Violence Statewide"

Funding was used to provide domestic violence trainings to a statewide audience. This grant ended on May 31, 2021.

- Funds supported a three-part webinar series in support of the revision of the 2010 Batterer Intervention Program Standards. The series took place in November and December 2021 and the topics covered by the series included evidence-based practices, survivor centered services, and grounding services in culture and community. The series was attended by domestic violence stakeholders from across the state including batterer intervention program (also known as domestic violence intervention) providers, domestic violence

survivor services providers, probation officers, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, prosecutors, defense attorneys, victim/witness staff, Liliuokalani Trust, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

- Funds supported the attendance of Judiciary staff to the annual Institute on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma, Hawai'i Summit in April 2021. Judiciary staff from the 1st Circuit (City and County of Honolulu) took advantage of this opportunity to be informed of recent developments and approaches to working with those who have been harmed by domestic violence as well as those who have caused harm in interpersonal relationships.

3. Trainings, Meetings, Other Expenses

- Maintenance of an electronic database containing assessment scores of domestic violence offenders on probation in the state was provided by \$3,600 from the account.

Special Fund Assessment (Act 34, SLH 1964)

The Special Fund Assessment fee for FY 2021 was \$16,807.

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 Hawai'i. 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 intersecting issues relating to domestic violence and child abuse, continues to be possible and addresses an on-going need. Additionally, the ability to include other public and private agencies in domestic violence trainings increases collaboration, improving coordination to close gaps and create safer communities where families thrive.

In spite of the serious and negative fiscal impacts of COVID-19, 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 to taking a strong and committed stance on these important issues.

**THE JUDICIARY
SPOUSE & CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021**

REVENUE	HRS		FY2021
CODES	SECTION		<hr/>
		FY BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	132,030
0222	§572-5	MARRIAGE LICENSES	61,555
0735	§235-105.5	TAXES COLLECTED UNDER ACT228, SLH2004	34,067
1101	§338-14.5	FEES, CERTIFIED COPIES OF HEALTH STATISTICS RECORDS	230,846
1567	§§580-10, 586-4	VIOLATION OF TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER/PROTECTIVE ORDER (ACT 172/98 & 200/99)	1,100
		SUB-TOTAL	<hr/> 327,568
0288		INVESTMENT POOL EARNINGS (ACT 119/98)	1,521
1364		REFUND/REIMBURSEMENT PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	472
		TOTAL REVENUES	<hr/> <hr/> 329,561
3203		PRINTED FORMS	
3209		OTHER STATIONERY/OFC SUPP	
3301		FOOD SUPPLIES	
3502		SUBSCRIPTIONS	
4201		TRANSPORTATION, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	
4301		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	
4302		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, INTRA-STATE - OTHERS	
4401		TRANS, OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	
4402		TRANS, OUT OF STATE - OTHERS	
4501		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	

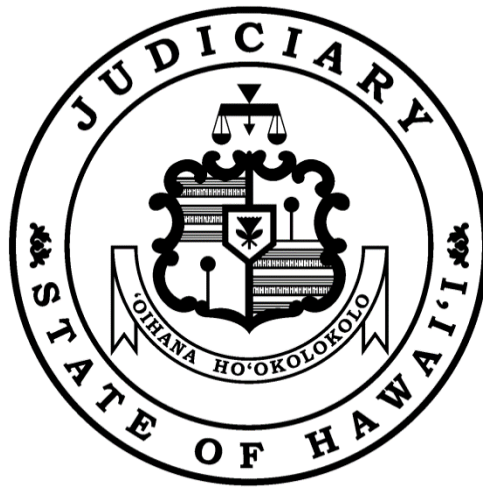
4502	SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, OUT OF STATE - OTHERS	
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	
4602	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - OTHERS	
4801	OTHER TRAVEL	
5503	OTHER RENTAL OF LAND, BLDG	
5805	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE)	840
6609	PURCHASE OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	325,210
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	3,600
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	16,807
7205	TRAINING COSTS & REGISTRATION FEES	871
7300	INTEREST ON DELIQUENT PAYMENTS	
	TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	<u>347,328</u>
	FY ENDING CASH BALANCE	<u>114,263</u>

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-21

A Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Monitoring Program



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

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 (DOH) 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 DOH criteria to determine success in treating individuals with substance abuse.
- The Judiciary receives available data taken from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services (WITS) information system. The reports from WITS are attached.
- The data provided by ADAD is based on information provided by the treatment providers. Some of the information may not match with what is contained from Caseload Explorer, the Judiciary statewide Adult Client Services Branch (ACSB) case management information system for probation, as there may be inconsistency in the way data is entered and interpreted.

The following FY21 probation data is provided by ACSB's case management information system for probation.

- 477 unduplicated adults entered 486 programs with 535 admits in FY21. The higher number of admits reflect clients being admitted to treatment more than once during the year;
- 5,763 offenders were active in treatment during the same year;

- of the 5,763 offenders, 4,523 were males, 1,221 were females, and 19 were unspecified;
- treatment services include assessments, motivational enhancement, outpatient, intensive outpatient, day treatment, individual counseling, and residential care, with continuing care following the core treatment program; 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, programs have been evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) to determine how much in alignment programs are with the application of best practices in working with offenders; most programs have integrated these practices into their curriculum with the offenders to address their criminal thoughts and behaviors;
- the CPC assessment team continues to be active in supporting the vendors as they implement 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 provide 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	Kaua'i 5 th CC	Maui 2 nd CC	Subtotal
Treatment Providers Referred To:				
O'AHU				
Habilitat	8		8	16
Hina Mauka	30		9	39
Ho'omau Ke Ola	8		1	9
HOPE Inc.	9		2	11
Poailani	8		7	15
Salvation Army ARC	1	6	4	11
Salvation Army ATS	10	1	3	14
Salvation Army FTS (Women's Way)	2	1		3
Sand Island Treatment Ctr	18		7	25
Total Referred to O'ahu	94	8	41	143
MAUI				
Aloha House	2		72	
Total Referred to Maui	2		72	74
TOTAL NI Referrals				217

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)							
				Hawai'i	Kaua'i	Lana'i	Maui	Moloka'i	O'ahu	Total
2021	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC							15	15
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawai'i, Inc							1,125	1,125
		Aloha House, Inc.					369			369
		Big Island Substance Abuse Council		652						652
		Bobby Benson Center							2	2
		Bridge House, Inc		113						113
		CARE Hawai'i, Inc.		114			132		480	726
		Child and Family Service			9					9
		Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center							3	3
		Ho'omau Ke Ola							101	101
		Hope Treatment Services		25					291	316
		Ka Hale Pomaika'i				1		26		27
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation							255	255
		Kokua Support Services							217	217
		Ku Aloha Ola Mau		24						24
		Malama Na Makua A Keiki					28			28
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc					3			3
		North Shore Mental Health							200	200
		Ohana Makamae, Inc					2			2
		Po'ailani, Inc							22	22
Residential Youth Services & Empowerment		1						1		
Salvation Army-ATS							332	332		
Salvation Army-FTS							28	28		
The Queen's Medical Center							62	62		
Waianae Coast Comprehensive							103	103		

		Health Center							
		Women In Need			22			11	33
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu						1	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	928	31	1	534	26	3,248
Children		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc						32	32
		Big Island Substance Abuse Council		6					6
		Bobby Benson Center						2	2
		CARE Hawai'i, Inc.						14	14
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc					28		28
		Salvation Army-FTS						1	1
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu						16	16
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		6			28		65
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	1	934	31	1	562	26	3,313	4,868

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	Total
2021		Adult	Residential Youth Services & Empowerment		1	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL		1	1
			ISLAND TOTAL		1	1
	Hawai'i	Adult	Big Island Substance Abuse Council	204	448	652
			Bridge House, Inc	47	66	113
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	32	82	114
			Hope Treatment Services	13	12	25
			Ku Aloha Ola Mau	6	18	24
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	302	626	928
			ISLAND TOTAL	302	632	934
	Children	Big Island Substance Abuse Council		6	6	
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		6	6	
		ISLAND TOTAL	302	632	934	
	Kaua'i	Adult	Child and Family Service	2	7	9
			Women In Need	9	13	22
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	11	20	31
			ISLAND TOTAL	11	20	31
	Lana'i	Adult	Ka Hale Pomaika'i		1	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL		1	1
			ISLAND TOTAL		1	1
	Maui	Adult	Aloha House, Inc.	81	288	369
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	30	102	132
			Division of Driver Education	1		1
Malama Na Makua A Keiki			28		28	
Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc			3		3	
Ohana Makamae, Inc			2		2	

			AGE GROUP TOTAL	145	390	535
	Children	Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc		12	16	28
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	12	16	28
			ISLAND TOTAL	157	406	563
	Moloka'i	Adult	Ka Hale Pomaika'i	1	25	26
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	25	26
			ISLAND TOTAL	1	25	26
	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	7	8	15
			Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division	17	85	102
			Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawai'i, Inc	178	947	1,125
			Bobby Benson Center		2	2
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	73	407	480
			Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center		3	3
			Ho'omau Ke Ola		101	101
			Hope Treatment Services	61	230	291
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	58	197	255
			Kokua Support Services	33	184	217
			North Shore Mental Health	38	162	200
			Po'ailani, Inc		22	22
			Salvation Army-ATS	34	298	332
			Salvation Army-FTS	25	3	28
			The Queen's Medical Center	22	40	62
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	19	84	103
			Women In Need	4	7	11
			Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu	1		1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	570	2,780	3,350
	Children	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division		1	1	2
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawai'i, Inc		20	12	32
		Bobby Benson Center		2		2
		CARE Hawai'i, Inc.		8	6	14
		Salvation Army-FTS		1		1
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu		9	7	16

			AGE GROUP TOTAL	41	26	67
			ISLAND TOTAL	611	2,806	3,417
			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	1,082	3,891	4,973

