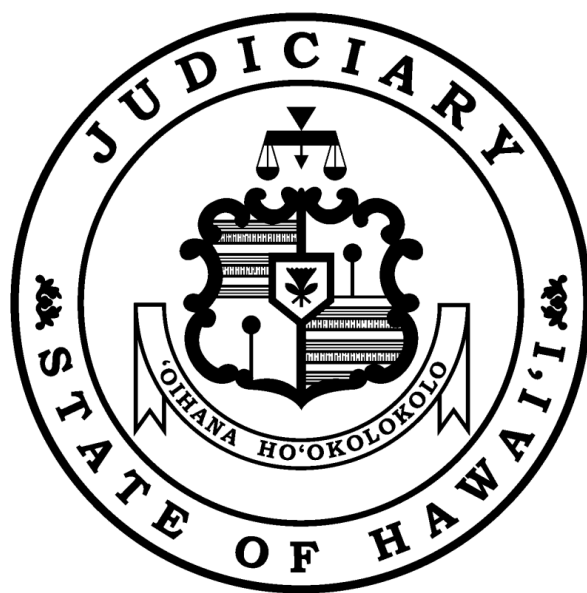


**REPORTS TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

SUBMITTED BY

THE JUDICIARY, STATE OF HAWAII



DECEMBER 2022

**REPORTS TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

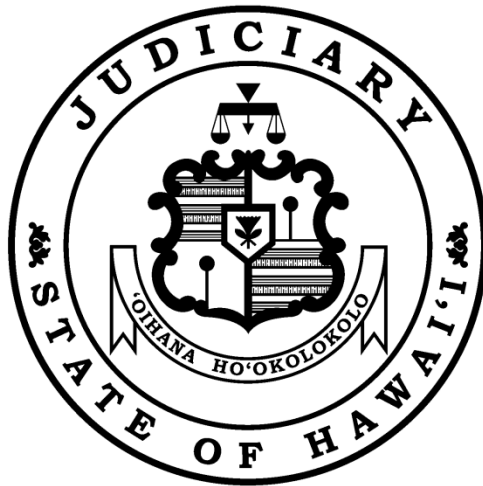
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 709-906	2
Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability	
Act 26, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2020	7
Report of the Judiciary's Findings and Recommendations on the Effectiveness of Act 26, SLH 2020, Relating to the Administration of Justice	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 37-47, HRS § 37-48, and HRS § 37-49	15
Report on FY 2022 Non-General Fund Information, including program measures and cost element reports	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 37-52.5	69
Report on Administratively Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary for FY 2022	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601.3.2	94
Report on FY 2022 Non-General Funds	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 291E-6.5	111
Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 571-46.4	119
Report on the Number of Complaints Against Court-Appointed Child Custody Evaluators	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 607-5.6	121
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	126
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	134
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	165
Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 601-2	167
Report on FY 2022 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities	
Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 614-3 (d)	176
Report on the Criminal Justice Research Institute	
ACT 76, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2022	219
Report of the Judicial Security Task Force Relating to Securing Online Personal Information of Federal and State Judges and Appropriate Judiciary Personnel	
ACT 243, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2022	229
Report on the Women's Court Pilot Program	

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability

**Pursuant to Act 19, SLH 2020
HRS § 709-906**



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Domestic Violence and Increased Offender Accountability

**Pursuant to Act 19, SLH 2020
HRS § 709-906**

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, 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 – 6/30/2022	590	1,243	471	2,304
Pending Adjudication	239	418	136	793
Dismissed w/ Prejudice	39	104	39	182
Dismissed w/o Prejudice	143	306	137	586
Nolle Prosequi	32	140	58	230
Acquitted	1	9	3	13
Other Disposition	44	17	1	62
Plead Guilty	36	56	13	105
DVI Court Ordered	27	45	5	77
DVI Completed	7	13	0	20
DVI Not Completed	20	32	6	58
Resentenced to Probation	0	6	1	7

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Petty Misdemeanor	All Cases
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	3	1	0	4
Parenting Completed	2	0	0	2
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	17	44	4	65
DVI Court Ordered	15	33	3	51
DVI Completed	4	14	0	18
DVI Not Completed	11	19	3	33
Resentenced to Probation	1	3	1	5
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	5	3	0	8
Parenting Completed	1	1	0	2
Parenting Not Completed	4	2	0	6
Resentenced to Probation	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
DAG	6	63	32	101
DVI Court Ordered	6	63	32	101
DVI Completed	6	28	9	43
DVI Not Completed	0	35	23	58
Deferral Set Aside	0	0	1	1
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	1	0	1
Parenting Court Ordered	3	16	7	26
Parenting Completed	1	7	2	10
Parenting Not Completed	2	9	5	16
Deferral Set Aside	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
DNC	4	12	16	32
DVI Court Ordered	4	11	16	31
DVI Completed	2	2	6	10
DVI Not Completed	2	9	10	21
Deferral Set Aside	0	1	0	1
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	1	0	2	3
Parenting Completed	0	0	0	0
Parenting Not Completed	1	0	0	1

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Petty Misdemeanor	All Cases
Deferral Set Aside	0	0	0	0
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
No Contest	29	74	32	135
DVI Court Ordered	23	56	23	102
DVI Completed	4	12	0	16
DVI Not Completed	19	44	23	86
Resentenced to Probation	0	1	2	3
Resentenced to Maximum Term of Incarceration	0	0	0	0
Parenting Court Ordered	6	6	2	14
Parenting Completed	3	2	0	5
Parenting Not Completed	3	4	2	9
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 between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022.

* The large number of dismissals are most likely due to State v. Thompson, 150 Hawai'i 262 (2021) regarding how criminal complaints are filed.

* Reason(s) dispositions may be more than court ordered programming (for example, the number of dispositions for "Finding of Guilt" is 17 and there were 15 cases where DVI was court ordered):

This table represents the status of cases as of June 30, 2022. It may be that the cases were disposed by June 30, 2022 and not sentenced by June 30, 2022. Disposition is the outcome of the case such as the person being found guilty or a deferral being granted. Sentencing is when the court imposes penalties such as placing someone on probation and ordering conditions such as the completion of programming. Disposition and sentencing can happen during the same hearing or a sentencing date can be set after disposition.

* Reason(s) not completing programming has not led to consequences such as being resentenced to probation or jail or having a deferral set aside:

Completion of DVI programming takes, on average, about seven and a half to nine months and many clients are still participating in DVI programming. There

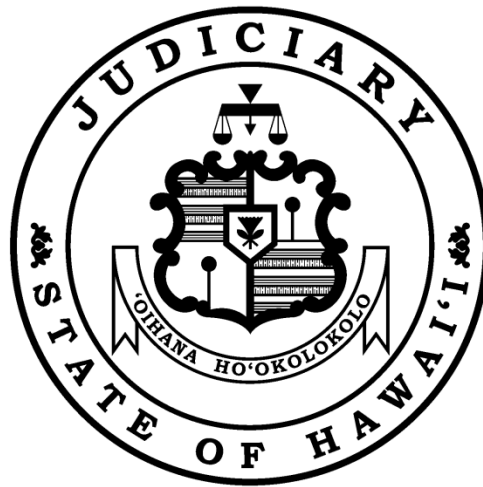
are also times when probation and a term of jail/incarceration is ordered and clients are not referred to program until they are released. There are also instances where clients need to complete another program such as substance abuse treatment before being referred to DVI program. There are a few cases where sentencing took place near the end of the reporting period and there was not sufficient time for the client to be referred to DVI, assessed for the program, and subsequently start participating in group. Finally, there are a number of cases where the client was terminated from the program and a motion to revoke probation or to set aside the deferral has been filed and is pending disposition.

* Regarding parenting programming: many clients are still working toward completing DVI before moving on to parenting.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

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

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



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

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

**Pursuant to ACT 26, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI‘I 2020
PART III, SECTION 8**

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.

Report of the First Circuit

A. Circuit Court

This is a report from the First Circuit 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 nine examiners (eight psychologists and one psychiatrist) on the Department of Health (DOH) certified list. For the calendar year 2022, as of October 31 the First Circuit Court has ordered two hundred thirty-five (235) Chapter 704 examinations for fitness, penal responsibility, conditional release, and/or

discharge from conditional release in two hundred seventy-four (274) total cases. Of the 235 examinations ordered, eight (8) were situations where a one-panel was ordered as the case was a misdemeanor offense where the defendant had demanded a jury trial or a one-panel was requested in a re-examination, and ten (10) were instances where the parties requested a neuropsychological examination to assist the three-panel doctors in their evaluations. As noted in the reports for the last two years, in the First Circuit, the elimination of the psychiatrist requirement has alleviated the strain on the sole psychiatrist on the DOH-certified list as well as permitted the process to be conducted more efficiently utilizing the psychologists on the certified list. We continue to assign our sole psychiatrist to three-panel examinations wherein he has previously examined the defendant or in anticipation that a psychiatrist will be required in a future examination.

With respect to the effectiveness of the Act on the timeliness of the reports, it should continue to be noted that due to the global pandemic, there have been, and continue to be, significant delays in the reports for those defendants held in custody of the Department of Public Safety or held in custody of the Director of Health. This is due to defendants being in quarantine, the limited appointment times available, and/or the delay in records being available for the examiners' review. The lack of examiners (psychiatrists or psychologists) has also contributed to the timeliness of the reports. At this time, with the loosening of the pandemic restrictions we anticipate that the time period for receipt of the reports will decline.

With respect to the effect of this amended provision on the integrity of the reports and the determinations to be made by the court under Chapter 704, the divisions of the First Circuit have noted no problems with the reports. Therefore, it appears that this amended provision 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," in the First Circuit, there have been no cases diverted into residential, rehabilitative, or other treatment utilizing solely this provision and the court has not been presented with, by either the State or the defense, any requests nor agreements to divert applicable defendants into treatment under this provision. The courts continue to refer defendants, a number of whom were referred as part of the terms and conditions of probation/deferral, to mental health court, drug court, and veterans' court on a regular basis. 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. 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 and none have been requested.

We have consulted with the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney 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 no comment.

We believe that having more doctors certified by DOH for the forensic examiner list and the concomitant (and necessary) increase in funding for, and increase in the payment for, the evaluations would make the Act more effective.

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 examinations for one hundred thirty-five (135) defendants encompassing one hundred ninety-two (192) 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), eighty-six (86) were discharged to the community and linked to services, twelve (12) were civilly committed to the Hawai’i State Hospital (HSH), nine (9) remained at HSH on other charges, and seven (7) remained at O’ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) on other charges. The median stay at HSH was 7.5 days.

Twenty-one (21) defendants were found to be fit to proceed and the proceedings in their cases resumed on the regular trial track.

- OCCC has saved approximately \$1,000,350 due to the reduced number of days (4,050) defendants were incarcerated at their facility.

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:

- HSH has saved approximately \$7,222,500 due to the reduced number of days that defendants were housed at their facility.

¹ 54% (approximately 65) of the defendants were homeless prior to arrest.

- Court Evaluation Branch has saved approximately \$67,500 due to the reduced hours (1,350) spent on conducting 1-panel examinations.
- Adult Client Services Branch has saved approximately \$9,112 and four hundred five (405) 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.
- Department of the Prosecuting Attorney 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.
- One hundred fourteen (114) of the one hundred thirty-five (135) defendants were found unfit to proceed. Of those, one hundred seven (107) were able to avoid incarceration and receive treatment instead. Eighty-six (86) were discharged and linked to services. Approximately 76% of those discharged to the community have not been re-arrested.

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 support.

We have consulted with the City and County of Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney's office and they have indicated that their report on the effects of ACT 26 in Circuit and District Court will be submitted to the Judiciary very soon.

Report of the Second Circuit

Since the passage of Act 26, the district court's mental health calendar in the Second Circuit has not had any non-violent petty misdemeanor defendants. Despite existing resource challenges which preclude stable community treatment facilities in Maui County, including the absence of a court-based certified examiner, the designated mental health treatment team led by Dr. Charles Harding continues to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure a defendant's mental health needs are met to the greatest extent possible.

On September 30, 2022, the State of Hawai'i Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division sponsored a colloquium on *Improving Governmental Response to Community Mental Illness for Maui County*. Representatives from the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for Maui County, Maui Office of the Public Defender, several state judges, and other members of the Second Circuit staff, including the supervising chief probation officer, Maui Drug Court director, and Maui Intake Service Center supervisor had an opportunity to meet and hear from the Honorable Steven Leifman, a renowned expert in addressing mental health issues and the courts. Based upon this

discussion, the colloquium participants explored expedited fitness evaluations for misdemeanants and persons charged with felonies.

The Second Circuit also recently launched its Community Outreach Court ("COC") in September 2022. Modeled after the First Circuit's COC, the COC seeks to promote compliance with court obligations fairly with the goal of providing participants an opportunity to be successful while at the same time offering social service resources to assist participants in getting back on their feet by linking participants to mental health or substance-abuse treatment services, if necessary, and housing opportunities. COC experienced its first graduate on November 18, 2022, after the participant successfully completed court-imposed community service thereby opening doors of opportunity for the participant's future.

In addition, the State of Hawai'i Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division has committed to providing training to Judiciary staff in this area through already available funding.

Based on this activity, there is the potential to provide community treatment and supervision to persons in the criminal justice system throughout Maui County.

Report of the Third Circuit

For 2022, the Third Circuit officially referred approximately forty-nine (49) cases to be reviewed under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 704-421² as of this date. The number of these cases is difficult to track the Third Circuit, as we do not have a Judiciary Information Management System (JIMS) code to track every referral. Since August 2022, there

² Proceedings for defendants charged with petty misdemeanors not involving violence or attempted violence; criminal justice diversion program. Section 704-421, Haw. Rev. Stat. reads in relevant part:

- (1) In cases where the defendant is charged with a petty misdemeanor not involving violence or attempted violence, if, at the hearing held pursuant to section 704-404(2)(a) or at a further hearing held after the appointment of an examiner pursuant to section 704-404(2)(b), the court determines that the defendant is fit to proceed, then the proceedings against the defendant shall resume. In all other cases where fitness remains an outstanding issue, the court shall continue the suspension of the proceedings and commit the defendant to the custody of the director of health to be placed in a hospital or other suitable facility for further examination and assessment.
- (2) Within seven days from the commitment of the defendant to the custody of the director of health, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the director of health shall report to the court on the defendant's current capacity to understand the proceedings against defendant and defendant's current ability to assist in defendant's own defense. If, following the report, the court finds defendant fit to proceed, the proceedings against defendant shall resume. In all other cases, the court shall dismiss the charge with or without prejudice in the interest of justice. The director of health may at any time proceed under the provisions of section 334-60.2 or 334-121.

have been sixteen (16) referrals. All of these referrals took place in Kona. In Hilo, all similar cases that were previously motioned for ACT 26 are now in the criminal justice diversion program, also known as the jail diversion program.

The judges in the Third Circuit have actively supported this program and agree that it has benefit and potential. In preparing this final report, we discussed the status of the program with: (1) the police; (2) the prosecutors and public defenders; (3) the respective judges (including per diem judges) who have made referrals under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 704-406; and (4) Dr. Hawken Shields, the DOH's Forensic Services Section supervisor for the Third Circuit. We have also consulted with Judge Kenneth J. Shimozone from the First Circuit.

In discussions with the police, we are advised that they are unable to divert individuals to DOH stabilization units if the individual does not agree to go. The police have no legal authority to force a person to enter a police car for transport absent grounds for an arrest. Therefore, it is doubtful that individuals requiring mental health treatment will agree to voluntarily be transported to stabilization units for assessment and services.

In the Third Circuit, when an individual is arrested and brought to court and determined to be a candidate for the criminal justice diversion program, the following occurs: first, the prosecutor and the defense agree on an examination for fitness only, on an expedited basis; second, the court sets an expedited return date for disposition.

The difficulty arises as to the location of the examination and the staffing for the examination. Unlike O'ahu, the options on the Big Island are severely limited. We do not have access to the Hawai'i State Hospital (HSH), and the only place to hold a defendant is at the Hawai'i Community Correctional Center (HCCC), which is severely overcrowded and understaffed. Moreover, due to COVID-19, all pretrial inmates entering the facility must be quarantined for ten (10) days. If the inmate is exposed to COVID-19 in jail, the pretrial inmate is not allowed to leave isolation to have a video or telephone examination.

Currently, we only have one (1) psychologist to examine individuals under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 704-421 for the entire island of Hawai'i. There are no forensic peer specialists on the Big Island to assist with the clinical, risk, and needs assessments. Additionally, there is a critical shortage of stabilization beds for Hilo and Kona. There are limited options for the other smaller towns and areas of the island of Hawai'i. Similarly, there is confusion as to who will be responsible to transport defendants from HCCC to DOH stabilization units if that becomes an option. DOH does not have staffing for this situation, and HCCC, police, and sheriffs are not required to assist with transportation.

The island of Hawai'i is very large, and Hilo and Kona are over one hundred (100) miles apart. There is a dire need to have mental health hospitals on the neighbor islands to address the mental health needs in our communities. For example, the Second Circuit on Maui has three (3) separate islands under its jurisdiction.

The program should be amended to allow for holding of the defendant in a location other than HCCC. We need more evaluators to make the program succeed. There needs to be a change in the law to allow the police to transport individuals to stabilization units without an arrest.

In summation, DOH and the Judiciary are clearly in support of the program. However, there is a lack of staffing and stabilization units for the program to function as intended. The judges in the Third Circuit are ready and willing to bring the program to its full potential, but DOH requires the necessary resources and facilities on the neighbor islands to bring the program into fruition. There needs to be a statewide vision and funding to enhance the mental health facilities on each of the islands.

Report of the Fifth Circuit

During the past year, the Fifth Circuit has continued to work closely with the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to divert cases during pre-trial conferences and/or court hearings, when appropriate. However, the Fifth Circuit lacks staffing and treatment resources to fully implement Act 26. The court(s) primarily rely on the State of Hawai'i Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division on O'ahu to fly a psychiatrist to Kaua'i to provide status reports to the court for specific cases. Without the appropriate psychiatrist/psychologist on-island, the Fifth Circuit has had to rely on the availability of these individuals to travel from the neighbor islands to provide the necessary assessment and/or related mental health services.

Nevertheless, the Fifth Circuit continuously seeks to leverage existing and potential resources to improve its approaches.

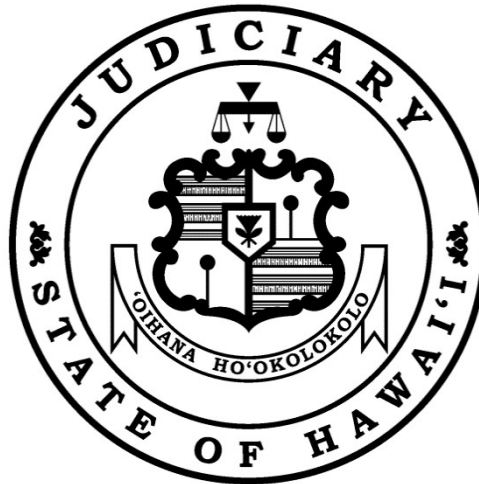
This concludes the report of the Judiciary, submitted pursuant to Act 26, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2020, Part III, Section 8.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

HRS § 37-47, HRS § 37-48, and HRS § 37-49

A Report on FY 2022 Non-General Funds



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai‘i

October 1, 2022

October 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION
ON HRS § 37-47, HRS § 37-48, and HRS § 37-49**

Report on FY 2022 Non-General Funds

The following report is respectfully submitted in accordance with HRS § 37-47, HRS § 37-48, and HRS § 37-49 requiring a report of each non-general fund account, including but not limited to:

HRS § 37-47 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.

HRS § 37-48 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.

HRS § 37-49 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 Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p><u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221)</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.</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)</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.</p>	Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act, Division X of Public Law (P.L.) 116-260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	Family Court, First Circuit	-	23,500	23,500	-	-
<p><u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224)</u> 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>	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	-	4,321	4,321	-	-
<p><u>Judicial Training (S-225)</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 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	7,407	7,407	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) 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	-	19,456	19,456	-	-
<p>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) 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	-	27,273	27,273	-	-
<p>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228) 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	-	50,422	50,422	-	-
<p>Court Improvement Training Program (S-229) 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	-	14,774	14,774	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Court Improvement Data Program (S-230) 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	-	50,000	50,000	-	-
Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231) 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 veteran treatment courts. The 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	-	76,570	76,570	-	-
NCHIP 2020 (S-232) 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 state's efforts to improve its 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	-	40,000	40,000	-	-
Ballistic Vests for PO's (S-233) - NEW This grant provides parole officers (POs) with new ballistic vests. The overarching goal of this project is to enhance the safety of the ACSB POs by purchasing custom-fitted ballistic vests to ensure their safety when conducting home visits to monitor the probationers' compliance with terms and conditions of probation.	Title VI, Subtitle C, Part E, Subpart 1, of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), as amended, as applicable.	First Circuit Court	-	22,696	22,696	-	-
Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-234) - NEW This grant provides continued support for two major efforts to address domestic violence across the state: DV 101: The Fundamentals of Domestic Violence and The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS) as well as ongoing training opportunities in domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and /or dating violence.	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U. S. C. 3796 et seq.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,958	33,958	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>Judicial Training (S-235) - NEW This grant aims to train district court judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters that require information about legal issues and court procedures that may encourage increased compliance with existing traffic laws. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Judiciary DWI Court (S-236) - NEW This grant provides support to the DWI Court Program in the District Court of the First Circuit by enhancing resources available to supervise program participants, increasing training opportunities for program staff, and expanding data collection relating to impaired driving, while working towards improving DWI Court Program outcomes, reducing recidivism and substance use disorders among program participants, thereby increasing public safety on our roadways.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	District Court, First Circuit	6,399	4,571	10,970	-	-
<p>Parental Engagement Empowerment Resource (S-237) - NEW This grant program aims to encourage active participation and provide culturally -sensitive options to Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders parent(s)/legal guardian(s) to become active participants in their youth's treatment while also addressing family-related issues.</p>	Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 34 U. S.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	8,723	8,723	-	-
<p>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-238) - NEW This grant enables the Judiciary Traffic Violation Bureau (TVB) for 1st and 2nd Circuits to continue to receive electronic citations. (eCitations) from their respective police departments. eCitations have the benefits of reducing paper transport delays and therein provides immediate access to citation data to the courts, prosecutors, and police departments.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	58,142	58,142	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>State Access and Visitation Program (FY22) (S-239) - NEW 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	-	72,727	72,727	-	-
<p>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Project III (S-240) 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 state's efforts to improve its criminal history system.</p>	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	12,005	12,005	-	-
<p>The Intersection of Technology and Domestic Violence (S-241) 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.</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	-	1,744	1,744	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Area Modification Project (S-242) 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 Oahu 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	-	-	-	-	-
COSSAP Hawaii (S-243) - NEW This grant will provide treatment, recovery support services and family court interventions by implementing and expanding comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by drugs of abuse in the adult and juvenile justice system on Oahu, Hawaii.	34 USC 10701; Public Law 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182, 1259	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
State Court Improvement Program (FY22) (S-244) - 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.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246) 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	-	143,423	143,423	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247) 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	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (FY22) (S-257) - NEW 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 2021 HSGP supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.	The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 603; Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2020, Public Law 115-31.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p><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 Hawaii 'I Batters 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	-	35,100	35,100	-	-
<p><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 HSGP supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.</p>	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	-	64,988	64,988	-	-
<p><u>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267)</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.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	BALANCE	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND		(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278) 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	-	12,540	12,540	-	-
Judicial Education - Judicial Training (S-282) 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	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii State Judiciary CESF - Phase 2 (S-283) 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	-	61,059	61,059	-	-
State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285) 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	-	28,869	28,869	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(2022)	(2022)	(7)	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286) 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	-	23,990	23,990	-	-
State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) S-287 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	-	-
NCHIP 2021 (S-289) NEW This grant provides the ability to update and improve the Judiciary Information Management System's infrastructure and security, as well as hardware and software replacement, network tuning, and data backup enhancements.	34 U.S.C. §10132(c)(19)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290) 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	-	-	-	-	-
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	3,280,711	3,817,342	4,810,051	-	374,568
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	1,564,858	1,777,404	2,267,252	-	49,204
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	539,743	1,118,068	1,110,566	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	388,310	11,210	108,090	-	12,809
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. This special fund was repealed per Act 9/2021.	706-649, HRS	Probation Services	-	-	-	-	-
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	201,459	319,673	432,918	-	26,049
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	12,868	4,658	4,970	-	-
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	37,741		1,057	-	-
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 individuals 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	513,526	121,416	135,100	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Detention Home Donations (T-902) 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	14,905	262	-	-	-
Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905) 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	-	-	-	-
Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918) 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	-	-	-
Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960) 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	-	-	-	-
Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE) Commission (T-962) The Supreme Court has created a commission to Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE). The purpose of the commission is to promote and advance civic education for students and citizens of Hawaii. The PACE Commission's tasks include, providing leadership, oversight, and initiatives to increase civic education in the community and at schools, increasing citizens' knowledge about government, and promoting informed participation in government and democracy in Hawai'i, and (2) providing educational resources for the public about the importance of civic education through collaboration with the media and by other means.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	15,000	-	15,000	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>MOA Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (T-968) This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$75,615/year for a period of three years (04/01/22 - 09/30/24) 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.</p>	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	75,615	-	75,615	-	-
<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>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.</p>	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<p>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.</p>	N/A	District Court, First Circuit	119,852	138,554	200,000	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-47

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	55,764,749	70,363,467	71,881,933	-	-
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	619,753	447,613	513,415	-	-

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 37-48, 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 Crated	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 a matching funds for grants received from the Federal Government for highway safety projects coordinated by the Hawai'i State Department of Transportation.