Table 1.3 Number of Clients Admitted by Gender and Agency

Fiscal Year	Island	Gender	Age Group	Provider	Number of Admissions				
					Adult Probation	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total	
2021	Oahu	Female	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	2	
				CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	10	-	-	10	
				Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3	
				Kokua Support Services	7	-	-	7	
				Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	4	-	-	4	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	28	-	-	28	
			Children	Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2	
			GENDER TOTAL				30	-	-
		Male	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	11	-	-	11	
				CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	32	-	-	32	
				Hina Mauka	22	-	-	22	
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	3	-	-	3	
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	8	4	3	15	
				Kokua Support Services	24	-	-	24	
				Salvation Army-ATS	18	1	-	19	
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	21	-	-	21	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	139	5	3	147	
			GENDER TOTAL				139	5	3
		Unknown	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1	
			GENDER TOTAL				1	-	-
		ISLAND TOTAL				170	5	3	178
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				170	5	3	178

Table 2.1 Number of Clients Admitted by Agency and Court Type

Number of Admissions				
Provider	Adult Probation	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total
Action with Aloha, LLC	13	0	0	13
CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	43	0	0	43
Hina Mauka	25	0	0	25
Ho'omau Ke Ola	3	0	0	3
Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	8	4	3	15
Kokua Support Services	31	0	0	31
Salvation Army-ATS	18	1	0	19
Salvation Army-FTS	2	0	0	2
Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	25	0	0	25
AGE GROUP TOTAL	168	5	3	176
Salvation Army-FTS	2	0	0	2
AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	0	0	2
ISLAND TOTAL	170	5	3	178
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	170	5	3	178

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

Fiscal Year	Geo	Age Group	Provider	Number of Admissions				
				Female	Male	Unknown	Total	
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	11	-	13	
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	10	32	1	43	
			Hina Mauka	3	22	-	25	
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	3	-	3	
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	15	-	15	
			Kokua Support Services	7	24	-	31	
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	19	-	19	
			Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	4	21	-	25	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	28	147	1	176	
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2	
		ISLAND TOTAL			30	147	1	178
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			30	147	1	178

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.

				Number of Clients										
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider	Asian	Black	Hawaiian /Part Hawaiian	Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Other	Pacific Islander	Unknown	White	Total		
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	4	13		
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	8	2	17	4	-	6	1	5	43		
			Hina Mauka	1	1	8	6	1	6	-	2	25		
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3		
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	4	15		
			Kokua Support Services	3	-	13	3	1	9	-	2	31		
			Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	12	-	1	1	-	3	19		
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2		
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	17	3	1	1	-	1	25		
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	20	3	82	18	4	27	1	21	176		
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2		
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2		
		ISLAND TOTAL				20	3	83	18	4	28	1	21	178
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				20	3	83	18	4	28	1	21	178

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	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total	
2021	O'ahu	Black/African American	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	2	-	-	2	
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	-	-	3	
			ETHNICITY TOTAL				3	-	-
		Caucasian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	4	-	-	4	
				CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	4	-	-	4	
				Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2	
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1	
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2	
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	3	
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	17	-	-	17	
		ETHNICITY TOTAL				17	-	-	17
		Chinese	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1	
			ETHNICITY TOTAL				1	-	-
		Chinese Japanese	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1	

			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
	Chuukese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
			Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	3
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	8	-	-	8
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	8	-	-	8
	Chuukese Micronesian	Adult	Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2	
	Filipino	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	4	-	-	4
			Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
			Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	3
			Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	2
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	11	-	-	11
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	11	-	-	11
	Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	4	-	-	4
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	17	-	-	17
			Hina Mauka	8	-	-	8
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	2	-	-	2
			Kline-Welsh	3	3	-	6

				Behavioral Foundation					
				Kokua Support Services	13	-	-	13	
				Salvation Army-ATS	10	1	-	11	
				Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1	
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	17	-	-	17	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	75	4	-	79	
		Children		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1	
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1	
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	76	4	-	80	
		Japanese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1	
					AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
					ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		Japanese Korean	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1	
					AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
					ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		Korean	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1	
					AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
					ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		Micronesian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1	
					Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
					AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
					ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2
		Micronesian Pohnpian	Adult	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1	
					AGE GROUP	1	-	-	1

			TOTAL				
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.		4	-	-	4
		Hina Mauka		6	-	-	6
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation		-	-	1	1
		Kokua Support Services		3	-	-	3
		Salvation Army-FTS		1	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		3	-	-	3
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		17	-	1	18
		ETHNICITY TOTAL		17	-	1	18
Other	Adult	Hina Mauka		1	-	-	1
		Kokua Support Services		1	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		1	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		3	-	-	3
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		3	-	-	3	
Other Asian	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		1	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		1	-	-	1
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		1	-	-	1	
Other Pacific Islander	Adult	Kokua Support Services		1	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		1	-	-	1
	Children	Salvation Army-FTS		1	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		1	-	-	1

			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2
	Portuguese	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1	
	Samoan	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	3	-	-	3
			Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	9	-	-	9
	ETHNICITY TOTAL	9	-	-	9		
	Unknown	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	3	-	-	3
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	4	1	2	7
			Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	11	1	2	14
	ETHNICITY TOTAL	11	1	2	14		
	Vietnamese	Adult	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1	
	ISLAND TOTAL			170	5	3	178
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			170	5	3	178

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	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Disabled	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	2	-	-	2
			Full-Time	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	7	-	-	7
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				Salvation Army-FTS	2	1	-	3
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	11	1	-	12
			Inmate	Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	2	2	7
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
				Salvation Army-FTS	4	-	-	4
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	12	2	2	16
			Not in Labor Force	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	14	-	-	14
				Hina Mauka	6	-	-	6
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	2	-	-	2
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
				Salvation Army-FTS	10	-	-	10
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	15	-	-	15
			EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	50	-	-	50	
			Part-Time	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
Kokua Support Services	2	-		-	2			

		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
		EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	5	-	-	5
	Unemployed	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	2
		CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	6	-	-	6
		Hina Mauka	13	-	-	13
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	2	1	6
		Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	3
		Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
		EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	30	2	1	33
		Unknown	Action with Aloha, LLC	11	-	-
	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.		22	-	-	22
	Hina Mauka		2	-	-	2
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation		1	-	-	1
	Kokua Support Services		23	-	-	23
	Salvation Army-FTS		3	-	-	3
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		8	-	-	8
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL		70	-	-	70
	AGE GROUP TOTAL		180	5	3	188
Children	Unknown	Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2
		EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	2	-	-	2
	AGE GROUP TOTAL		2	-	-	2
ISLAND TOTAL			182	5	3	190
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			182	5	3	190

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	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Alcohol	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	3	-	-	3
				Hina Mauka	4	-	-	4
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	-	1	1
				Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	3
				Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	2
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	14	-	1	15
			Cocaine/Crack	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	2	-	-	2
				Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	2
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	7	-	-	7
			Heroin	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	3
				Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE	7	-	-	7

		TOTAL			
Marijuana/Hashish/THC	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	3	-	-	3
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	2	-	-	2
	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
	Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	2
	PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	9	-	-	9
Methamphetamine	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	20	-	-	20
	Hina Mauka	17	-	-	17
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	4	4	2	10
	Kokua Support Services	5	-	-	5
	Salvation Army-ATS	12	1	-	13
	Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	12	-	-	12
	PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	73	5	2	80
None	Action with Aloha, LLC	11	-	-	11
	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	21	-	-	21
	Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
	Kokua Support Services	23	-	-	23
	Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	2
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	7	-	-	7
	PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	66	-	-	66
Other Amphetamines	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	1	-	-	1

				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	-	-	3
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	4	-	-	4
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	166	5	3	174
		Children	None	Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	2	-	-	2
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
				ISLAND TOTAL	182	5	3	190
				FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	182	5	3	190

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Assessment Only	Residential	Day Treatment	Intensive Outpatient	Outpatient	Continuing Care	Therapeutic Living	Total
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	12
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	-	-	-	17	16	21	-	54
			Hina Mauka	2	17	6	6	-	-	-	31
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
			Kokua Support Services	11	-	-	5	7	3	-	26
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	11	4	3	2	2	-	22
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	7	-	-	18	-	-	-	25
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	30	48	10	50	26	26	1	191
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
		ISLAND TOTAL				30	50	10	50	26	26
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				30	50	10	50	26	26	1	193

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Assessment Only	Residential	Day Treatment	Intensive Outpatient	Outpatient	Continuing Care	Therapeutic Living	Total
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	10	-	-	2	6	-	-	18
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	-	-	-	23	22	29	-	74
			Hina Mauka	2	20	6	8	-	1	-	37
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
			Kokua Support Services	11	-	-	9	7	4	-	31
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	11	4	3	2	4	-	24
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	7	-	-	35	1	-	-	43
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	30	52	10	80	38	38	1	249
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
		ISLAND TOTAL				30	54	10	80	38	38
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				30	54	10	80	38	38	1	251

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.