In FY 2021, the Judiciary, Division of Driver Education (DDE), furnished 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 Counter Attack Course was conducted in 1974.

During FY 2021, the DDE serviced 4,216 students. The DDE program 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 O'ahu Driver Education.

In 2021, the Department of Transportation reported 94 traffic related deaths on Hawai'i's roads. This was an increase from 2020 (85 traffic fatalities). Although this was an increase, it still remains lower than 108 fatalities recorded in 2019.

Driving under the influence, speeding, and distracted driving are the top contributors to Hawai'i's fatalities. The DDE works with the Department of Transportation to strategize traffic

safety community education. The DDE also sits on the Zero Fatality Task Force that works to promote a safer community.

(1) A statement of objectives:

The program objectives were to provide traffic offenders counseling and formal driver education instructional classes, and to educate the public. The counseling and education were aimed at avoiding collisions, saving lives, preventing injuries, and reducing the number of traffic offenses.

(2) Measures quantifying the target population to be served for each of the ensuing six (6) fiscal years:

The DDE has six (6) target populations: (1) offenders violating HRS 291E-61 Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant; (2) juvenile offenders violating HRS 291E-64; (3) offenders violating 291C-105 Excessive Speeding; (4) offenders violating HRS 291-11.5 Child Passenger Restraints; (5) HRS 291-2 Reckless Driving of Vehicle; and (6) Traffic-Related Violations/Offense(s) referred by the court to the DDE to benefit the offender i.e., involuntary manslaughter.

The quantifying measure(s) that will be used for the target population:

- (1) Number of offenders referred to DDE;
- (2) Number of students enrolled into classes; and
- (3) Number of students completed classes.
- (4) Provide 100% match of grant funds for the Hawai'i Highway Safety Programs.

Year	Number of Referrals	Total Number of Students Enrolled In Classes	Total Number of Student Completion
2021	4,216	3,539	2,871
2020	2,756	3,071	2,250
2019	4,477	4,888	3,582
2018	5,027	5,695	4,220

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

The DDE measures the program effectiveness by students that comply with counseling and instructional class requirements and matching of grant funds for the 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.

(5) A brief description of the activities encompassed;

Child Passenger Restraint Course (CPRC):

All Driver Education Assistant (DEA) instructors are certified by the National Child Passenger Safety Board as Child Passenger Technicians. Our Kona DEA is a Child Passenger Instructor. The law requires that students attend a four (4)-hour course designed by the DDE educational officers.

Defensive Driving Program (DIP):

All DEA instructors are certified by the National Safety Council (NSC) and AARP. The NSC provides the curriculum. The DEAs 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 American Medical Response (AMR) join the class to educate students on the effects of excessive speed 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 updated and accurate information. The 14-hour class is required by law. Guest speakers from American Medical Response (AMR), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) provide students with insight on victims' trauma. The DEA instructors are required to participate in recertification annually and are updated on National and State highway safety statistics.

Substance Abuse Assessments:

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

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI Court):

The DDE provides DWI Court with the 14-hour OVUII classes for their offenders. The DDE provides 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 DEAs 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.”

Community Outreach Court:

The DDE participates in the Community Outreach Court. The Program brings public awareness to the houseless community through certified child seat installation. The program obtains car seat donations and provides certified installation of car seats directly after the court hearing. It also provide traffic safety instruction and driver education counseling.

Bike Safety:

The program works closely with the Bicycle League and educates students on bike and helmet safety.

(6) The program size indicators

The program referral rate has increased by 65% during FY 2021 – from 2,756 in FY 2020 to 4,216 in FY 2021.

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

The program’s revenue is supported by the Driver Education Fund. The drop in revenue placed the DDE program in jeopardy. The Judiciary cost-saving measures included not filling positions that were vacated. Eleven of the 35 positions are being held vacant. The program vacancies include: the program administrator, assistant administrator, the driver education officer, three (3) driver education instructors, and five (5) clerical support. Over the next month, we anticipate an additional three (3) vacancies. By November 2022, the program will be operating with 54% vacancy rate. The statewide program is working with one (1) full time clerical position; one (1) full time secretary; and one (1) part time clerical position. The Probation and Community Service staff assist with driver education duties and responsibilities to keep the program operating.

Over the last month, we have received approval to hire the Assistant Driver Education Administrator; two (2) clerks; and two (2) Driver Education instructors.

Conclusion:

The DDE is a program that is required by law and needed by the community. The educational and counseling work done by the program is recognized statewide and the staff is committed to make the streets and highways in the State of Hawai'i safer for our children, seniors, and the community.

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	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 Kau like on the second Tuesday of even-numbered months as well as the second and fourth Tuesday of odd-numbered months. Kauai's Kids First Program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Pu'u'honua Kaulike Building in Lihu'e.

In March of 2020- August 2022, 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 May of 2022, Kids First O'ahu added a Zoom class just for the kids, twice a week on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. In April of 2022, 5th Circuit, Kaua'i, resumed in-person programming once a month. Still, as COVID numbers increased, all circuits began using the on-line platform and developed on-line programming materials for families. In person classes continue to be suspended on O'ahu, Maui and Hawai'i Island.

FY 2021-2022 Cases by Circuit	Divorce	Paternity	Civil Union	Total Cases
First (O'ahu)	2,921	687	8	3,616
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	423	154	2	579
Third (Kona and Hilo)	528	180	0	708
Fifth (Kaua'i)	164	54	1	219
Total:	4,036	1,075	11	5,122

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 2,921 new divorce cases (72% of state total) and 687 paternity filings (64% of state total). Additionally, 8 civil union divorces were filed on O'ahu (73% of state total).

Statewide, divorce education classes were held serving a total of 4,388 individuals (2,677 parents and 1,711 children). In FY 2021-2022, Kids First O'ahu serviced a total of 3,470 individuals (2,131 adults and 1,339 children).

FY 2021-2022 Attendance by Circuit	Adult Attendance	Children Attendance	Total Attendance
First (O`ahu)	2,131	1,339	3,470
Second (Maui, Moloka`i, Lana`i)	301	217	518
Third (Hilo and Kona)		23	40
Fifth (Kaua`i)	228	132	360
Total:	2,677	1,711	4,388

(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 2021-2022 divorce education classes served 2,677 parents and 1,711 children totaling 4,388 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, Zoom 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 programing safely for everyone, especially for the children involved in this experience.

The utilization of the online platform for the O`ahu Kids First in the 1st Circuit started in May 2020 and continues in 2022. In May 2022, we launched a Kids First Zoom for children only at this time. In October 2020, the 2nd Circuit joined O`ahu's platform with a hybrid of the online program. It has a link on O`ahu's web page and is also using some of O`ahu's programing.

Right now, the staff in the 1st Circuit and the 3rd Circuit are using O`ahu's online platform. Third Circuit will also have its own link on O`ahu's web page. Third Circuit has also programed many of its own videos and using some of O`ahu's programing.

The 5th Circuit has returned to in-person classes once a month with no online platform at this time. With all of the circuits havngan 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 to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Circuit.

(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 Hawai'i each year, even during the pandemic. It is likely that these numbers will remain consistent in the future. Therefore, the program intends 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 and Zoom, until we can safely provide an in-person program.

THE JUDICIARY
PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND
FY 2022 (July 01, 2021 - June 30, 2022)

OBJECT CODE	DESCRIPTION	FIRST CIRCUIT	SECOND CIRCUIT	THIRD CIRCUIT	FIFTH CIRCUIT	TOTAL
<u>REVENUES</u>						
0288	INTEREST	1,115				1,115
0763	SURCHARGE	74,650	14,465	12,060	5,800	106,975
	TOTAL REVENUES	75,765	14,465	12,060	5,800	108,090
<u>OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES & ENCUMBRANCES</u>						
2902	SECURITY SERVICES	0			1,015	1,015
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	40				40
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	633				633
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	142				142
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	136			293	429
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	241				241
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING					0
4102	CAR MILEAGE - OTHERS					0
4401	TRANS OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	2,395				2,395
4501	SUBSISTENCE OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	4,096				4,096
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	211				211
4801	OTHER TRAVEL	919				919
5503	OTHER RENTALS (PARKING PASS)	0				0
6619	OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE	0				0
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	107				107
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	2,500			2,100	4,600
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	5,822				5,822
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	3,365				3,365
7215	OTHER MISC CURRENT EXP	3				3
	TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	20,610	0	0	3,408	24,018

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:

Judiciary computer system special fund is 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 Judiciary Information Management System (JIMS) has served the following target population:

JIMS Users		FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Public	eReminder subscribers	1,962	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000
	Potential Jurors	67,106	67,106	67,106	67,106	67,716	67,106	67,106
	Document subscribers	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
	SRL e-Filers	702	702	702	702	702	702	702
Attorneys	Active attorneys	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,447
	Bar Applicants*	198	182	182	182	182	182	182
	firm supporting staff	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142
Government Agencies		282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Judiciary		1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715	1,715

eBench Warrant users		2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
-----------------------------	--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

* projecting using 2 year average for Bar Applicants

In addition to registered users, the public is able to search case information through eCourt Kōkua which recorded 19M searches in FY22 and expects the same volume in the next 6 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 FY22, 124,149 online credit card transactions were recorded totaling \$11,096,923.55. The same volume is expected in the next 6 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 / 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 provide 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 enable 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 / eFiling 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 will benefit 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 is convenient for attorneys and e-filers
 - Enhancements to 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 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 / eFiling 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 will benefit 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 is 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) / eFiling 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 will benefit 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 is 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 / eFiling 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 Hawai`i State Bar Association and approved self-represented litigants.
 - Online access to file/update in ongoing civil cases for registered users.
 - Online payment of filing fees.

- 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 will benefit 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 is convenient for attorneys and their staff.
- eBench Warrant delivers warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours.
- Family Court Civil / eFiling case types were implemented in 2022 and provide the following benefits:
 - Online access to public family 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 family civil cases for registered users, such as members of the Hawai'i State Bar Association and approved self-represented litigants.
 - Online access to file/update in ongoing family civil cases for registered users.
 - Online payment of filing fees.
 - Online document download for any scanned family 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 will benefit 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 is convenient for attorneys and their staff.
 - eBench Warrant delivers family civil warrants electronically from Judiciary to law enforcement several times a day, all within 24 hours.
 - HCJDC interface sends information on Appointment of Guardianship and Involuntary Civil Commitments in family civil cases.

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 Drop-off 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
FY23	Contingency Planning 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
FY28	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 case types to the case management system. Projects require significant resources to implement. These projects typically start with project planning, 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 are smaller in nature than projects and necessitate 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 FY22
Traffic	550,618 cases
Juror	67,106 jury pools
SC & Appellate / eFiling	1,827 cases
District Court Criminal / eFiling	55,386 cases
Circuit Court and Family Court Criminal (adult)/ eFiling	25,689 cases
Circuit Court and District Court Civil, including Land and Tax/ eFiling	75,157 cases
Family Court Civil	15,923 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 4 fiscal years caseloads, except for Juror as only 2 years of data are retained.

Module	Caseload					
	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Traffic	525,763 cases	525,763 cases	525,763 cases	525,763 cases	525,763 cases	525,763 cases
eJuror	67,512 jury pools	67,512 jury pools	67,512 jury pools	67,512 jury pools	67,512 jury pools	67,512 jury pools

SC & Appellate / eFiling	3,679 cases	3,679 cases	3,679 cases	3,679 cases	3,679 cases	3,679 cases
District Court Criminal / eFiling	69,414 cases	69,414 cases	69,414 cases	69,414 cases	69,414 cases	69,414 cases
Circuit Court and Family Court Criminal (adult) / eFiling	25,340 cases	25,340 cases	25,340 cases	25,340 cases	25,340 cases	25,340 cases
Circuit Court and District Court Civil, including Land and Tax / eFiling	89,858 cases	89,858 cases	89,858 cases	89,858 cases	89,858 cases	89,858 cases
Family Court Civil / eFiling	24,986 cases	24,986 cases	24,986 cases	24,986 cases	24,986 cases	24,986 cases
Juvenile Criminal				9,752 cases	9,752 cases	9,752 cases

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 2024 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 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 the 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 had a dramatic impact on the method of delivering legal services during the pandemic, making Zoom and other technological devices essential. As Hawai'i is now moving to more in-person interactions with ILAF organizations and eligible clients, many aspects of services provided are easier and more "user-friendly". However, the legal service providers are

currently utilizing many of 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, library electronic resource and web site usage and activity, and use of public computers.

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028
A04 Library - Size of Collections (000's)	284	285	284	285	284	285
A05 Library - Circulation, Trans & Ref Use (000's)	135	135	135	136	136	136
A06 Library - Patrons Served (000's)	14	14	14	15	15	15

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

(6) The program size indicators:

The Hawaii 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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii 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.

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 qualification and screens, trains, and tests interpreters to meet and surpass this standard. Currently, there are 343 interpreters 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 mandatory 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, highly specialized resources are made available in the Law Libraries in each Judicial Circuit to support court 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 is published on the Judiciary website, training and testing events scheduled, and court interpreter professional development resources maintained are compiled to evaluate program effectiveness.

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Interpreters listed on Registry (Tier 1-6)	343	355	365	375	385	395
Mandatory court interpreter training events scheduled	15	15	15	15	15	15
Court interpreter resources maintained	46	49	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 these minimum requirements are deemed qualified to interpret in the Hawai'i State Courts and are listed on the Court Interpreter Registry, which is published on the Hawai'i State Judiciary's website as a public service.

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. Interpreters who attain the requisite score on an oral exam attain a higher tier designation status and commensurate higher pay. The "Certified Court Interpreter" credential is only available in 15 languages of national need. Certified interpreters are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 6.

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.

**SECTION 37-49, HAWAI‘I REVISED STATUTES
Non-General Fund Cost Element Reports**

JUD 310 - DRIVER EDUCATION TRAINING FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2023
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2001	REGULAR PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	1,482,596
2013	TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT PREMIUM - PERM POSITION	30,600
2020	VACATION PAY AT TERMINATION	40,000
2021	IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	910,000
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		2,463,196
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
3001	EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES	9,000
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	
5601	RENTAL OF COPY MACHINE	15,000
5701	OTHER RENTALS	3,110
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	678,958
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		894,403
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
	TOTAL "A"	2,463,196
	TOTAL "B"	894,403
	TOTAL "C"	-
	TOTAL "M"	-
DRIVER EDUCATION TRAINING FUND - TOTAL		3,357,599

JUD 310 - SPOUSE AND CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Object Code	Description	FY2023
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2023	PER DIEM JUDGES	6,000
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		6,000
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
6609	PURCHASE OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	345,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	3,600
7199	OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	23,000
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	20,000
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	202,400
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		594,000
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		6,000
TOTAL "B"		594,000
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
SPOUSE AND CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL ACCOUNT - TOTAL		600,000

JUD 310 - PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2023
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	12,000
3202	ENVELOPES	100
3203	PRINTED FORMS	100
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	600
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	1,000
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,000
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	8,000
3501	DUES	300
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,100
3701	POSTAGE	650
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING	2,000
4401	TRANSPORTATION, OUT-OF-STATE - EMPLOYEES	15,000
4501	SUBSISTENCE ALLOW, OUT-OF-STATE - EMPLOYEES	8,000
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	500
4801	OTHER TRAVEL	2,000
5503	OTHER RENTAL OF LAND, BLDG, OR SPACE IN BLDG	500
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	2,000
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	80,850
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	7,774
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	4,900
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	FY2023
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
2001	REGULAR PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	70,514
2002	REGULAR PAY - NON PERMANENT POSITION	762,341
2003	ORDINARY OVERTIME PAY - PERMANENT POSITION	8,000
2021	IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	453,508
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		1,294,363
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
3804	TELEPROCESSING LINE CHARGES	500
5809	DATA PROCESSING EQUIP REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1,013,500
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	2,642,493
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	240,000
7215	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1,418,025
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		5,314,518
C - EQUIPMENT		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		-
M - MOTOR VEHICLES		
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES		-
A B C M SUMMARY TOTALS		
TOTAL "A"		1,294,363
TOTAL "B"		5,314,518
TOTAL "C"		-
TOTAL "M"		-
COMPUTER SYSTEM SPECIAL FUND - TOTAL		6,608,881

JUD 601 - INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2023
A - PERSONAL SERVICES-PAYROLL		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		-
B - OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES		
7156	ATTORNEY EXPENSES - NONLAW INDIGENT	1,437,754
7198	OTHERS SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	55,528
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	56,718
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	FY2023
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

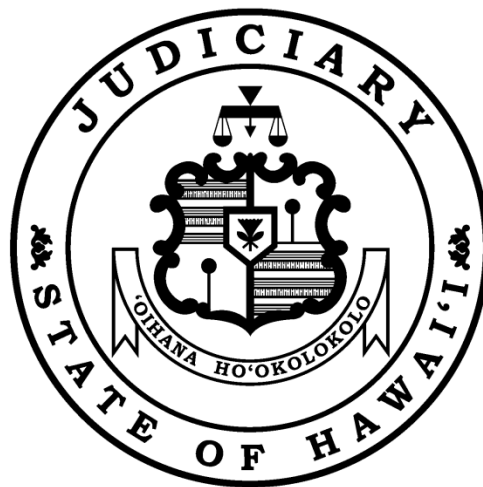
JUD 601 - COURT INTERPRETING SERVICES REVOLVING FUND

Object Code	Description	FY2023
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-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

**A Report on Administratively-Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary
for FY 2022**

Pursuant to HRS § 37-52.5



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

**A Report on Administratively-Established Accounts and Funds of the Judiciary
for FY 2022**

Pursuant to HRS § 37-52.5

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 20 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) 2022:

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221)</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.</p>	<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)</p>	<p>Intermediate Court of Appeals</p>	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>Court Improvement Program - Data COVID (S-222)</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.</p>	<p>Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act, Division X of Public Law (P.L.) 116-260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021</p>	<p>Family Court, First Circuit</p>	-	23,500	23,500	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224)</u> This grant program is used to continue to support the electronic citation pilot programs on Oahu and Maui with the 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 Transportation Act (FAST) Act, Part 23 CFR Part 1300, Public Law 114-94	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	4,321	4,321	-	-
<u>Judicial Training (S-225)</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 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	7,407	7,407	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p>Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) 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	-	19,456	19,456	-	-
<p>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) 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	-	27,273	27,273	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228)</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	-	50,422	50,422	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Training Program (S-229)</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	-	14,774	14,774	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Data Program (S-230)</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	-	50,000	50,000	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231)</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 veteran treatment courts. The 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 Stal 2317, 2409	First Circuit Court	-	76,570	76,570	-	-
<u>NCHIP 2020 (S-232)</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 state's efforts to improve its 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	-	40,000	40,000	-	-
<u>Ballistic Vests for PO's (S-233) - NEW</u> This grant provides parole officers (POs) with new ballistic vests. The overarching goal of this project is to enhance the safety of the ACSB POs by purchasing custom-fitted ballistic vests to ensure their safety when conducting home visits to monitor the probationers' compliance with the terms and conditions of probation.	Title VI, Subtitle C, Part E, Subpart 1, of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), as amended, as applicable.	First Circuit Court	-	22,696	22,696	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-234) - NEW</u> This grant provides continued support for two major efforts to address domestic violence across the state: DV 101: The Fundamentals of Domestic Violence and The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS) as well as ongoing training opportunities in domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and /or dating violence.	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U. S. C. 3796 et seq.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,958	33,958	-	-
<u>Judicial Training (S-235) - NEW</u> This grant aims to train district court judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters that require information about legal issues and court procedures that may encourage increased compliance with existing traffic laws. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Judiciary DWI Court (S-236) - NEW</u> This grant provides support to the DWI Court Program in the District Court of the First Circuit by enhancing resources available to supervise program participants, increasing training opportunities for program staff, and expanding data collection relating to impaired driving, while working towards improving DWI Court Program outcomes, reducing recidivism and substance use disorders among program participants, thereby increasing public safety on our roadways.	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	District Court, First Circuit	6,399	4,571	10,970	-	-
<u>Parental Engagement Empowerment Resource (S-237) - NEW</u> This grant program aims to encourage active participation and provide culturally sensitive options to Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders parent(s)/legal guardian(s) to become active participants in their youth's treatment while also addressing family-related issues.	Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 34 U. S.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	8,723	8,723	-	-
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-238) - NEW</u> This grant enables the Judiciary Traffic Violation Bureau (TVB) for 1st and 2nd Circuits to continue to receive electronic citations. (eCitations) from their respective police departments. eCitations have the benefits of reducing paper transport delays and therein provides immediate access to citation data to the courts, prosecutors, and police departments.	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	58,142	58,142	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><u>State Access and Visitation Program (FY22) (S-239) - 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 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	-	72,727	72,727	-	-
<p><u>National Criminal History Improvement Program (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 state's efforts to improve its criminal history system.</p>	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	12,005	12,005	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><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.</p>	<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.</p>	<p>Family Court, First Circuit</p>	-	1,744	1,744	-	-
<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 Oahu 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>	<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</p>	<p>Family Court, First Circuit</p>	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>COSSAP Hawaii (S-243) - NEW</u> This grant will provide treatment, recovery support services and family court interventions by implementing and expanding comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by drug abuse in the adult and the juvenile justice system on Oahu, Hawaii.	34 USC 10701; Public Law 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182, 1259	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Program (FY22) (S-244) - 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	-	-	-	-	-
<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	-	143,423	143,423	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><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.</p>	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
<p><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.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<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	-	-	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (FY22) (S-257) - NEW</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 2021 HSGP supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.	The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 603; Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2020, Public Law 115-31.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><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 Hawaii 'I Batterers Intervention Program Standards.</p>	<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.</p>	<p>Family Court, First Circuit</p>	-	35,100	35,100	-	-
<p><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 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 Title Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-6)</p>	<p>Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts</p>	-	64,988	64,988	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><u>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267)</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.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278)</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	-	12,540	12,540	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>Hawaii State Judiciary CESF - Phase 2 (S-283)</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.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	61,059	61,059	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285)</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	-	28,869	28,869	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286)</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	-	23,990	23,990	-	-
<u>State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) S-287)</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	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>NCHIP 2021 (S-289) NEW</u> This grant provides the ability to update and improve the Judiciary Information Management System's infrastructure and security, as well as hardware and software replacement, network tuning, and data backup enhancements.	34 U.S.C. §10132(c){ 19)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290)</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	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<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 individuals 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	513,526	121,416	135,100	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (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	14,905	262	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<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>Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE) Commission (T-962)</u> The Supreme Court has created a commission to Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE). The purpose of the commission is to promote and advance civic education for students and citizens of Hawaii. The PACE Commission's tasks include, providing leadership, oversight, and initiatives to increase civic education in the community and at schools, increasing citizens' knowledge about government, and promoting informed participation in government and democracy in Hawai'i, and (2) providing educational resources for the public about the importance of civic education through collaboration with the media and by other means.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	15,000	-	15,000	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<p><u>MOA Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (T-968)</u> This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$75,615/year for a period of three years (04/01/22 - 09/30/24) 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.</p>	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	75,615	-	75,615	-	-
<p><u>Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) VII (T-969)</u> 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	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
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 (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Innovations Initiative Management Training (T-971)</u> 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	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MOA Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division & Judiciary (T-972)</u> 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	119,852	138,554	200,000	-	-

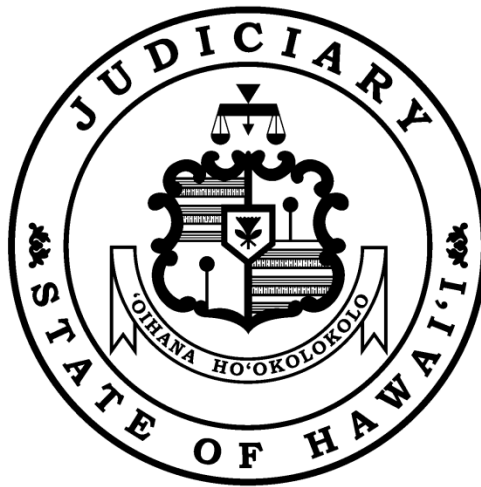
ADMINISTRATIVELY CREATED FUNDS REPORT FY22							
PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 37-52.5							
NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEG BALANCE (2023) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEG ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2023) (8)
<u>Cash and Short-Term Cash Investments Held in Trust Outside of the State Treasury (Agency Fund - T-999)</u> 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	55,764,749	70,363,467	71,881,933	-	-
<u>Rental Trust Fund</u> Court ordered deposits are held in individual case subsidiary ledgers in the Trust Accounting System for landlord - tenant disputes over rent and will be disbursed per court ordered judgments.	666-21, HRS	N/A	619,753	447,613	513,415	-	-

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-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on FY 2022 Non-General Funds