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Services Paid By (# of Clients Served)				
				Adult Probation	Hawai'i Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total	
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	18	-	-	18	
			CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	49	-	-	49	
			Hina Mauka	30	-	-	30	
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	3	-	-	3	
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	8	5	3	16	
			Kokua Support Services	33	-	-	33	
			Salvation Army-ATS	19	2	-	21	
			Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	43	-	-	43	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	205	7	3	215	
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	2	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2	
		ISLAND TOTAL			207	7	3	217
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			207	7	3	217

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)					Total	
				Client Left Before Completing Treatment	Completed Treatment. No Substance Use	Other-Mother/Father Discharged from Program	Program Decision to Discharge Client for Non-Compliance with Program Rules	Transfer to Another Program Within Agency for Continued Services		
2021	O'ahu	Adult	Hina Mauka	-	2	-	2	-	4	
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	2	-	1	1	4	
			Kokua Support Services	1	1	-	-	-	2	
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	-	1	-	-	-	1	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	6	-	3	1	11	
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	-	-	1	-	-	1	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		ISLAND TOTAL			1	6	1	3	1	12
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			1	6	1	3	1	12

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Assessment Only	Residential	Day Treatment	Intensive Outpatient	Out-patient	Continuing Care	Therapeutic Living	Total
2021	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	9
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	-	-	23	22	20	-	65
			Hina Mauka	3	22	6	8	-	1	-	40
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	9
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
			Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	9	5	4	-	22
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	12	4	3	2	4	-	25
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	15	1	-	-	18
			Women In Need	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	15	55	10	63	31	29	4	207
		Children	Salvation Army-FTS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		ISLAND TOTAL				15	56	10	63	31	29
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				15	56	10	63	31	29	4	208

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

Island	Provider Agency	Fiscal Year (# of Clients)									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
O'ahu	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	-	-	-	2	15	47	64	57	21
	CARE Hawai'i, Inc.	-	2	18	65	78	28	48	36	36	13
	Hina Mauka	2	42	54	70	111	145	122	156	109	35
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	8	20	13	28	27	27	24	29	4
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	-	-	-	6	26	15	18	17	34
	Kokua Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
	Salvation Army-ATS	1	24	31	34	53	65	52	35	27	5
	Salvation Army-FTS	2	14	10	23	22	42	19	16	9	6
	The Queen's Medical Center	-	10	15	16	19	13	6	-	1	-
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	1	4	16	21	17	16	16	40	5
	Women In Need	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	ISLAND TOTAL	6	101	152	237	341	378	353	365	327	129
REPORT TOTAL	6	101	152	237	341	378	353	365	327	129	

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

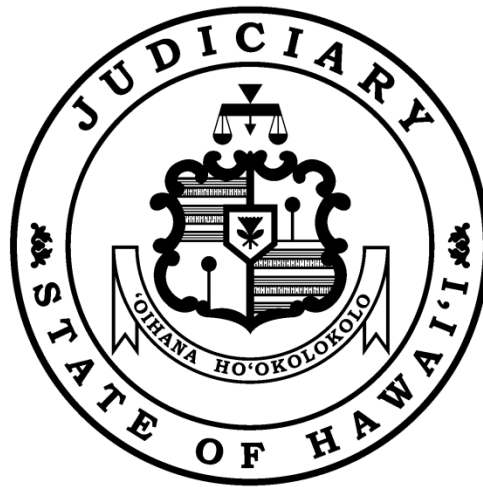
Fiscal Year	Island	Provider Agency	Follow-Up Status (# of Clients)	
			Completed Follow-Up	Total
2021	O'ahu	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	3
		ISLAND TOTAL	3	3
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL		3	3

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 577-7.5

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 577-7.5

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts

Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 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 provide an annual report to the Legislature.

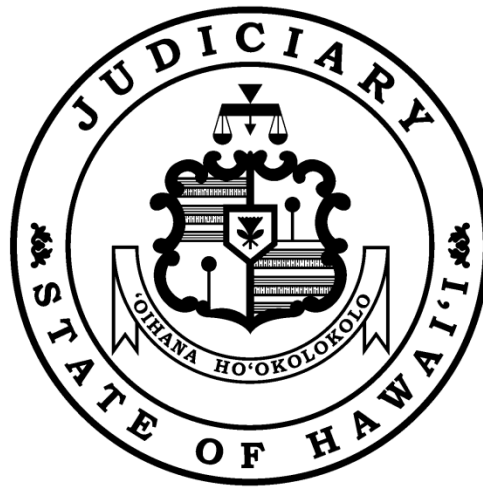
We report that the Judiciary program administrators, program specialists, and contracting officers are continuing to monitor their contracts to ensure compliance with this Section. In addition to using standard contract boilerplates, our Judiciary staff attorney assures compliance with all applicable 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 preferences that favor one parent over another in terms of child rearing.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-2

A Report on FY 2021 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities



**Prepared by:
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2021

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 601-2

A Report on FY 2021 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities

The following report is respectfully submitted in accordance with 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 spreadsheets representing the statewide courts and administrative offices of the Hawai'i State Judiciary.

**FY 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Courts of Appeals**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facility/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments	
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount		
JUD101/COA	Oahu	Aliiolani Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		
JUD101/COA	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		
JUD101/COA	Oahu	Aliiolani Hale	C Equipment	O	A		45,311		45,311	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		

TOTAL:		0.00	45,311	0.00	45,311	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
By MOF																							
General	A	0.00	45,311	0.00	45,311	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Inter-departmental Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%

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

**FY 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: First Circuit**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
						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	76.00	3,286,427	76.00	3,547,141	0.00	260,714	0.00%	7.93%	76.00	3,302,116	76.00	3,349,961	0.00	47,845	0.00%	1.45%	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	1,339,381	0.00	1,524,972	0.00	185,591	0.00%	13.86%	0.00	1,377,942	0.00	1,426,194	0.00	48,252	0.00%	3.50%	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 Kapuwiwa 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	3,935	0.00	3,935	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	61,620	0.00	61,620	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	214,745	0.00	119,243	0.00	-95,502	0.00%	-44.47%	0.00	61,724	0.00	139,442	0.00	77,719	0.00%	125.91%	District Court's Fiscal office pays and budget for Kauikeaouli Hale; Ewa-Pearl City, Abner Paki Hale & Wahiawa buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	6,106	0.00	6,106	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	7,652	0.00	7,652	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kauikeaouli Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City Court	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	13,218	0.00	13,218	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	20,594	0.00	20,594	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kauikeaouli Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Wahiawa Crt	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Wahiawa Crt	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	219	0.00	219	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kauikeaouli Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Wahiawa Crt	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale

**FY 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: First Circuit**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
						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	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	525,499	0.00	205,178	0.00	-320,321	0.00%	-60.96%	0.00	753,051	0.00	347,579	0.00	-405,472	0.00%	-53.84%	Family Court's Fiscal office pays and budgets for Ronald Moon Jud Complex; Juvenile detention Facility; Hale Maluhia and Home Hilinai buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	491	0.00	491	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	630,768	0.00	630,768	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Juvenile Detention Facility	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Juvenile Detention Facility	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	23,253	0.00	23,253	0.00%	0.00%	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	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Maluhia	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Maluhia	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	4,293	0.00	4,293	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	550,000	0.00	550,000	0.00%	0.00%	See comments on Ronald Moon Jud Complex
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Maluhia	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	1,084	0.00	1,084	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	

TOTAL: 76.00 5,366,052 76.00 5,425,880 0.00 59,828

76.00 5,494,833 76.00 6,557,064 0.00 1,062,231

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

By MOF																						
General	A	76.00	5,366,052	76.00	5,425,880	0.00	59,828			76.00	5,494,833	76.00	6,557,064	0.00	1,062,231							
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
General	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Obligation Bonds Reimbursable	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
GO Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Revenue Bonds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Other Federal Funds	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Private	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
County	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Trust	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Inter-departmental Transfer	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Revolving	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							
Other																						

**FY 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY Second Circuit**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/ Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
						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	330,588	7.00	330,554	0.00	-35	0.00%	-0.01%	7.00	326,373	7.00	322,877	0.00	-3,496	0.00%	-1.07%	Also performs work at Lahaina DC
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	319,484	0.00	292,583	0.00	-26,901	0.00%	-8.42%	0.00	277,873	0.00	516,820	0.00	238,947	0.00%	85.99%	
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,724	0.00	1,724	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	85,742	0.00	85,742	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	A Personal Svcs	O	A	0.50	21,204	0.50	22,162	0.00	958	0.00%	4.52%	0.50	22,020	0.50	21,985	0.00	-35	0.00%	-0.16%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	47,544	0.00	39,470	0.00	-8,074	0.00%	-16.98%	0.00	46,661	0.00	50,437	0.00	3,776	0.00%	8.09%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	

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

TOTAL:		7.50	718,820	7.50	686,493	0.00	-32,327	7.50	672,927	7.50	997,860	0.00	324,933
By MOF													
General	A	7.50	718,820	7.50	686,493	0.00	-32,327	7.50	672,927	7.50	997,860	0.00	324,933
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 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
JUDICIARY, THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facility/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Hilo Judiciary Complex	A Personal Svcs	O	A	12.00	534,695	12.00	506,928	0.00	-27,767	0.00%	-5.19%	12.00	507,124	12.00	509,992	0.00	2,868	0.00%	0.57%	FTE=Authorized positions
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Hilo Judiciary Complex	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	209,278	0.00	152,491	0.00	-56,786	0.00%	-27.13%	0.00	300,000	0.00	174,439	0.00	-125,561	0.00%	-41.85%	Obj Sym 5802 thru 5806
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Hilo Judiciary Complex	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,256	0.00	1,256	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,103	0.00	1,103	0.00%	0.00%	Equipment purchases
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	A Personal Svcs	O	A	10.00	365,572	10.00	350,679	0.00	-14,893	0.00%	-4.07%	10.00	373,020	10.00	366,285	0.00	-6,735	0.00%	-1.81%	FTE=Authorized positions
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	283	0.00	283	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	1,000	0.00	70,447	0.00	69,447	0.00%	6944.69%	Obj Sym 5802 thru 5806
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,168	0.00	37,168	0.00%	0.00%	Equipment purchases

TOTAL:

22.00	1,109,545	22.00	1,011,637	0.00	-97,907
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22.00	1,181,144	22.00	1,159,434	0.00	-21,710
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By MOF

MOF	Type	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
General	A	22.00	1,109,545	22.00	1,011,637	0.00	-97,907
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

General	A	22.00	1,181,144	22.00	1,159,434	0.00	-21,710
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

Type of Facility Key

- O = Office
- E = Educational Facility
- M = Medical Facility
- 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

**FY 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

Island	State Owned Bldg/Facility/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
					FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	A-PERSONAL SVC	O	A	10.00	453,624	10.00	438,029	0.00	-15,595	0.00%	-3.44%	10.00	461,857	10.00	430,349	0.00	-31,508	0.00%	-6.82%	(1) Facilities Manager, (1) Building Maintenance, (2) Groundskeepers, (1) Janitor III & (5) Janitor II
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		116,340		176,005	0.00	59,665	0.00%	51.28%		140,175		125,003	0.00	-15,172	0.00%	-10.82%	A/C R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		42,912		43,313	0.00	401	0.00%	0.93%		46,904		44,267	0.00	-2,637	0.00%	-5.62%	Elevator R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		77,525		79,859	0.00	2,334	0.00%	3.01%		79,224		64,880	0.00	-14,344	0.00%	-18.11%	Alarm / Security R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		4,800		15,700	0.00	10,900	0.00%	227.08%		6,000		550	0.00	-5,450	0.00%	-90.84%	Bldg R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		9,455		15,678	0.00	6,223	0.00%	65.81%		21,734		5,051	0.00	-16,683	0.00%	-76.76%	OBJ #5820 Other R&M

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

TOTAL:	10.00	685,272	10.00	703,324	0.00	18,052	10.00	704,656	10.00	753,113	0.00	48,457
By MOF												
General A	10.00	685,272	10.00	703,324	0.00	18,052	10.00	704,656	10.00	753,113	0.00	48,457
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 20 and FY 21 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Administration**

Prog ID / Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 20		Actual FY 20		Variance FY 20				Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Comments
						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		10,700		17,810	0.00	7,110	0.00%	66.44%		38,458		61,748 *	0.00	23,290	0.00%	60.56%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel
JUD 601	Oahu	Ali'iolani Hale	C Equipment	O	A					0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%					0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 601	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		14,930		6,071	0.00	-8,859	0.00%	-59.34%		25,000		400	0.00	-24,600	0.00%	-98.40%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel;
JUD 601	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	C Equipment	O	A		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 601	Oahu	Kauaikeaouli Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A		1,180		644	0.00	-536	0.00%	-45.43%		11,680		1,801	0.00	-9,879	0.00%	-84.58%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel

TOTAL:	0.00	26,810	0.00	24,525	0.00	-2,285	0.00	75,138	0.00	63,949	0.00	-11,189
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Type of Facility Key
O = Office
E = Educational Facility
M = Medical Facility
X = Other

By MOF		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
General	A	0.00	26,810	0.00	24,525	0.00	-2,285	0.00	75,138	0.00	63,949	0.00	-11,189
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

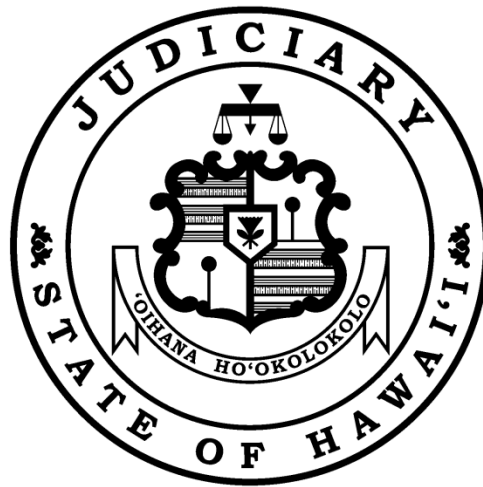
* OAC---\$11,635.81 + \$16,159.55 were due to an overnight building fire \$6,500 temp barricade and door due to overnight building fire

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 607-5.7

Biennial Report on the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF)



Prepared by:

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

December 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I:	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY RECOMMENDING CONTINUATION OF ILAF
SECTION II:	ILAF FUNDING AND OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS
SECTION III:	PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN PLACE TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
SECTION IV:	REMAINING CHALLENGES FOR THE ILAF PROGRAM AND THE PARTICIPATING LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDERS
SECTION V:	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
APPENDIX:	LETTERS FROM EACH ILAF LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDER OUTLINING ILAF'S POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE DELIVERY OF CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES TO INDIGENT POPULATIONS

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, pursuant to contract with the Judiciary, State of Hawai'i.

The Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF) was created pursuant to Act 305, Session Laws of Hawai'i 1996 (hereinafter Act 305) and codified as Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 607-5.7. 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. The Program has operated successfully for more than 25 years. No general funds are involved in the process, and all the funding is generated from surcharges on selected court case filings (no government case filings are surcharged.)

ILAF was further amended by Act 180, Session Laws of Hawai'i 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 a 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: The Hawai'i Justice Foundation, 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. Legal needs of the limited-income involve critical legal issues such as landlord and tenant, housing, financial situations, family law, and elder law. For FY 2020-21, which are the latest figures available for a year, the total number of cases handled under the ILAF program exceeded 10,000. These cases range from full representation in complex cases to providing legal information or making appropriate referrals for assistance. All cases meet the statutory requirements of ILAF, including poverty income guidelines and/or type of case (i.e., elderly or disabled.). The current process ensures that all funds collected under program will be used only for the intended purposes.

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. In addition to the delivery challenges under COVID-19, 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 2022.

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. ILAF does constitute 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 § 607-5.7 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 dollar 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 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 qualified civil legal service providers.

Pursuant to HRS § 607-5.7, 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 within more than 20 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. § 607-5.7)

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; \$1,000,001 in FY 2019; \$1,000,000 in FY 2020; and \$1,000,000 in FY 2021. The amount scheduled for distribution from ILAF in current FY 2022 is \$1,000,000, as detailed below:

Domestic Violence Action Center	159,684
Hawai'i Disability Rights Center	95,171
Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice, fka Lawyers for Equal Justice	16,805
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	539,482
Mediation Center of the Pacific	17,725
Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation	48,047
The Legal Clinic (immigration)	24,732
University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program	14,640
Univ. of Haw. Medical Legal Partnership	40,772
Volunteer Legal Services Hawai'i	42,942
Total	\$1,000,000

The amounts available for future years vary with the number of eligible cases filed, but it is estimated that each year approximately \$1,000,000 will be available 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 20 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. 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.

Low-income legal service providers are currently facing extreme financial hardships and increased need for services. COVID-19 has eliminated the traditional private fundraising opportunities of dinners and other fundraising events. No Legislative funding under Grants-In-Aid was provided in 2020 or 2021. Operational details under COVID-19 conditions have created additional challenges for the legal service providers to deliver essential services. 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. ILAF funds are one of the few stable financial sources available to providers. 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 ILAF process has operated smoothly and successfully for 25 years, and qualifying organizations know they will receive their fair pro rata share under the Program. More than 10,000 cases were handled under ILAF in FY20-21, helping more than 10,000 of Hawaii's people. 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 Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice, formerly known as Lawyers for Equal Justice

Hawai'i Disability Rights Center

Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i

Mediation Center of the Pacific
Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation
The Legal Clinic
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 its 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 2021, reports the following:

AD-P-959



Pearls of Hope in a Sea of Change

P.O. Box 3198 Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3198

@domesticviolenceactioncenter • 808.534.0040 • domesticviolenceactioncenter.org

13,398 Telephone Contacts
125 Requests for Legal Representation:
126 Legal Cases Opened
105 Legal Cases Closed
179 Court Appearances by agency attorneys
1,790 Cases opened by the on-site EXPO Court Outreach Program

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



HAWAI‘I APPLESEED

CENTER FOR LAW & ECONOMIC JUSTICE

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October 15, 2021

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 nine 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,

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(808) 587-7605
hiappleseed.org

AD-P-959

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 recommendations and assisting with implementation of pandemic rental assistance programs, helping Hawai'i to lead the nation on getting critically needed assistance to struggling households.

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



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 1, 2021

To: The Honorable Members of the 2022 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.

AD-P-959



**HAWAII'S PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
HAWAII'S CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**



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". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Louis Erteschik, Esq.
Executive Director

September 30, 2021

Dear Honorable Members of the 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 its on-going support of civil legal services through the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund. 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 and even in the midst of the pandemic when Hawai'i was shutdown, in FY21, Legal Aid provided assistance in over 6,207 cases aiding 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 protecting 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. We are the only organization in the state capable of providing this level of wrap-around legal services. The critical support we receive from ILAF helps us to provide this assistance.

The pandemic made even more important the need for civil legal services and legal information as so many residents were encountering a need to access government programs for the first time. Legal Aid responded quickly to provide essential legal services in the community despite island-wide shutdowns and closures. Noteworthy, were our homeless outreach staff who never stopped going out to the streets and on the beaches to help those most vulnerable during this crisis.

It is important to note that while ILAF support is substantial, it only covers a portion of the costs that it takes to serve the 6,207 cases which we closed last fiscal year. ILAF funds are critical in helping to leverage federal funding for legal services. ILAF currently provides a match for our AmeriCorps program, our Victims of Crime project, and other direct service projects. Funding also supports our front-line staff in our branch offices throughout the state who work directly with and represent clients from Pahoia to Hanalei.

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

AD-P-959

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.

Client Doris Maria recently shared, "I was so stressed out getting a divorce with no money to pay for an attorney. My sister told me to call Legal Aid and ask if they could help. So I did. Legal Aid was able to help me with my divorce and get out of an emotionally abusive relationship. I'm so thankful. Now I live a happy and stress-free life. No words can express how happy I am."

Through ILAF funding, Legal Aid can continue to ensure that we meet the civil legal 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



J. Blaine Rogers
Board President
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i
924 Bethel Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Tracey S. Wiltgen

September 27, 2021

To: The Hawaii State Legislature
State Capitol
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 (MCP) 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 MCP and other civil legal service providers to strengthen and grow services to members of Hawaii's indigent population.

MCP is one of the organizations that currently receives funds through ILAF to support the civil legal needs of Hawaii's low income population. MCP 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 is informal and focuses on creative problem solving to meet the respective participants needs, rather than an adversarial process that is used in the legal system. MCP 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 MCP has continued to grow. This past year, due to the coronavirus pandemic, MCP's caseload increased significantly. 10,771 people were served (an increase of 3,561 from prior FY), and 2,971 new cases were opened (an increase of 1,535 cases from prior FY). 85% of the people involved in the mediations were in the low-income population while previously only 53% were in the low-income population, and 32% were indigent, and increase of 9% from the previous year. The number of new domestic mediations (a key area where access to justice is critical) increased by 119 cases from the prior Fiscal Year to 803 new cases.

AD-P-959



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

1301 Young Street, Honolulu, HI 96814 Tel: 521-6767 Fax: 538-1454 Email: mcp@mediatehawaii.org

Due to the increased caseload and the need to manage most cases remotely via Zoom, mediator hours increased to 5,278 hours (1,351 more hours from prior FY) and staff hours increased requiring the addition of new staff. MCP's allocation of ILAF funds, helped to cover some of these costs.