Pursuant to HRS § 601-3.2



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

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

A Report on FY 2022 Non-General Funds

Pursuant to HRS § 601-3.2

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 FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p><u>Phase 3 Courthouse Security Camera Surveillance and Recording System (S-221)</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.</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)</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.</p>	Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act, Division X of Public Law (P.L.) 116-260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	Family Court, First Circuit	-	23,500	23,500	-	-
<p><u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-224)</u> 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>	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	-	4,321	4,321	-	-
<p><u>Judicial Training (S-225)</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 154	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	7,407	7,407	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES (2022)	REVENUE (2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>Judiciary DWI Court (S-226) 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	-	19,456	19,456	-	-
<p>State Access and Visitation Program (FY21) (S-227) 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	-	27,273	27,273	-	-
<p>Court Improvement Basic Program (S-228) 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	-	50,422	50,422	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Court Improvement Training Program (S-229) 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	-	14,774	14,774	-	-
Court Improvement Data Program (S-230) 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	-	50,000	50,000	-	-
Enhancing the Hawaii Drug Court (S-231) 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 veteran treatment courts. The 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 Stal 2317, 2409	First Circuit Court	-	76,570	76,570	-	-
NCHIP 2020 (S-232) 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 state's efforts to improve its 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	-	40,000	40,000	-	-
Ballistic Vests for PO's (S-233) - NEW This grant provides parole officers (POs) with new ballistic vests. The overarching goal of this project is to enhance the safety of the ACSB POs by purchasing custom-fitted ballistic vests to ensure their safety when conducting home visits to monitor the probationers' compliance with terms and conditions of probation.	Title VI, Subtitle C, Part E, Subpart 1, of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), as amended, as applicable.	First Circuit Court	-	22,696	22,696	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p><u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-234) - NEW</u> This grant provides continued support for two major efforts to address domestic violence across the state: DV 101: The Fundamentals of Domestic Violence and The Revision of the Hawai'i Batterer Intervention Program Standards (BIPS) as well as ongoing training opportunities in domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and /or dating violence.</p>	Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U. S. C. 3796 et seq.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	33,958	33,958	-	-
<p><u>Judicial Training (S-235) - NEW</u> This grant aims to train district court judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters that require information about legal issues and court procedures that may encourage increased compliance with existing traffic laws. Judges who attend judicial training sessions on impaired driving will increase their knowledge about the latest developments in the adjudication of traffic cases.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>Judiciary DWI Court (S-236) - NEW</u> This grant provides support to the DWI Court Program in the District Court of the First Circuit by enhancing resources available to supervise program participants, increasing training opportunities for program staff, and expanding data collection relating to impaired driving, while working towards improving DWI Court Program outcomes, reducing recidivism and substance use disorders among program participants, thereby increasing public safety on our roadways.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	District Court, First Circuit	6,399	4,571	10,970	-	-
<p><u>Parental Engagement Empowerment Resource (S-237) - NEW</u> This grant program aims to encourage active participation and provide culturally -sensitive options to Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders parent(s)/legal guardian(s) to become active participants in their youth's treatment while also addressing family-related issues.</p>	Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 34 U. S.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	8,723	8,723	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-238) - NEW This grant enables the Judiciary Traffic Violation Bureau (TVB) for 1st and 2nd Circuits to continue to receive electronic citations. (eCitations) from their respective police departments. eCitations have the benefits of reducing paper transport delays and therein provides immediate access to citation data to the courts, prosecutors, and police departments.</p>	National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-5 64), as amended, as applicable.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	58,142	58,142	-	-
<p>State Access and Visitation Program (FY22) (S-239) - NEW 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	-	72,727	72,727	-	-
<p>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Project III (S-240) 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 state's efforts to improve its criminal history system.</p>	C. §§ 10101 et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	12,005	12,005	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
The Intersection of Technology and Domestic Violence (S-241) 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	-	1,744	1,744	-	-
Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Area Modification Project (S-242) 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 Oahu 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	-	-	-	-	-
COSSAP Hawaii (S-243) - NEW This grant will provide treatment, recovery support services and family court interventions by implementing and expanding comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by drugs of abuse in the adult and juvenile justice system on Oahu, Hawaii.	34 USC 10701; Public Law 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182, 1259	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES (2022)	REVENUE (2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>State Court Improvement Program (FY22) (S-244) - 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	-	-	-	-	-
<p>The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246) 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.</p>	FY18 (BJA-Supervision Innovations) Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat 348, 421	First Circuit Court	-	143,423	143,423	-	-
<p>DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247) 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	-	-	-	-	-
<p>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.</p>	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary Gun Shot Detection Program (FY22) (S-257) - NEW 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 2021 HSGP supports the Judiciary, State of Hawaii in leveraging funding to support the National Preparedness System initiatives.	The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 603; Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2020, Public Law 115-31.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
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 Hawaii 'I Batters 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	-	35,100	35,100	-	-
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 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	-	64,988	64,988	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p><u>Hawaii State Judiciary Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) (S-267)</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.</p>	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136 (hereinafter "CARES Act")	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-
<p><u>Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide (S-278)</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	-	12,540	12,540	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>Hawaii State Judiciary CESH - Phase 2 (S-283) 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 CESH 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	-	61,059	61,059	-	-
<p>State Court Improvement Program (CIP) (S-285) 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	-	28,869	28,869	-	-
<p>State Court Improvement Training Program (CIP) (S-286) 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	-	23,990	23,990	-	-
<p>State Court Improvement Data Program (CID) (S-287) 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	-	67,500	67,500	-	-
<p>NCHIP 2021 (S-289) NEW This grant provides the ability to update and improve the Judiciary Information Management System's infrastructure and security, as well as hardware and software replacement, network tuning, and data backup enhancements.</p>	34 U.S.C. §10132(c)(19)	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	BALANCE
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Justice for Families Program - (HSCADV) (S-290) 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	-	-	-	-	-
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	3,280,711	3,817,342	4,810,051	-	374,568
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	1,564,858	1,777,404	2,267,252	-	49,204
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	539,743	1,118,068	1,110,566	-	-
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	388,310	11,210	108,090	-	12,809
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. This special fund was repealed per Act 9/2021.	706-649, HRS	Probation Services	-	-	-	-	-
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	201,459	319,673	432,918	-	26,049

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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	12,868	4,658	4,970	-	-
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	37,741		1,057	-	-
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 individuals 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	513,526	121,416	135,100	-	-
Detention Home Donations (T-902) 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	14,905	262	-	-	-
Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905) 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	-	-	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918) 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	-	-	-
Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960) 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	-	-	-	-
Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE) Commission (T-962) The Supreme Court has created a commission to Promote and Advance Civic Education (PACE). The purpose of the commission is to promote and advance civic education for students and citizens of Hawaii. The PACE Commission's tasks include, providing leadership, oversight, and initiatives to increase civic education in the community and at schools, increasing citizens' knowledge about government, and promoting informed participation in government and democracy in Hawai'i, and (2) providing educational resources for the public about the importance of civic education through collaboration with the media and by other means.	N/A	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
MOA Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (T-968) This is a MOA with the State of Hawaii - DOH-ADAD to provide the Judiciary \$75,615/year for a period of three years (04/01/22 - 09/30/24) 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	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	75,615	-	75,615	-	-

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	(2022)	(2022)	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
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	119,852	138,554	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	55,764,749	70,363,467	71,881,933	-	-

Non-General Fund Report FY22

NON-GENERAL FUND INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HRS, SECTION 601-3.2

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW	CURRENT	BEG	PRIOR	PRIOR	TRANSFER	BEG
	AUTHORIZING	PROGRAM ACTIVITY	BALANCE	YEAR	YEAR	FROM	ENCUMBERED
	FUND	WHICH FUND SUPPORTS	(2023)	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	FUNDS	(2023)
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	619,753	447,613	513,415	-	-

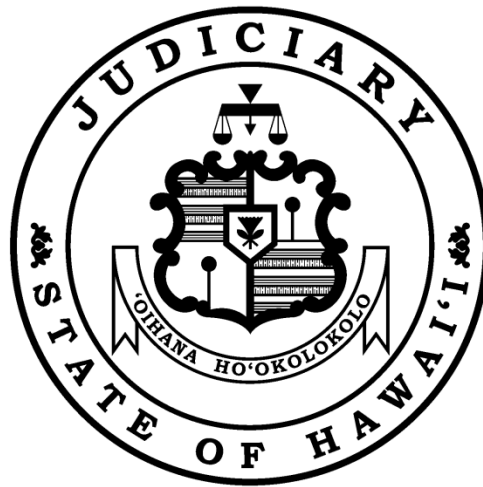
Note:

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-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders

Pursuant to HRS § 291E-6.5



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders

This report is submitted in accordance with HRS § 291E-6.5.

Background:

Pursuant to Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 291E-6.5, 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.

On July 1, 2022, the Judiciary executed a new contract with SCRAM of California (SCRAM) to furnish the CAM devices and provide monitoring services. SCRAM's contract is effective until June 30, 2023. 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 2022 (FY 22), SCRAM provided CAM devices to 33 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 including access to courtrooms, probation, and attorneys 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 need for financial assistance for the clients.

SCRAM reported 3 violations in FY 22. 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.

There have been no reported problems using the CAM devices nor any problems with the services provided by SCRAM of Hawai'i. SCRAM of Hawai'i reports that the clients have been compliant while on the program.

Table #1

	No. of unduplicated Court order referrals	No. of unduplicated deft. enrolled onto CAM	Misdemeanor, Felony, or Other	List Other
First Circuit	15	13	0	13 habitual
Second Circuit	17	18	3 misdemeanor	15 habitual
Third Circuit	0	0	0	
Fifth Circuit	0	0	0	0
Total	32	31	3 misdemeanor	28 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.

Challenge 3: Some clients placed on CAM have trouble paying for the SCRAM services either due to lack of income or a resistance to pay. SCRAM of Hawai'i takes the time to build rapport with the clients to help support their sobriety and reinforce the importance of paying for the SCRAM services. Additionally, SCRAM has a flexible payment program to help clients overcome their financial challenges.

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 FY22, there were no effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock services.

Exhibit #1

SCRAM-CAM Quarterly and Annual Data Collection

First Circuit, Oahu (FY 2022)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	3	5	3	4	15
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	4	3	3	3	13
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	0	0	0	0	0
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	4	3	3	3	13
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	3	4	2	2	11
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	1	2	0	2	5

Second Circuit, Maui (FY 2022)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	7	5	2	3	17
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM	5	5	2	6	18
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys	0	0	0	3	3
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	2	5	2	6	15
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM	3	0	0	0	3
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days	4	1	4	2	11
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	1	1	0	1	3

Third Circuit, Big Island (FY 2022)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	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	1	1
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days	0	0	0	0	0

Fifth Circuit, Kaua'i (FY 2022)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals	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 2022

Date: 10/17/2022

Indicate—Circuit: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th

		No.	Comments:
1	Total number of unduplicated SCRAM-CAM orders made by the court.	32	
2	Number of unduplicated felony DUI cases ordered onto SCRAM-CAM by the courts.	28	28 habitual cases
3	Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM.	3	
4	Number of unduplicated cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM, who did not show up for their initial enrollment into the program.	4	
5	Number of unduplicated cases enrolled onto SCRAM-CAM.	30	
6	Number of violation reports sent by SCRAM.	3	
7	Number of cases who completed the SCRAM-CAM program.	23	

Reporting Period: July 1, 2021 to June 30th, 2022 (Fiscal Year 2022)

Contract Monitor: Alysa Makahanaloa

Address: 777 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813

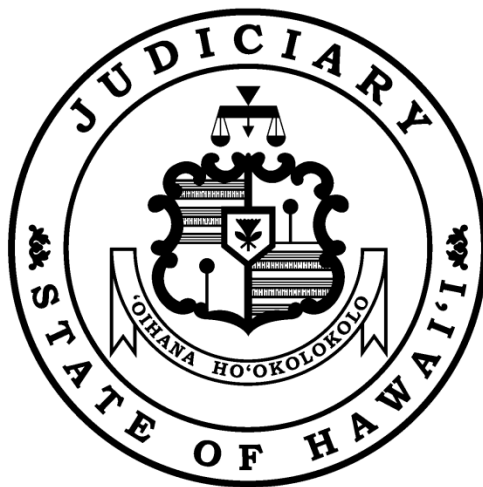
Telephone Number: 808-539-4557

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

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

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

Pursuant to HRS § 571-46.4



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

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

Pursuant to HRS § 571-46.4

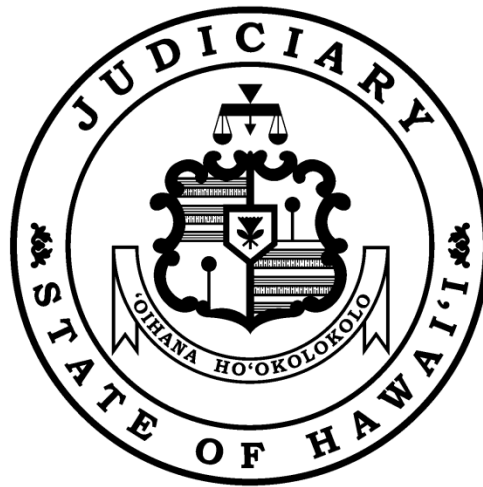
This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to HRS § 571-46.4, which requires the Judiciary to submit an annual report regarding the number of complaints against court-appointed child custody evaluators.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the Judiciary received no complaints (Notice of Intent to File a Complaint Against a Private Child Custody Evaluator) against court-appointed child custody evaluators.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on the Parent Education Special Fund

Pursuant to HRS § 607-5.6



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

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*. The Third Circuit has two programs: the program in Kona is called *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. Kauai's *Kids First* program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Pu'uhonua Kaulike Building in Lihu'e.

In March 2020 to August 2022, 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 on-line programming. The on-line program launched in May of 2020 and has since been utilized by families on O'ahu. The on-line 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* video, 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 April of 2022, the Fifth Circuit, Kauai, resumed in-person programming once a month.

In May of 2022, *Kids First* O'ahu added an interactive Zoom class just for children, held twice a week on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. This Zoom class starts off with the children watching the *Purple Family* video. A facilitator then has a one-hour interactive discussion on how divorce is never the child's fault, how parents are parents forever, who the children can talk to when they have overwhelming feelings, and that they are not alone - teaching the children how to better understand the divorce/separation process and cope positively through their experience.

As COVID numbers increased, all circuits began using the on-line platform and developed on-line programming materials for families. In-person classes continue to be suspended on O'ahu, Maui and Hawai'i Island.

FY 2021-2022 Cases by Circuit	Divorce	Paternity	Civil Union	Total Cases
First (O'ahu)	2,921	687	8	3,616
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	423	154	2	579
Third (Kona and Hilo)	528	180	0	708
Fifth (Kaua'i)	164	54	1	219
Total:	4,036	1,075	11	5,122

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 2,921 new divorce cases (72% of state total) and 687 paternity filings (64% of state total). Additionally, eight civil union divorces were filed on O'ahu (73% of state total).

Statewide, divorce-education classes were held serving a total of 4,388 individuals (2,677 parents and 1,711 children). In FY 2021-2022, *Kids First* O'ahu serviced a total of 3,470 individuals (2,131 adults and 1,339 children).

FY 2021-2022 Attendance by Circuit	Adult Attendance	Children Attendance	Total Attendance
First (O'ahu)	2,131	1,339	3,470
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i)	301	217	518
Third (Hilo and Kona)		23	40
Fifth (Kaua'i)	228	132	360
Total:	2,677	1,711	4,388

Statewide revenue during FY 2021-2022 totaled \$108,090, which includes an interest amount of \$1,115. Total expenses were \$24,018.

The Parent Education Special Fund began collecting filing fee surcharges and donations beginning July 1, 1997. The attached financial report reflects the 25th year of collections. The Parent Education Fund continues to support all five of the State of Hawai'i Judiciary's parent education programs.

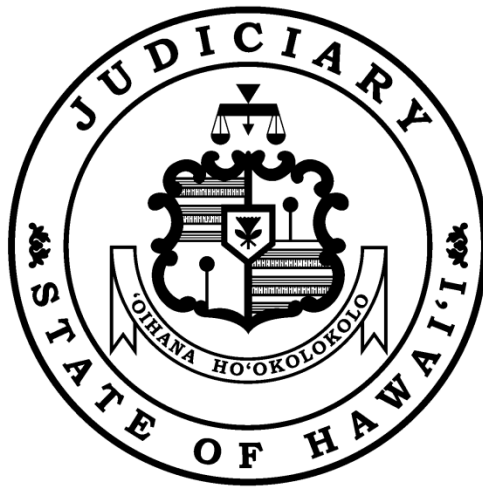
THE JUDICIARY
PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND
FY 2022 (July 01, 2021 - June 30, 2022)

OBJECT CODE	DESCRIPTION	FIRST CIRCUIT	SECOND CIRCUIT	THIRD CIRCUIT	FIFTH CIRCUIT	TOTAL
<u>REVENUES</u>						
0288	INTEREST	1,115				1,115
0763	SURCHARGE	74,650	14,465	12,060	5,800	106,975
	TOTAL REVENUES	75,765	14,465	12,060	5,800	108,090
<u>OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES & ENCUMBRANCES</u>						
2902	SECURITY SERVICES	0			1,015	1,015
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	40				40
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	633				633
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	142				142
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	136			293	429
3502	SUBSCRIPTIONS	241				241
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING					0
4102	CAR MILEAGE - OTHERS					0
4401	TRANS OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	2,395				2,395
4501	SUBSISTENCE OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	4,096				4,096
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	211				211
4801	OTHER TRAVEL	919				919
5503	OTHER RENTALS (PARKING PASS)	0				0
6619	OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE	0				0
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	107				107
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	2,500			2,100	4,600
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	5,822				5,822
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	3,365				3,365
7215	OTHER MISC CURRENT EXP	3				3
	TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	20,610	0	0	3,408	24,018

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account

Pursuant to HRS § 601-3.6



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account

Pursuant to HRS § 601-3.6

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

In 1994, the 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 Account

Monies from the Judiciary's Special Account continue to provide funding for a broad range of statewide programs, projects, and activities, which address interventions in domestic violence and the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The process for 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 2022:

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 adults who perpetrate domestic violence.

➤ Domestic Violence Action Center (O'ahu)

The following advocacy services for victims of domestic violence were provided by the Domestic Violence Action Center:

- advocacy and support services for victims filing temporary restraining orders;
- court outreach at Family Court in Kapolei and Circuit Court in Honolulu as well as in criminal domestic violence matters;
- civil legal services;
- hotline services (information and referrals);
- case management.

➤ Parents and Children Together/Family Peace Center (O'ahu)

Funding was provided to the Family Peace Center on O'ahu 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 adults who perpetrate domestic violence.

➤ Parents and Children Together/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 provides 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 cases involved in domestic violence or other high-conflict situations. The federal grant was awarded in the amount of \$100,000 and required a 10% match in funds; \$11,111 in matching funds from the Special Account were allocated to these services. Parents and Children Together/FVC on O'ahu received a purchase-of-service contract to provide these services.

➤ STOP Violence Against Women Act Grant, 19-WF-09 / "Sustaining Efforts to Address Domestic Violence Statewide"

This grant ended on May 31, 2022.

- Funds supported the 2021 annual *Domestic Violence 101: Fundamentals of Domestic Violence* training, a collaboration between the Departments of Health, Attorney General, and Human Services, as well as the Judiciary. Held in October (Domestic Violence Awareness Month), the virtual three-part series featured local experts who provided insight into the complexities of intimate partner violence to a predominantly Hawai'i audience. The array of participants included, but was not limited to, social workers, probation and parole officers, child welfare professionals, domestic violence advocates, education professionals, and substance abuse treatment professionals.
- Funds supported the attendance of domestic violence stakeholders from across the state to attend the virtual conference, *Institute for Coordinated Community Response*. Some conference sessions included the following: How to Build and Sustain Collaborative Relationships, How to Approach Repeat Calls, Overcoming Sociocultural Barriers in Advocacy and Counseling, Addressing Systemic Bias in Gender-Based Prosecution, Domestic Violence High Risk Teams in Rural Settings, Animal Abuse and Family Violence, and Addressing Systems and Institutions to Promote an Equitable Criminal Legal System Response to Intimate

Partner Violence.

- Funds supported trauma-informed care training for court officers who provide assistance to persons involved in the court's domestic abuse temporary restraining order/order for protection process.
- Funds supported efforts regarding the revision of the standards that guide batterer intervention programs across state. There was a statewide meeting with agencies that provide intervention services for those who perpetrate intimate partner violence, a statewide meeting that included domestic violence advocates and a statewide training entitled, *Trauma-Informed and Culturally Responsive Approaches to Abusive Partner Intervention*.
- Funds supported the attendance of Family Court judges, domestic violence probation officers, and temporary restraining order court officers to the annual *Hawai'i Summit of the Institute on Violence Abuse and Trauma*. The primary goal of the summit was to bring together local, national, and international stakeholders, at all levels, including those working on the front lines with children, adults, and families to learn from each other. Topics included current research, best practices, and multidisciplinary solutions. Summit tracks included, but were not limited to, Criminal and Civil Justice Systems, Intimate Partner Violence, and Adverse Childhood Experiences.
- Funds supported the attendance of juvenile and adult probation staff from across the state to attend two webinars regarding supervision and treatment of persons on probation for sex offenses.

3. Trainings, Meetings, Other Expenses

- Maintenance of an electronic database containing assessment scores of those on probation for domestic violence related offenses.

Special Fund Assessment (Act 34, SLH 1964)

The Special Fund Assessment fee for FY 2022 was \$16,473.

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 that would not have 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 and improves 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 toward promoting the safety and well-being of domestic violence and child abuse and neglect victims and family members, increasing accountability for persons who perpetrate domestic violence, and taking a strong and committed stance on these important issues.

**THE JUDICIARY
SPOUSE & CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022**

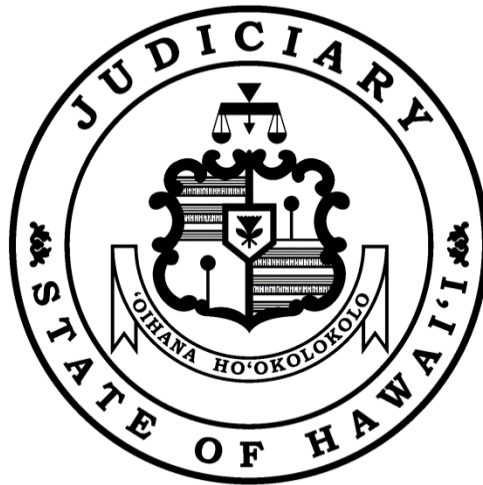
REVENUE CODES	HRS SECTION		FY2022
		FY BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	114,263
0222	§572-5	MARRIAGE LICENSES	90,419
0735	§235-105.5	TAXES COLLECTED UNDER ACT228, SLH2004	59,839
1101	§338-14.5	FEES, CERTIFIED COPIES OF HEALTH STATISTICS RECORDS	281,288
1567	§§580- 10,	VIOLATION OF TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER/PROTECTIVE	861
	586-4	ORDER (ACT 172/98 & 200/99)	
		SUB-TOTAL	432,407
0288		INVESTMENT POOL EARNINGS (ACT 119/98)	511
1364		REFUND/REIMBURSEMENT PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	0
		TOTAL REVENUES	432,918
2021		IMPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS	3,685
3203		PRINTED FORMS	
3301		FOOD SUPPLIES	
3502		SUBSCRIPTIONS	
4201		TRANSPORTATION, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	
4301		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	581
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)	
6609	PURCHASE OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	315,025
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	8,964
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	16,473
7205	TRAINING COSTS & REGISTRATION FEES	994
7300	INTEREST ON DELINQUENT PAYMENTS	
	TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>345,722</u>
	FY ENDING CASH BALANCE	<u>201,459</u>

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Monitoring Program

Pursuant to HRS § 601-21



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Monitoring Program

Pursuant to HRS § 601-21

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

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

- The Judiciary continues to include language in its Requests for Proposals and existing contracts with substance-abuse treatment providers to hold programs accountable for complying with the Department of Health (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 follow.
- 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 (CE), 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 FY22 probation data is provided by ACSB's case management information system for probation.