The dramatic increase in MCP's caseload over the past year was due to the closure of the courts, as well as new issues that were created by the pandemic. For example, many divorcing and divorced couples with children engaged in mediation to negotiate and agree on where the children would live, how they would participate in school remotely, and remain safe during the pandemic. Due to the moratorium on evictions, in 2020, MCP created a new Rapid Response Mediation Program to help landlords and tenants negotiate payment plans. In 2021, in response to Act 57, MCP created and is currently running, the Eviction Mediation Program for Oahu. A large percentage of the families and tenants participating in these programs were and are indigent. Thus, the ILAF funding is remains critical in enabling MCP to create and manage its regular programs, as well as the new programs that address current community needs.

In the current fiscal year, MCP continues to manage a high volume of cases. In fact, in this past July and August, MCP opened 718 cases, more than half of the number of cases opened in the first six months of calendar year 2021. The ILAF funds continue to be a key source of support for MCP's continued growth, and a foundation that helps MCP secure the support of other funders.

The Board of Directors and staff of MCP 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

AD-P-959

The Mediation Center of the Pacific, a 501(c)(3) not for profit Aloha United Way Agency, helps Hawaii's people resolve conflicts peacefully within families, schools, businesses and communities.



Native Hawaiian LEGAL CORPORATION



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

October 1, 2021

Aloha e Members of the 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. NHLC has long been the only non-profit law firm dedicated exclusively to advancing Native Hawaiian rights and, by extension, safeguarding Hawai'i's most precious natural and cultural resources for present and future generations. For the last 47 years, NHLC has undertaken this important kuleana with deep humility and an abiding commitment to serving Hawai'i's historically underserved indigenous population, particularly when stakes are high, resources are scarce, and litigation is necessary to secure justice.

NHLC's mission is to perpetuate, through legal and other advocacy, the rights, customs, and practices that strengthen Native Hawaiian identity and culture. As frontline advocates for a community still healing from historical traumas, NHLC's legal services assist those actively and affirmatively engaged in revitalizing Hawaiian language, arts, and culture; restoring ancestral lo'i kalo and watersheds; preserving and protecting culturally significant sites, including wahi pana and iwi kupuna burials; securing multi-generational housing stability for Native Hawaiian families; and combatting land dispossession and breaches of trust that, if left unaddressed, give aid and comfort to injustice. Because the values and priorities of native peoples often find themselves in conflict with the status quo and competing economic agendas, native peoples – particularly the most indigent and vulnerable among them – require the vital support and high-quality legal assistance made possible through ILAF funding even more so. To avert homelessness, they too need legal representation to defend against illegal evictions, lease cancellations, and land dispossession. And when financial and legal resources are scarce, as has been the case during COVID, access to justice is not simply access to legal systems but access to resources and entitlement programs that address their basic necessities; programs created specifically for Native Hawaiians to improve bedrock socio-economic conditions, return them to their ancestral lands, and to make right the wrongs of the past. ILAF monies help NHLC provide this assistance and, by extension, meaningfully fulfill the State of Hawai'i's ongoing trust responsibility to and unique, historical trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian community.

Back in 2019, NHLC reported that more than 200 individuals contacted our office annually for legal assistance. Two years later, the number of people served annually by NHLC has more than doubled. Approximately half of those services were provided to indigent individuals and their families and funded, in part, by ILAF. Indeed, the legal needs of the Native Hawaiian

community regularly exceed the funding available to meet them. That growing justice gap is precisely why ILAF funding, including steady increases to annual allocations and their fair distribution among communities in need, is so critical. Poverty and ancestry should never be barriers to accessing justice. Non-profit organizations who prioritize the civil legal needs of Hawai‘i’s most impoverished empower them through legal advocacy and education. Allocating public dollars to support these efforts is a critical reinvestment in community that not only improves outcomes for those facing a life crisis of some sort every day, but prevents long-term problems (e.g., homelessness, economic insecurity, health issues, and incarceration) that could be even more costly and harmful to individuals and the public.

ILAF funding has also long enabled NHLC to sustain its advocacy on high-impact, complex litigation that spans years, sometimes decades; advocacy that has served the Native Hawaiian community well for generations but that requires a prolonged financial commitment and reliable access to resource-intensive services. While such litigation is unique to NHLC and the Native Hawaiian beneficiaries we serve, at its core, our advocacy aims to restore and fulfill the goals of the State’s historical trust responsibility to Native Hawaiians, particularly those with the greatest unmet needs. Why is this work a worthy investment of ILAF funding? Because correcting bad policy, vindicating rights enshrined in our state constitution, and enforcing laws passed by our state legislature help to rebuild and strengthen that trust relationship and improve how society treats and regards Hawai‘i’s indigenous population.

Removing barriers to civil justice for low-income people requires coordinated efforts among allies who provide civil legal assistance or support the efforts of those who do. On behalf of all those who are committed to the continued growth of these services, mahalo nunui for your continued kōkua and kāko‘o.

Me ke aloha pumehana,

NATIVE HAWAIIAN LEGAL CORPORATION



Summer L. H. Sylva, Executive Director



David Kauila Kopper, Director of Litigation



An Affiliate of
National Justice
for Our Neighbors

October 4, 2021

To: The Hawai'i State Legislature
Re: Indigent Legal Assistance Fund

Honorable Members of the Hawai'i State Legislature:

The Legal Clinic (TLC) extends its sincere appreciation to the Legislature for its continued support of the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF), which greatly enhances the ability of community-based organizations to provide free legal services to Hawaii's most vulnerable residents. We urge continued support of this critical funding stream, and we are grateful to the Judiciary and the Hawai'i Justice Foundation for their efficient administration of the funding.

TLC is one of the newer recipients of ILAF funding, having been established as an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization just over two years ago. TLC's mission is "To restore hope, dignity, and justice for low-income immigrants through high-quality immigration legal services, education and advocacy." ILAF funding allows TLC to provide free immigration legal services to local residents whose household income is 125% or less than the federal poverty guidelines.

There are over 40,000 Hawai'i residents who may be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship, but many have not done so because they lack the resources or knowledge to pursue the process. As such, they forgo the security that citizenship offers and the ability to participate fully as citizens, including by voting. Instead, they face the uncertainties and vagaries of an unpredictable immigration system. Additionally, there are tens of thousands of our immigrant residents who contribute significantly to our economy as part of the workforce in Hawai'i, but whose immigration status may be uncertain or out of compliance. Thousands of these residents could benefit from the assistance of lawyers trained in the complexities of immigration law, but there is a dearth of legal services available to those with low or no income or who are reluctant to seek assistance for fear of exposing themselves to immigration authorities. These include many essential workers, laborers, farmworkers, DACA and DACA eligible residents, family members of U.S. citizens, and unfortunately, also those who have been victims of trafficking.

In our short history, the demand for TLC's services already far exceeds our capacity to serve the growing client base. Thanks to ILAF funding, we have been able to increase our capacity more quickly than planned – with the addition of a staff legal assistant. For such a young organization as TLC, ILAF funding also represents a vote of confidence that is encouraging to our hard working staff who handle tough matters and humanitarian needs on a daily basis.

We are grateful for the Legislature's continued support of ILAF which enables service to so many in need. Often, foundations are less likely to fund legal services than other types of programs or causes, and ILAF funding fills a critical gap in serving Hawaii's low-income communities.

Mahalo nui loa for your continued support.

Bettina Mok
Executive Director
(808) 797-2599director@thelegalclinichawaii.org

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The William S. Richardson School of Law
University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program (UHELP)

October 1, 2021

Memorandum For: Hawai'i State Legislators
From: James H. Pietsch, Director, 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 and their caregivers 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.

This fiscal year we plan to provide direct legal services, referral, and advice to approximately 300 qualified elders, including older veterans, as well as provide continuing educational outreach and informational support to care providers and their elderly care recipients. The Covid-19 Pandemic has had a tremendous impact on older persons and much of our work is accomplished by telephone and, for those with the ability, through Zoom. 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, health care decision-making and, significantly during this pandemic era, 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 and the impact of the pandemic. 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'James H. Pietsch'.

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

September 30, 2021

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 (MLP), I am pleased to share this letter of support and gratitude for funding from the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF). These funds significantly enhance our capacity to serve Hawai'i's historically excluded—and also resilient and promising—low-income children, families, and migrant and immigrant communities.

MLP Hawai'i is a project of the William S. Richardson School of Law (University of Hawai'i) to provide free, on-site legal services for patients experiencing poverty at Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services and other healthcare and community settings. We currently have three MLP Staff Attorneys who provide legal representation in housing (eviction defense, public housing, shelter/homeless matters); family law (guardianships, power of attorney, child support, domestic violence); public benefits, immigration, vital documents, employment, disability and civil rights, and other legal issues. Our MLP attorneys also conduct self-advocacy education for clients, providers, and communities, and engage in extensive systemic advocacy work alongside the communities we serve.

Like most legal service providers, our MLP Hawai'i program has seen a two-fold increase in legal referrals and “curbside” legal consultations from our healthcare and other community partners since the pandemic restrictions began in March of 2020. Housing and income supports (public benefits, employment, pandemic and unemployment relief, etc.) comprised over 60% of our caseload. We have also collaborated with Hawai'i Appleseed, Legal Aid, and other ILAF recipients, to address unlawful evictions, language access violations, and other barriers and systemic failures faced by our client communities. A hallmark of our MLP is that we work *with*, not only for, the people most impacted by the policies and systems we seek to improve.

MLP Hawai'i now receives just over 4% of the overall ILAF funds, a small portion that translates into a significant boost to our capacity to serve. This funding provides financial stability so that we can continue to provide direct legal services to over 200 individuals and families each year, and to reach hundreds more through community education workshops. ILAF funding also provides recognition and legitimacy to our work that is leveraged for other supports.

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

Sincerely,

Dina Shek
Legal Director, MLP Hawai'i
Faculty Specialist, William S. Richardson School of Law

AD-P-959

Grant T Teichman
Acting Executive Director



VOLUNTEER LEGAL
SERVICES HAWAII

545 Queen Street, Suite 100
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
PHONE: (808) 528-7050
Fax: (808) 524-2147

www.vlsh.org

September 28, 2021

To: The Honorable Members of the Hawaii State Legislature

From: Grant T. Teichman, Acting Executive Director
Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii

RE: Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF)

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 40th year anniversary of serving low-to-moderate income communities across Hawaii through a partnership with volunteer attorneys.

Due to the nature of the ongoing COVID emergency, usage of civil legal services has significantly increased. Over the past year, Volunteer Legal provided over 2,000 services and over 3,000 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, 6% were veterans, 16% were elderly (age 60 or older), 26% were disabled, and 21% were homeless and/or not in permanent housing. Approximately 59% of all Volunteer Legal clients over the past 12 months were ILAF qualified. Those who seek assistance through Volunteer Legal often request services only after numerous rejections from conventional legal services entities. 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



Aloha United Way
70170

AD-P-959

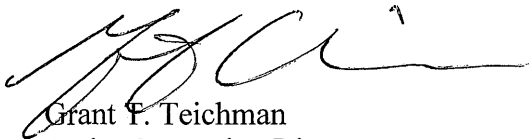
with volunteer attorneys who are willing and able to provide services. Because of the in-depth screening and sending client documents to the volunteer attorney ahead of time, the appointment time is used the most efficiently and effectively. By working with that client, a relationship and bond is built between the client and attorney and often, the attorney will provide further brief and/or full representation services for the client.

During the ongoing COVID emergency, Volunteer Legal continues to operate virtual Neighborhood Legal Clinics four to six times per month for qualified Hawaii residents. Often, an individual will have legal issues in more than one area of law. There have been frequent instances where an individual will come for two areas of law issues.

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 2020, volunteer attorneys invested over \$771,000 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 ABA Free Legal Answers Hawaii otherwise known as Hawaii Online Pro Bono: (<https://hawaii.freelegalanswers.org/>).

ILAF funds go towards a portion of staff salaries and program costs. ILAF support is an important source of income for Volunteer Legal's overall program budget. Volunteer Legal looks forward to helping more of the Hawaii community by continuing 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.

Mahalo,



Grant F. Teichman
Acting Executive Director
Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

PREPARED BY

Erin Harbinson, PhD

AD-P-960

BACKGROUND

This report is respectfully prepared pursuant to Act 179, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2019, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 614, which requests an annual report from the Criminal Justice Research Institute. The Criminal Justice Research Institute (CJRI) was established with Act 179 for the purposes of collecting and analyzing criminal pretrial system data and conducting research for the state to support the criminal justice system. Due to the complexity of the criminal pretrial process and data in the state, HRS § 614-3 acknowledges there are several steps needed before establishing a centralized statewide criminal pretrial database:

“(b) In establishing the system, the institute shall take all necessary and appropriate steps, including: (1) Identifying all current databases utilized by various state agencies to track criminal pretrial information; (2) Determining the administrative and technological feasibility of aggregating and sharing current data; and (3) Identifying critical gaps in data and information collection that are required for a robust assessment of criminal pretrial justice matters.”

This annual report reviews activities related to developing the criminal pretrial database in addition to other activities authorized under CJRI and presents an overview of the first full calendar year CJRI had a staff person to plan and carry out tasks associated with Act 179. HRS § 614-3 states: “The institute shall compile an annual report that reviews and analyzes data from the system to evaluate the effectiveness of the State's criminal pretrial system and identify possible improvements. The institute shall submit the report, including any proposed legislation, to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session.” While the database is developed, CJRI will

CJRI is authorized to study all areas of the criminal justice system in order to provide a more comprehensive approach to helping the state protect the rights of individuals, increase system efficiencies, and apply cost controls. HRS § 614-2(b) reviews the scope of CJRI's work, including monitoring data and evidence-based practices of the criminal pretrial system, conducting cost-benefit analysis, monitoring national trends, and issuing reports to the public about the criminal justice system.

The CJRI annual report for 2021 provides an update to the Legislature on the activities of CJRI, including the progress towards the centralized statewide criminal pretrial database and other responsibilities articulated in Act 179.

Addressing Our Responsibilities in Act 179

page 4

Building Our Organization

page 6

Reviewing Activities from 2021

page 10

Planning Activities for 2022

page 18

ADDRESSING OUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN ACT 179

Before reviewing CJRI activities from the past year, we provide some context for the criminal pretrial landscape that directly impacts our work. Act 179 included several measures related to the criminal pretrial system in the State of Hawai'i. Besides establishing CJRI as an organization, it outlined a broad scope of work. One main priority is to establish and maintain a “centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice data reporting and collection system” (HRS § 614-3). By creating a centralized database, CJRI will be able to monitor the criminal pretrial system in the state and develop recommendations for improvement. Where appropriate, CJRI will share suggestions for legislation in its annual report.

The law around Act 179 recognizes that developing a centralized statewide database is a substantial undertaking. For instance, the law lists multiple steps including a scoping and planning process to understand the feasibility of aggregating and sharing data, and identifying gaps in the data (HRS § 614-3). As documented in the work of the Criminal Pretrial Task Force¹, the criminal pretrial system spans across many agencies including state and county authorities. Not only do these agencies have different roles, rules, and laws impacting their duties, but their data sources are just as disconnected and dispersed. Data resides in different databases and IT platforms, many of which are difficult to merge for any analysis on statewide trends or evaluation. Related, CJRI does not own or house these data and must work with agencies across the system to learn the barriers and possibilities for the criminal pretrial database, as well as discern the various limitations and gaps in the data. Despite these challenges, CJRI has been fortunate to develop productive relationships with key decision-makers across the criminal pretrial system and join interagency partnerships in the state to facilitate this work.

Scope of CJRI in HRS § 614-2



Collecting data to monitor the overall functioning of the criminal justice system



Monitoring EBP and reporting on the effectiveness of practices and policies implemented as a result of the recommendations of the criminal pretrial task force



Conducting cost-benefit analysis on various areas of operation



Monitoring national trends in criminal justice



Issuing public reports to inform all criminal justice stakeholders and the public about the functioning of the criminal justice system

While much work must be accomplished to develop a pretrial database, it is important focus on the reasons one is needed. The database will help CJRI monitor performance indicators, trends, and evaluate the system in order to make recommendations to improve the criminal pretrial system. In other words, the database must be developed as an accessible and reliable resource to provide actionable information. CJRI is developing a plan for a database in a proactive and meticulous manner to ensure the database meets the goals of the law while also developing the work in a collaborative way. Additionally, financial resources may be required to create a database, therefore thorough scoping and planning is occurring to ensure requests for resources are well planned and used responsibly and efficiently. More detail on the planning for the database is provided in the activities update.

The law describes CJRI responsibilities to accomplish steps to establish the criminal pretrial database and outlines other tasks to promote the use of research for the state (HRS § 614-2). The scope of CJRI's research is summarized in the graphic at the top of the page.

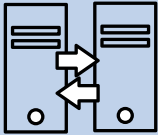
BUILDING OUR ORGANIZATION

BUILDING OUR STRATEGIC PLAN

CJRI was established with Act 179 in 2019, and thus created a brand-new organization administratively attached to the Office of the Chief Justice, Hawai'i Judiciary. CJRI is unique from many other research branches within the state because staff do not conduct research on behalf of one agency, and instead, considers the “big picture” by examining the entire system as a whole. As a new organization, CJRI needed to develop a firm foundation to meet the requirements in Act 179 and to develop a strong framework as a reputable and independent research organization for the state. A range of activities were undertaken by the director in the first year to accomplish this including drafting policies and procedures, crafting a research agenda, planning communications strategies to disseminate research, learning from other statewide criminal justice research organizations across the country on their best practices, and developing relationships with individuals across the criminal justice system, stakeholder groups, and the community. A strategic plan was developed as one essential undertaking to develop a strong organizational foundation. Presented below are our three primary goals, which were created to direct CJRI's work towards meeting the requirements in Act 179 and identify proactive and innovative goals to pursue research in the future. For more information on our goals, objectives, and strategies developed in 2021, please refer to our strategic plan document.

This strategic plan will guide the work of CJRI. Staff will refer to it regularly and use it to measure progress and prioritize requests for research and support. CJRI will update the CJRI board on goal progress regularly at the CJRI board meetings, which meet, at a minimum, quarterly.

STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS



Goal 1: Establish centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice data reporting and collection system mandated by Act 179.



Goal 2: Identify baseline metrics across the criminal justice system that measure goals of the system, in addition to exploring other measures regarding fairness, justice, and equity that are important to communities and individuals impacted by the system.



Goal 3: Disseminate research and share data on criminal justice topics in a wide range of formats to assist policymakers and the public in making informed decisions.

BUILDING OUR STAFF

CJRI received funding to hire staff to support the director in summer 2021 and began recruitment shortly thereafter. We are thrilled to announce our first research analyst was hired and began working for CJRI this fall. We have continued to recruit for the remaining two positions with the intent to fill them with candidates that satisfy the requirements and will carry out the mission. Learn more about the staff of CJRI, who are dedicated to conducting research to support and improve the criminal justice system in Hawai'i.

AERIELLE REYNOLDS, MS, RESEARCH ANALYST

Aerielle Reynolds is currently pursuing her PhD in criminal justice from Capella University, and has received her Master of Science in criminal justice administration and her Bachelor of Science in criminology and criminal justice from Chaminade University of Honolulu. Her research experience includes her time as a research fellow at Yale University's Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship and at Purdue University's Summer Research Opportunities Program.

Her research interests include plea bargaining, corrections, recidivism, rehabilitative programming, alternatives to incarceration, and issues related to race and gender in crime.

ERIN E. HARBINSON, PHD, DIRECTOR

Prior to joining CJRI, Dr. Erin Harbinson was a research scholar for the Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at the University of Minnesota Law School where she led projects studying community corrections, authored several technical reports, and secured funding for research. Dr. Harbinson has

worked as a policy analyst for the Council of State Governments Justice Center conducting technical assistance for states implementing justice reinvestment legislation. She received her PhD in criminal justice from the University of Cincinnati and worked for the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. While there, she conducted trainings on risk assessment and evaluated correctional programs.