- 671 unduplicated adults entered 725 programs with 778 admits in FY22. The higher number of admits reflect clients being admitted to treatment more than once during the year.
- 5,779 offenders were active in treatment during the same year
- Of the 5,779 offenders, 4,547 were males, 1,214 were females, and 18 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 (ICIS), 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 (LSI-R) data which provide vendors with the risk (to recidivate) classification of referred offenders to address dosage and treatment placement.
- Clients from the Neighbor Islands need to travel to O'ahu or Maui for residential level 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	28		8	
Hina Mauka	40	1	5	
Ho'omau Ke Ola	33			
HOPE Inc.	25		2	
Poailani	21	1	7	
Salvation Army ARC	5	2	2	
Salvation Army ATS	35	1	1	
Salvation Army FTS (Women's Way)	10	1	1	
Sand Island Treatment Ctr	37	1	3	
Total Referred to O'ahu	234	7	29	270
MAUI				
Aloha House	16	0	61	
Total Referred to Maul	16	0	61	77
TOTAL NI Referrals				347

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	Maui	Moloka'i	O'ahu	Total
2022	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC						7	7
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc						1,215	1,215
		Aloha House, Inc.				358			358
		Big Island Substance Abuse Council		600					600
		Bobby Benson Center						9	9
		Bridge House, Inc		120					120
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.		85		55		406	546
		Child and Family Service			9				9
		Dynamic Healing Center	33						33
		Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center						4	4
		Ho'omau Ke Ola						132	132
		Hope Treatment Services		18				210	228
		Ka Hale Pomaika'i					25		25
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation						128	128
		Kokua Support Services						219	219
		Ku Aloha Ola Mau		15					15
		Malama Na Makua A Keiki				16			16
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc				1			1
		Mental Health Kokua						2	2
		North Shore Mental Health						218	218
Ohana Makamae, Inc				9			9		
Po'ailani, Inc						6	6		
Salvation Army-ATS						360	360		

		Salvation Army-FTS						14	14
		The Queen's Medical Center						50	50
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center						106	106
		Women In Need			36			26	62
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	33	838	45	439	25	3,112	4,492
Children		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc						18	18
		Big Island Substance Abuse Council		3					3
		Bobby Benson Center						1	1
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.						6	6
		Child and Family Service			2			2	4
		Kokua Support Services						1	1
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc				11			11
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu						12	12
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		3	2	11		40	56
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	33	841	47	450	25	3,152	4,548

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
2022	Hawai'i	Adult	Big Island Substance Abuse Council	122	478	600
			Bridge House, Inc	23	97	120
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	25	60	85
			Hope Treatment Services	2	16	18
			Ku Aloha Ola Mau	3	12	15
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	175	663	838
		Children	Big Island Substance Abuse Council		3	3
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		3	3	
		ISLAND TOTAL		175	666	841
	Kaua'i	Adult	Child and Family Service	3	6	9
			Women In Need	17	19	36
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	20	25	45
		Children	Child and Family Service		2	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL		2	2
		ISLAND TOTAL		20	27	47
	Maui	Adult	Aloha House, Inc.	85	273	358
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	14	41	55
Malama Na Makua A Keiki			16		16	
Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc				1	1	

		Ohana Makamae, Inc		9	9
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	115	324	439
	Children	Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc		11	11
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		11	11
		ISLAND TOTAL	115	335	450
Moloka'i	Adult	Ka Hale Pomaika'i	7	18	25
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	7	18	25
		ISLAND TOTAL	7	18	25
O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	5	7
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc	209	1,006	1,215
		Bobby Benson Center		9	9
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	51	355	406
		Dynamic Healing Center	6	27	33
		Ho'omau Ke Ola		132	132
		Hope Treatment Services	81	129	210
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	28	100	128
		Kokua Support Services	34	185	219
		Po'ailani, Inc		6	6
		Salvation Army-ATS	36	324	360
		Salvation Army-FTS	14		14
		The Queen's Medical Center	14	36	50
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	22	84	106
		Women In Need	22	4	26
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	519	2,402	2,921
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc	11	7	18

			Bobby Benson Center		1	1
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.		6	6
			Child and Family Service	2		2
	Children		Kokua Support Services	1		1
			Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu	6	6	12
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	20	20	40
			ISLAND TOTAL	539	2,422	2,961
			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	856	3,468	4,324

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
2022	O'ahu	Female	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	5	-	-	5
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	13	-	-	13
				Hina Mauka	6	-	-	6
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	8	1	-	9
				Kokua Support Services	10	-	-	10
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	3
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	9	-	-	9
				Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	55	1	-	56
				GENDER TOTAL	55	1	-	56
		Male	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	7	-	-	7
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	89	-	-	89
				Hina Mauka	31	1	-	32
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	13	3	-	16
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	44	4	2	50
				Kokua Support Services	34	-	-	34
				Salvation Army-ATS	28	9	1	38
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	37	-	-	37
				Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	284	17	3	304
GENDER TOTAL	284	17	3	304				
ISLAND TOTAL					339	18	3	360
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL					339	18	3	360

Table 2.1 Number of Clients Admitted by Agency and Court Type

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider	Number of Admissions			
				Adult Probation	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	12	0	0	12
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	102	0	0	102
			Hina Mauka	37	1	0	38
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	13	3	0	16
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	52	5	2	59
			Kokua Support Services	44	0	0	44
			Salvation Army-ATS	31	9	1	41
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	46	0	0	46
			Women In Need	2	0	0	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	339	18	3	360
			ISLAND TOTAL	339	18	3	360
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	339	18	3	360			

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

Fiscal Year	Geo	Age Group	Provider	Number of Admissions		
				Female	Male	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	5	7	12
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	13	89	102
			Hina Mauka	6	32	38
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	16	16
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	9	50	59
			Kokua Support Services	10	34	44
			Salvation Army-ATS	3	38	41
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	9	37	46
			Women In Need	1	1	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	56	304	360
			ISLAND TOTAL	56	304	360
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	56	304	360			

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

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider	Number of Clients									
				American Indian	Asian	Black	Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Other	Pacific Islander	Unknown	White	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	2	1	4	2	-	2	-	1	12
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	16	1	37	13	2	24	-	9	102
			Hina Mauka	-	9	-	15	8	1	5	-	-	38
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	1	16
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	9	1	28	8	1	5	-	6	59
			Kokua Support Services	1	6	1	13	6	-	12	1	4	44
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	10	-	14	4	1	7	-	5	41
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	-	4	1	25	4	2	6	-	4	46
			Women In Need	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	56	5	150	45	7	63	1	31	360
			ISLAND TOTAL	2	56	5	150	45	7	63	1	31	360
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	2	56	5	150	45	7	63	1	31	360			

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
2022	O'ahu	American Indian	Adult	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2	
		Black/African American	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	5	-	-	5	
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	5	-	-	5		
		Caucasian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	8	-	-	8
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	4	1	-	5
				Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	4
				Salvation Army-ATS	4	-	1	5
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive	3	-	-	3

			Health Center				
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	25	1	1	27
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	25	1	1	27
	Chinese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
	Chinese Filipino	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
	Chuukese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	3	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	4
			Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	2
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	11	-	-	11
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	11	-	-	11
	Chuukese Micronesian	Adult	Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2
	Filipino	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	6	-	-	6
			Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	1	2
			Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	4

				Salvation Army-ATS	3	2	-	5
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	18	2	1	21
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	18	2	1	21
		Filipino Japanese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	-	-	3
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	3	-	-	3
		Guamanian	Adult	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	4	-	-	4
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	35	-	-	35
				Hina Mauka	13	1	-	14
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	7	3	-	10
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	25	2	1	28
				Kokua Support Services	13	-	-	13
				Salvation Army-ATS	11	3	-	14
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	25	-	-	25
				Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	134	9	1	144
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	134	9	1	144
		Japanese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1

			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	5	-	-	5
			Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	1	-	2
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	10	1	-	11
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	10	1	-	11
Japanese Okinawan	Adult		Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
Korean	Adult		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	1	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	1	-	3
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	1	-	3
Marshallese	Adult		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	2
			Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	4	-	-	4
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	4	-	-	4
Micronesian	Adult		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	2
			Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	5	-	-	5
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	5	-	-	5
Micronesian Pohnpian	Adult		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP	1	-	-	1

			TOTAL				
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC		2	-	-	2
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.		13	-	-	13
		Hina Mauka		8	-	-	8
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation		8	-	-	8
		Kokua Support Services		6	-	-	6
		Salvation Army-ATS		3	1	-	4
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		4	-	-	4
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		44	1	-	45
		ETHNICITY TOTAL		44	1	-	45
Other	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.		2	-	-	2
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation		1	-	-	1
		Salvation Army-ATS		1	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		2	-	-	2
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		6	-	-	6
		ETHNICITY TOTAL		6	-	-	6
Other Asian	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.		1	-	-	1
		Hina Mauka		2	-	-	2
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center		1	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		4	-	-	4
ETHNICITY TOTAL		4	-	-	4		
Other Pacific Islander	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC		1	-	-	1
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.		1	-	-	1

			Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	-	-	3
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	3	-	-	3
	Palauan	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
	Portuguese	Adult	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	1	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
			Women In Need	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	1	-	3
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	1	-	3
	Samoan	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	13	-	-	13
			Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	-	2
			Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	1	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	3	-	-	3
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	23	1	-	24
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	23	1	-	24
	Samoan Tongan	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP	3	-	-	3

			TOTAL				
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	3	-	-	3
	Tongan	Adult	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	1
	Unknown	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	5	-	-	5
			Hina Mauka	5	-	-	5
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	4	-	-	4
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	6	-	-	6
			Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	3	1	-	4
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	24	1	-	25
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	24	1	-	25
	Vietnamese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	2	-	-	2
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	2	-	-	2
	ISLAND TOTAL			339	18	3	360
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			339	18	3	360

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
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Disabled	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	3	-	-	3
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	5	-	-	5
			Full-Time	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	12	-	-	12
				Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	-	2
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	21	-	-	21
			Homemaker	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	2
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	2	-	-	2
			Inmate	Hina Mauka	9	-	-	9
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	8	2	-	10
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	30	4	2	36
				Salvation Army-	13	7	1	21

				FTS				
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	60	13	3	76
			Not in Labor Force	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	26	-	-	26
				Hina Mauka	15	-	-	15
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	5	1	-	6
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	5	-	-	5
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	1
				Salvation Army-FTS	8	-	-	8
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	26	-	-	26
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	87	1	-	88
			Part-Time	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	8	-	-	8
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	12	-	-	12
			Retired	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			Student	Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	1	-	-	1
			Unemployed	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	43	-	-	43
				Hina Mauka	8	1	-	9

			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	15	1	-	16
			Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			Salvation Army-FTS	10	2	-	12
			EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	79	4	-	83
		Unknown	Action with Aloha, LLC	10	-	-	10
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	36	-	-	36
			Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	39	-	-	39
			Salvation Army-FTS	2	2	-	4
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	17	-	-	17
			EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	107	2	-	109
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	375	20	3	398
		ISLAND TOTAL	375	20	3	398	
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	375	20	3	398	

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	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Alcohol	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	12	-	-	12
				Hina Mauka	6	-	-	6
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	4	-	1	5
				Kokua Support Services	5	-	-	5
				Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	2
				Women In Need	1	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	32	-	1	33
			Cocaine/Crack	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
				Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	2
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	6	-	-	6
			Heroin	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	4
				Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	1	-	2
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	-	-	3
				Salvation Army-ATS	2	1	-	3
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	14	2	-	16
			Marijuana/Hashish/THC	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	4

			Hina Mauka	2	-	-	2
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	3	-	-	3
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	4	-	-	4
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	2
			PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	16	-	-	16
		Methamphetamine	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	1
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	72	-	-	72
			Hina Mauka	25	1	-	26
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	8	2	-	10
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	39	5	1	45
			Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	2
			Salvation Army-ATS	25	8	1	34
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	23	-	-	23
			PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	195	16	2	213
		None	Action with Aloha, LLC	10	-	-	10
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	35	-	-	35
			Hina Mauka	3	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	39	-	-	39
			Salvation Army-ATS	2	2	-	4
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	17	-	-	17
			PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	106	2	-	108
		Other Amphetamines	Women In Need	1	-	-	1
			PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	1	-	-	1
		Other Opiates and Synthetics	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	1
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
			Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	1
			PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	3	-	-	3
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		373	20	3	396

		ISLAND TOTAL	373	20	3	396
		FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	373	20	3	396

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	Pre-Treatment	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	9
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	-	-	85	27	29	-	8	149
			Hina Mauka	-	15	20	14	-	3	-	-	52
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
			Kokua Support Services	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	37	47
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	36	-	5	5	4	-	-	50
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	17	-	-	25	11	-	-	-	53
			Women In Need	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	19	125	20	137	48	38	1	50	438
			ISLAND TOTAL	19	125	20	137	48	38	1	50	438
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	19	125	20	137	48	38	1	50	438			

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

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

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Assessment Only	Residential	Day Treatment	Intensive Outpatient	Outpatient	Continuing Care	Therapeutic Living	Pre-Treatment	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	9
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	-	-	89	30	35	-	8	162
			Hina Mauka	-	13	20	14	-	3	-	-	50
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
			Kokua Support Services	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	37	47
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	36	-	5	5	5	-	-	51
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	17	-	-	35	11	-	-	-	63
			Women In Need	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	19	120	20	151	51	45	1	50	457
			ISLAND TOTAL	19	120	20	151	51	45	1	50	457
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	19	120	20	151	51	45	1	50	457			

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	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2022	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	12	-	-	12
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	109	-	-	109
			Hina Mauka	36	1	-	37
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	12	3	-	15
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	50	5	2	57
			Kokua Support Services	44	-	-	44
			Salvation Army-ATS	32	9	1	42
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	51	-	-	51
			Women In Need	2	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	348	18	3	369
			ISLAND TOTAL	348	18	3	369
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	348	18	3	369			