Her research interests include criminal justice policy, risk assessment, and improving the measurement of performance metrics and outcomes in criminal justice. Dr. Harbinson has been invited to speak on evidence-based practices, applied criminal justice research, and cybercrime. She has published research on parole, corrections, risk assessment, white-collar crime, and cybercrime in journals such as *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Journal of Crime and Justice*, *Criminal Justice Studies*, and *European Journal of Probation*.

BOARD MEMBERS

The staff at CJRI could not accomplish their work successfully without the expertise of the board. Each of the board members brings valuable knowledge from their respective roles and experience across the criminal justice system and the policymaking realm. The criminal justice system is wide-ranging, and the board is essential in helping prioritize projects and providing feedback on ways to communicate research. Their collective experience has improved the work of CJRI in several ways.

The CJRI staff thank the board members for their ongoing work and support: Judge Matthew J. Viola, CJRI Board Chair, Senior Family Court Judge, Judiciary; Nicole C. Fernandez, Corrections Programs Specialist, Department of Public Safety; Shelley Harrington, Department Human Resources Officer, Department of Public Safety; Representative Scot Z. Matayoshi, Hawai'i State Representative - District 49; and Peter Wolff, Federal Public Defender (retired).

REVIEWING ACTIVITIES FROM 2021



PRIORITIZING ACT 179

The director of CJRI started in November 2020 and shortly thereafter began planning the development of a centralized statewide criminal pretrial database and creating a strong foundation for a new organization. The director incorporated a series of methods to carryout directives described in Act 179 by focusing on the first steps to develop the database, which include:

- "(1) Identifying all current databases utilized by various state agencies to track criminal pretrial information;
- (2) Determining the administrative and technological feasibility of aggregating and sharing current data; and
- (3) Identifying critical gaps in data and information collection that are required for a robust assessment of criminal pretrial justice matters” (HRS § 614-3).

While accomplishing this work, CJRI has identified a range of logistical challenges and barriers that require a thorough planning process. Currently, criminal pretrial data is located in various databases and agencies throughout the state. As a result, the only way to analyze criminal pretrial data is to 1) rely on a separate agency to produce their own statistics for a limited snapshot of pretrial or 2) request manual data extractions from several agencies that require considerable staff time to prepare for analysis. There are some trends and metrics that can be produced within one agency's data. But these snapshots only share one part of the system and it takes several data fields from several agencies to calculate many of the performance metrics important to monitor for criminal pretrial (and suggested in law). Due to this complexity, CJRI began a project to test and scope out the work required to merge data and prepare it for analysis.

CJRI has initiated a criminal pretrial data pilot to address the complicated nature of the statewide data. Early on in the pilot process, CJRI discovered the significant amount of time required for a researcher to prepare data for a statewide analysis of the criminal pretrial system. The manual labor and time to restructure files and clean the data files takes substantial time, especially when different identifiers from different agencies must be used and data dictionaries are rare. Over the past year, CJRI has prioritized planning for the database due to the long-term nature of pursuing the project and the long-term benefits of establishing the database.

Another issue involves data quality, which is a long-term issue that will need to be addressed, but can be addressed as the database is planned. Most administrative data that is pulled from agency databases suffers many data quality issues. Not for the lack of interest by staff, but because *data are collected for agency operations and not for research*. A large amount of data is written

in text fields in order to provide staff with thorough notes to make decisions about cases, but this data cannot be pulled for quantitative analysis. There are other issues such as missing data or different data definitions. It is important to verify these issues and either address them or in some cases, identify the limitations. Otherwise, any findings produced from these analyses could be the result of data issues, and not actual trends or relationships occurring in the pretrial system. The data pilot will be used to work through and document issues related to data quality. This will be an ongoing effort along with database planning.

CJRI has used several methods to document the span of the criminal pretrial system and the databases and data issues across it. This has been critical to understanding the feasibility of merging data sources for a centralized database. An overview is provided below on the methods used to form recommendations for the centralized statewide criminal pretrial database.

Methods to Develop Recommendations



DATA ISSUES TO ADDRESS

Technology: Separate databases and IT systems across all agencies.

Legal: Unique data sharing requirements for each agency and varying levels of protections for different types of data.

Inconsistency: Different definitions for shared data elements, and in some databases, no consistent unique identifier to link records.

Quality: Varying levels of data quality within each agency, including reliability and validity of data elements tracked.

Resources: Addressing these concerns requires technology to link and host a centralized statewide database in a form that can be extracted and analyzed.

Based on our activities this past year, CJRI concludes that it is technologically feasible to create a centralized statewide criminal pretrial database, however, it is only possible with additional resources and comprehensive, long-term planning. CJRI is authoring a technical report documenting information necessary to plan and implement a database of this magnitude. The report includes information that will allow stakeholders to make an informed decision about identifying a technological solution for the criminal pretrial database. Draft findings of the report will be shared publicly before it is finalized. The report documents critical information, including: 1) databases across the criminal pretrial system and agencies impacted by the development of a centralized statewide database, 2) barriers that must be overcome, 3) the pros and cons of potential database options, 4) examples demonstrating how the database could be used to monitor and evaluate the criminal pretrial system, and 5) an implementation plan that outlines crucial steps to establish the database. CJRI has engaged with staff impacted by this work across the criminal pretrial system. This kind of undertaking should have cross-agency support and an implementation plan to ensure resources provided to develop the database are used efficiently and wisely. This includes both financial resources and staff time.

A more comprehensive report is forthcoming, but a summary of barriers to overcome are on the left.

ENGAGING WITH POLICYMAKERS AND THE COMMUNITY

As CJRI developed a strategic plan and initiated work for the centralized statewide criminal pretrial database, staff recognized a critical component of doing this work resided with building relationships and partnerships with criminal justice agencies, policymakers, and community organizations. CJRI does not own or house any of the criminal justice data, but must work with agencies to access and use it for research. Fortunately, CJRI staff have met many people across the system who have been eager to share their knowledge and partner with us to accomplish our work from Act 179 as well as develop other partnerships that support the criminal justice system. In order for CJRI to produce reports and recommendations that help inform policymakers and the community, CJRI must engage in activities that translate research into actionable information for the state of Hawai'i. Summarized below are some highlights of CJRI stakeholder engagement and partnerships from this past year.

COMMUNICATING RESEARCH

This past year a series of webinars, *Confronting Racial Injustice: Achieving Racial Equity in Hawai'i*, was co-sponsored by the Judiciary's Committee on Equality and Access to the Courts, the King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center, and the Hawai'i State Bar Association's Civic Education Committee. Dr. Harbinson served as a panelist on "Data and the Criminal Justice System" on January 29, 2021. Associate Justice Sabrina McKenna provided introductory remarks and the panel was moderated by Willie Bagasol, Supervising Deputy Public Defender. Other panelists included Steven Alm, Honolulu City Prosecutor, and Dr. RaeDeen Keahiolalo, Principal at Magma LLC. Despite the different roles the panelists have in the criminal justice system, they all discussed the challenges in studying racial equity but recognized the urgency in doing so. Many of the obstacles in studying ways to improve racial equity are similar to the barriers for creating a centralized statewide criminal pretrial database.

This panel helped clarify ways in which CJRI could contribute to research on racial equity. More information is available in the next section that describes the formation of a data working group that will address ways to improve criminal justice data collection for race and ethnicity in Hawai'i.

CJRI participated in an informational briefing with the House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans in January 2021 prior to the legislative session. Members of the committee were interested in learning about individuals that had been released under Supreme Court orders during 2020 in an effort to reduce community transmission of COVID-19. The orders occurred after a motion was filed by public defenders and a process was initiated for them to request release for individuals who met certain criteria (i.e., non-violent offenses), which were then reviewed by judges for consideration. CJRI examined data for a small non-representative sample of people post-conviction who had been released in April 2020 in order to take a first look at this topic. Many policymakers

and the public across the country are interested in these types of actions – *what happened to crime in the community when more community options were used as an alternative to incarceration?* Across the country, state prisons, local jails, and the federal prison system sought ways to reduce incarcerated populations because of concerns about the health of people living and working in incarcerated settings, as well as the concerns with transmission into the community.² Many of these actions were aligned with research supporting the use of community alternatives, but were accelerated during COVID-19.³ While substantial changes were made to use more community options across the country, unfortunately, it is very difficult to evaluate the impacts these measures had on crime rates because of other simultaneous, far-reaching changes across the criminal justice system.⁴ For example, it is difficult to determine the impact of any actions on crime rates when they are often analyzed with arrest data. Police officers might have reduced the number of arrests and increased the use of cite and release alternatives. A range of methodological issues prevent CJRI from analyzing the impacts of changes during COVID-19 on crime, however, CJRI continued to look into this issue and has since analyzed additional data. Some lessons learned from this analysis are available in a separate report.

SERVING AGENCY PARTNERS AND THE COMMUNITY

The Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) is an organization comprised of staff from many criminal justice agencies and offices across the state. Their efforts focus on reducing recidivism and preventing future victimization. The annual recidivism study is an important part of this group's work.⁵ This study tracks recidivism in the state each year to understand how the system is changing and improving. This research project and several more illustrate the group's mission in

action of using data to inform their work. Because systemwide research is critical to this group, CJRI staff has joined meetings and workgroups to identify additional ways to partner and collaborate on projects. More detail is provided in the Activities for 2022 section regarding CJRI and ICIS collaborations.

Staff at CJRI are participating in groups that align with strategic plan priorities while serving important efforts to improve the state's criminal justice system. Dr. Harbinson was appointed by the Chief Justice to serve as a commission member for the Gun Violence and Violent Crimes Commission (GVVCC). The GVVCC is chaired by Christopher D. W. Young in the Department of the Attorney General's office with several members spanning the criminal justice and health systems. CJRI has embraced other opportunities this past year to learn from and work with other community members in the areas of domestic violence, gender responsive issues, and several other topics in criminal justice. These efforts are important to furthering CJRI's work. Often, initiatives occur in silos, but CJRI strives to work with others to ensure they are not duplicative and seeks ways to collaborate.

DISSEMINATING RESEARCH

Staff at CJRI have been planning a platform to share our work and resources in an accessible and informative way. CJRI will host a website to disseminate the findings from our research and lessons learned from across the country. The website will include research reports and materials authored by staff, as well as information on projects and initiatives underway. The website will focus on making research and data digestible for a varied audience to help inform the public on complex criminal justice issues.

PLANNING ACTIVITIES FOR 2022



The strategic plan guides CJRI activities to ensure we prioritize our responsibilities outlined in the law. CJRI staff reviewed the strategic plan and considered current research needs along with the requests received from our stakeholders and criminal justice partners to identify activities for the next year. Because the criminal justice system is broad and the number of potential projects can outweigh CJRI resources, we presented the proposed activities below to the CJRI board for review. We will pursue the activities in this section to help us accomplish our goals and address the needs of the criminal justice system in Hawai'i for 2022. The activities are organized by each of the three goals from the strategic plan. This is not an exhaustive list and will be flexible, based on resources and other needs that may arise over the next year.

In furtherance of **Goal 1: Establish centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice data reporting and collection system mandated by Act 179.**

Review technological solutions for the database including potential timelines and costs. Based on CJRI's research and review of other similar state efforts to link disparate data systems, there are varied options to pursue for a technological solution to create the database. CJRI will report out on these options by describing the strengths and weaknesses of different database options, and estimate costs associated with each of the them. Related, CJRI will clarify business needs from an IT perspective to provide more information regarding the database or software solutions sought. Other states have pursued similar work in their own ways with varied technological partnerships and contracts. There are many logistical issues to work through for the creation of a database of this magnitude, as well as challenges working within many legal and procurement constraints. CJRI is conducting a thorough search of technological solutions to ensure a cost-efficient option is available. This information will help inform the selection of a database and request for resources to support it.

Finalize technical report that documents the findings from the review of the criminal pretrial system during 2021 and provides recommendations to develop centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice database. CJRI has dedicated time this past year to prioritize the database as directed by law. As described earlier in this report, a variety of methods were employed to identify local databases, determine the technological feasibility of creating the pretrial database, and document gaps in data (HRS § 614-3). This appraisal will be included in the report and provides sufficient information to identify different options for the state to consider for a centralized statewide database for criminal pretrial data.

The technical report will include an implementation plan in anticipation of the extensive amount of coordination necessary to create a database across agencies and staff. A substantial amount of manual labor is required to merge, clean, and analyze criminal pretrial data in its current form across various criminal justice agencies in the state. Because of limited staffing resources, CJRI needs to identify a priority: either pursue and plan for a technological solution, or focus on manual data extractions and clean data to analyze historical criminal pretrial data in next year's annual report. CJRI observes the value of the long-term benefits of establishing a database bridged across systems with a software and/or IT solution and as such, will prioritize planning for this option. Most importantly, this option will meet the goals of creating a database as articulated in Act 179. An implementation plan will be necessary to coordinate across different agencies and different staff and departments within those agencies. CJRI staff has already engaged staff from different agencies to receive input and feedback on the development of this plan.

Establish a data working group comprised of members involved in research and data collection across primary agencies involved with the criminal pretrial system. There are several steps required to understand the data landscape across the state's criminal pretrial system. The law describes this process as "Identifying critical gaps in data and information collection that are required for a robust assessment of criminal pretrial justice matters" (HRS § 614-3). This includes identifying missing data that is not collected in current databases, learning what information is collected electronically or through paper files, assessing how consistently information is entered by agencies, and many other challenges related to data. These issues pose several barriers to the development of a database and especially concerning the quality of the data. However, it will take experts from each of the agencies to identify these issues and develop realistic solutions to address them. It is important to have these staff involved when a centralized statewide database is developed. Each agency contributing data to this new system will need to identify new

policies and processes to enter data within their respective agency. The data working group will need to include a research and/or IT person from each of the main agencies hosting databases with criminal pretrial information.

Continue pretrial data pilot to understand data quality issues, including missing data, inconsistent data, and other gaps that prevent the development of a comprehensive database. CJRI initiated a data pilot in 2021 to assess and document the technical challenges of merging and analyzing criminal pretrial data sources. This data pilot is a long-term project due to the complexity of the data sources. For instance, data must be manually extracted from different agencies and merged. This process is not straightforward because of varying database structures, such as differences in the unit of analysis (i.e., tracking an individual or a court case) and subsequent use of unique identifiers (i.e., an arrest number or a state identifier for the individual), or different data definitions across and within agencies. Missing data and data entry errors are other common data quality issues. Data quality is critical to a database since researchers must calculate performance metrics from reliable and valid measures. Reliability refers to consistency. To illustrate, each data entry person would measure a concept and enter the same information the same way each time. Validity, however, refers to how well the variable or construct reflects the concept it is intended to measure. For example, risk assessment tools are subjected to validation studies in which a tool is analyzed with statistics to determine if the tool predicts the outcome it was intended to predict. If a risk assessment tool developed to predict recidivism demonstrates a significant relationship predicting the outcome of rearrest, the tool is viewed as having predictive validity. Data quality is critical to research. If invalid or unreliable measures are used to calculate criminal pretrial performance indicators, the results could be inaccurate or incorrect.

In furtherance of **Goal 2: Identify baseline metrics across the criminal justice system that measure goals of the system, in addition to exploring other measures regarding fairness, justice, and equity that are important to communities and individuals impacted by the system.**

Task data working group with identifying ways to improve data collection for race and ethnicity data for the criminal pretrial database. CJRI will study issues of racial equity in the criminal pretrial system, and subsequently has made it a priority to help address obstacles in studying this locally. This past legislative session, Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 (2021) called for the disaggregation of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data in recognition of the need to have more accurate data on race and ethnicity for the state of Hawai'i. However, several changes will need to be made to operations and processes to do this. An underlying barrier to studying race and the criminal justice system is due to the data quality issues with race and ethnicity data. Research in other fields has explored different ways to measure race and ethnicity, and one major challenge resides in the way in which it is collected.⁶ Depending on the research and the setting, some might ask an individual to self-report while others might use observation to collect it. There are assorted issues to consider with these different approaches. Another impediment to disaggregating this data is related to IT. Most criminal justice data systems have drop-down fields in their IT system for information (such as gender) collected with frequency and with categories. Many agencies may need financial support and IT help to make changes to their databases. Regardless of the operational process, it also requires data entry staff to be trained on collecting the information consistently. In some agencies where data systems are used by most line staff as a case management system, that could mean creating new policies and training hundreds of staff. The data working group is well-suited to identify ways to improve the data collection process regarding this information, and CJRI will coordinate with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the SCR5 Data Governance Task Force on this endeavor.

Conduct ICIS annual recidivism study and use the study to begin exploring statewide performance metrics. One of the most common, if not the most common, metric used in the criminal justice system is recidivism. In years prior, an annual recidivism study was conducted by research staff in the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of Attorney General's Office. This study is essential to ICIS since they focus their efforts on reducing recidivism, and this study has been conducted over the years to benchmark and monitor the work of ICIS. CJRI will conduct the next annual recidivism study as collaborative effort to continue this work for ICIS and as part of CJRI's goals to improve metrics for the criminal justice system.

CJRI research staff is looking forward to conducting this study that provides vital information about the state's criminal justice system.

Furthermore, working with this data will allow CJRI to identify baseline metrics for the criminal justice system.

Analyze data on risk and needs assessments information to provide a snapshot of the programmatic needs of people across the criminal justice system. CJRI has participated with various interagency workgroups and meetings this past year to identify partnerships as it pursues research projects. It is not uncommon for research and policy changes to occur in silos, and we strive to bridge those efforts. CJRI will examine data on the programmatic needs for individuals in the criminal justice system, including individuals who are incarcerated and reentering the community. This data will be analyzed in the context of the broad evidence-base for practices that reduce recidivism and will supply local data to inform the work of organized efforts focused on improving corrections. Several stakeholders have expressed interest in this topic and as a result, CJRI will build off of the recidivism study and take a closer look at the programmatic needs of the criminal justice population.

In furtherance of **Goal 3: Disseminate research and share data on criminal justice topics in a wide range of formats to assist policymakers and the public in making informed decisions.**

Publish website for CJRI that provides organizational information, links to reports, and other material to provide timely and accessible information for criminal justice decision-makers and the public. CJRI has planned a website to make resources accessible for the public. CJRI will use the site to share reports, presentations, and other materials developed by staff. We are cultivating a resource and identifying creative and innovative ways to explain complex criminal justice research for a wide audience. We will use the site to host this information such as data visualizations or webinars.

Finalize first current issues brief reviewing and sharing research for the community. CJRI has begun drafting its first current issues brief, which is a short summary of a current policy issue and research on the topic. The first brief will focus on an issue related to pretrial. It may be difficult to conduct studies with local data, but often, there are other studies to refer to that can inform local decision-making. CJRI can use this format to share national trends and lessons learned from other jurisdictions. The goal of the current issues brief is to disseminate research and information in a digestible way for a varied audience.

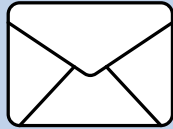
ENDNOTES

- 1 https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/JC1_.pdf
- 2 See, for example: Crime & Justice Institute's tracking: <https://www.cjinstitute.org/corona/> or Brennan Center's overview: <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/reducing-jail-and-prison-populations-during-covid-19-pandemic>
- 3 Jackson et al. (2021): *How the Criminal Justice System's COVID-19 Response Has Provided Valuable Lessons for Broader Reform: Looking to the Future*. Retrieved from: https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RBA108-6.html
- 4 Jackson et al.
- 5 For past ICIS recidivism study reports, see: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/documents/>
- 6 See p. 27-28 for discussion on different approaches to collecting information on race: <https://counciloncj.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Trends-in-Correctional-Control-FINAL.pdf>

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