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	Outpatient	Continuing Care	Therapeutic Living	Pre-Treatment	Total
2022	O'ahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	7
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	-	-	63	24	21	-	7	115
			Hina Mauka	-	11	17	7	-	1	-	-	36
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	-	10
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	32	-	5	4	5	-	-	46
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	12	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	31
			Women In Need	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	13	55	17	95	38	29	1	12	260
			ISLAND TOTAL	13	55	17	95	38	29	1	12	260
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	13	55	17	95	38	29	1	12	260			

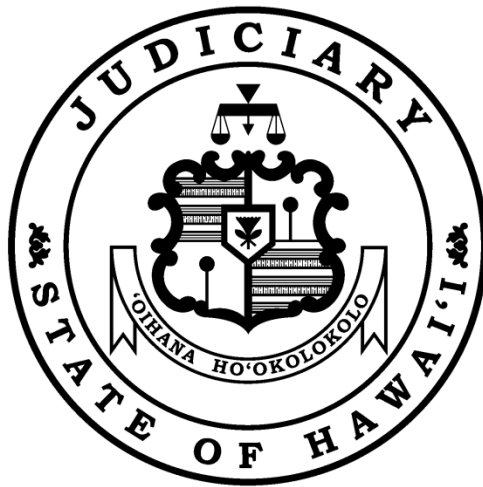
Table 8 Number of 6-Month Follow-Up Due by Island, Agency and Fiscal Year

Island	Provider Agency	Fiscal Year (# of Clients)										
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oahu	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	-	-	-	2	15	47	64	57	21	2
	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	2	18	65	78	29	48	36	36	13	5
	Hina Mauka	2	42	54	70	111	145	122	156	88	14	-
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	8	20	13	28	27	27	24	29	4	-
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	-	-	-	6	26	15	18	17	34	5
	Kokua Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-
	Salvation Army-ATS	1	24	31	34	53	65	52	35	27	5	1
	Salvation Army-FTS	2	14	10	23	22	42	19	16	9	6	2
	The Queen's Medical Center	-	10	15	16	19	13	6	-	1	-	-
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	1	4	16	21	17	17	18	40	5	1
	Women In Need	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
ISLAND TOTAL		6	100	151	233	335	376	351	367	302	109	17
REPORT TOTAL		6	100	151	233	335	376	351	367	302	109	17

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts

Pursuant to HRS § 577-7.5



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts

Pursuant to HRS § 577-7.5

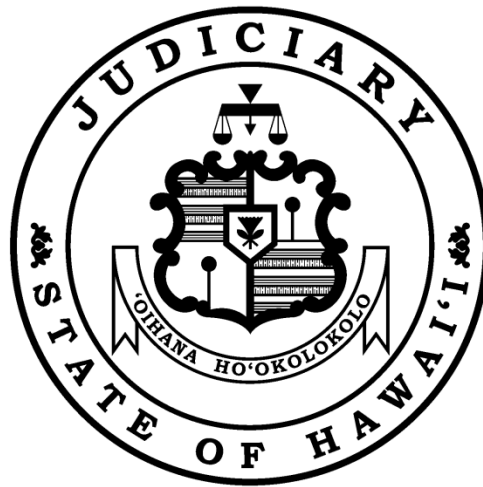
Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 577-7.5, provides that Judiciary contracts, programs, and services shall not favor one parent over the other in terms of child rearing and that the Judiciary provide an annual report to the Legislature.

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 contractual terms, our Judiciary staff attorney assures compliance with all applicable laws by reviewing these contracts prior to finalization. None of our policies and procedures in the contracting of individuals or groups providing contractual services to the Judiciary has ever reflected in the past, nor will they ever reflect in the future, any parental preference.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on FY 2022 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities

Pursuant to HRS § 601-2



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

November 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on FY 2022 Repair and Maintenance in Judiciary-Owned Facilities

Pursuant to HRS § 601-2

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 21 and FY 22 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Courts of Appeals**

Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facility	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	Budgeted FY 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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%										
JUD101/COA	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%										
JUD101/COA	Oahu	Aliiolani Hale	C Equipment	O	A		0		0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%		6,000		10,329		4,329		41.91%		

TOTAL:		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,000	0.00	10,329	0.00	4,329
By MOF															
General	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,000	0.00	10,329	0.00	4,329
Special	B	0.00	0	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	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	0.00	0
Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	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	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	0.00	0
Private	R	0.00	0	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	0.00	0
Trust	T	0.00	0	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	0.00	0
Revolving	W	0.00	0	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	0.00	0

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

**FY 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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	3,302,116	76.00	3,349,961	0.00	47,845	0.00%	1.45%	76.00	3,392,034	76.00	3,506,109	0.00	114,075	0.00%	3.36%	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	1,377,942	0.00	1,426,194	0.00	48,252	0.00%	3.50%	0.00	1,322,047	0.00	1,395,193	0.00	73,146	0.00%	5.53%	There are some building service agreements for which the First Circuit's Circuit Court fiscal office pays for that covers all Judiciary properties on Oahu, including Supreme Court and Kapuaiwa buildings. These all encompassing contracts include air conditioning maintenance, and contracted janitorial and landscaping services. These types of contracts make it difficult to allocate specific amounts from the total contract amount to specific buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Kaahumanu Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	61,620	0.00	61,620	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	3,150	0.00	3,150	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	61,724	0.00	139,442	0.00	77,719	0.00%	125.91%	0.00	114,692	0.00	168,711	0.00	54,019	0.00%	47.10%	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	670	0.00	670	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	7,652	0.00	7,652	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	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	20,594	0.00	20,594	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	830	0.00	830	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	0	0.00	0	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%	

**FY 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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	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%	0.00%	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale		
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	753,051	0.00	347,579	0.00	-405,472	0.00%	-53.84%	0.00	808,959	0.00	721,239	0.00	-87,720	0.00%	-10.84%	Family Court's Fiscal office pays and budgets for Ronald Moon Jud Complex; Juvenile detention Facility; Hale Maluhia and Home Hilina'i buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	630,768	0.00	630,768	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	2,300	0.00	2,300	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	23,253	0.00	23,253	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	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	550,000	0.00	550,000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	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	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	0.00%	

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

76.00 5,637,732 76.00 5,798,201 0.00 160,469

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

By MOF

General	A	76.00	5,494,833	76.00	6,557,064	0.00	1,062,231	76.00	5,637,732	76.00	5,798,201	0.00	160,469
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 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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	326,373	7.00	322,877	0.00	-3,496	0.00%	-1.07%	7.00	347,124	7.00	313,378	0.00	-33,746	0.00%	-9.72%	Also performs work at Lahaina DC
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	B Other Current Ex	O	A	0.00	277,873	0.00	516,820	0.00	238,947	0.00%	85.99%	0.00	256,929	0.00	287,720	0.00	30,791	0.00%	11.98%	
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	85,742	0.00	85,742	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,129	0.00	1,129	0.00%	0.00%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	A Personal Svcs	O	A	0.50	22,020	0.50	21,985	0.00	-35	0.00%	-0.16%	0.50	22,152	0.50	22,146	0.00	-6	0.00%	-0.03%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	B Other Current Ex	O	A	0.00	46,661	0.00	50,437	0.00	3,776	0.00%	8.09%	0.00	51,690	0.00	41,832	0.00	-9,858	0.00%	-19.07%	
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
O = Office
E = Educational Facility
M = Medical Facility
X = Other

TOTAL:		7.50	672,927	7.50	997,860	0.00	324,933	7.50	677,895	7.50	666,205	0.00	-11,690
By MOF													
General	A	7.50	672,927	7.50	997,860	0.00	324,933	7.50	677,895	7.50	666,205	0.00	-11,690
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
Interdepartmental 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 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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	507,124	12.00	509,992	0.00	2,868	0.00%	0.57%	12.00	516,514	12.00	485,372	0.00	-31,142	0.00%	-6.03%	FTE=Authorized positions
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Hilo Judiciary Complex	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	300,000	0.00	174,439	0.00	-125,561	0.00%	-41.85%	0.00	174,439	0.00	200,631					Obj Sym 5802 thru 5806
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Hilo Judiciary Complex	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,103	0.00	1,103	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,020	0.00	1,020	0.00%	0.00%	Equipment purchases
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	A Personal Svcs	O	A	10.00	373,020	10.00	366,285	0.00	-6,735	0.00%	-1.81%	10.00	475,293	10.00	446,064	0.00	-29,229	0.00%	-6.15%	FTE=Authorized positions
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	1,000	0.00	70,447	0.00	69,447	0.00%	6944.69%	0.00	70,447	0.00	218,228					Obj Sym 5802 thru 5806
JUD330/009	Hawaii	Kona Keahuolu Courthouse	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,168	0.00	37,168	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	717	0.00	717	0.00%	0.00%	Equipment purchases
TOTAL:																						
						22.00	1,181,144	22.00	1,159,434	0.00	-21,710					22.00	1,236,693	22.00	1,352,031	0.00	-58,634	

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

By MOF		General		Special		General Obligation Bonds		Reimbursable GO Bonds		Revenue Bonds		Total	
MOF	Type	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
General	A	22.00	1,181,144	22.00	1,159,434	0.00	-21,710			22.00	1,236,693	22.00	1,352,031
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 Other	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
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 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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	461,857	10.00	430,349	0.00	-31,508	0.00%	-6.82%	10.00	456,829	10.00	420,059	0.00	-36,770	0.00%	-8.05%	(1) Facilities Manager, (1) Building Maintenance, (2) Groundskeepers, (1) Janitor III & (5) Janitor II
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		140,175		140,250	0.00	75	0.00%	0.05%		129,624		115,694	0.00	-13,930	0.00%	-10.75%	#5802: A/C R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		46,904		44,267	0.00	-2,637	0.00%	-5.62%		38,360		37,191	0.00	-1,169	0.00%	-3.05%	#5803 Elevator R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		79,224		67,538	0.00	-11,686	0.00%	-14.75%		77,665		15,100	0.00	-62,565	0.00%	-80.56%	#5804: Alarm / Security R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		6,000		550	0.00	-5,450	0.00%	-90.83%		550		16,888	0.00	16,338	0.00%	2970.55%	#5805: Bldg R&M
KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		21,734		5,051	0.00	-16,683	0.00%	-76.76%		5,051		7,455	0.00	2,404	0.00%	47.59%	#5820: Other R&M

	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																				
<u>Type of Facility Key</u>	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			
O = Office	Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
E = Educational Facility	General Obligation																				
	Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
M = Medical Facility	Reimbursable GO																				
	Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
X = Other	Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Inter-departmental																				
	Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
	Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			

**FY 21 and FY 22 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 21		Actual FY 21		Variance FY 21				Budgeted FY 22		Actual FY 22		Variance FY 22				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		38,458		61,748	0.00	23,290	0.00%	60.56%		120,493		165,631		45,138		37.46%	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					
JUD 601	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		25,000		400	0.00	-24,600	0.00%	-98.40%		169,551		0		-169,551		-100.00%	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%									
JUD 601	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A		11,680		1,801	0.00	-9,879	0.00%	-84.58%		25,000		32,137		7,137		28.55%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel

TOTAL:	0.00	75,138	0.00	63,949	0.00	-11,189	0.00	315,044	0.00	197,769	0.00	-117,275
---------------	------	--------	------	--------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	----------

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	75,138	0.00	63,949	0.00	-11,189	0.00	315,044	0.00	197,769	0.00	-117,275
Special General	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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

**2022
ANNUAL
REPORT**

PREPARED BY

Erin Harbinson, PhD & Aerielle Reynolds, MSCJA

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 pretrial database and reporting system, and disseminating pretrial metrics regularly:

“(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 and reporting system in addition to other activities authorized under CJRI according to HRS § 614-3, which states that: “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.” This year, CJRI provides progress updates related to the development of the centralized statewide criminal pretrial data reporting and collection system. Hereafter, referred to as the pretrial database and reporting system.

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 2022 provides an update to the Legislature on the activities of CJRI, including the progress towards the pretrial database and reporting system, and recommended legislation to establish the system and advance goals under Act 179. The report summarizes accomplishments that established the feasibility of creating the pretrial database and reporting system, as well as additional activities that occurred to address other responsibilities articulated in Act 179.

Addressing Our Responsibilities in Act 179

page 5

Reviewing Activities from 2022

page 28

Collaborating with the Hawai`i Correctional System Oversight Commission

page 34

Recommended Legislation

page 38

Strategic Plan

page 39

ADDRESSING OUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN ACT 179

Before reviewing CJRI activities from the past year, we provide some context for the criminal pretrial system and existing landscape of data that directly impacts our work. Our 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 have the capacity to monitor the criminal pretrial system in the state and develop recommendations for improvement. Until a system is established, criminal pretrial data is disconnected and scattered across agencies. Act 179 identified several measures that could be reported out to evaluate the criminal pretrial system in the State of Hawai‘i. In order to establish the pretrial database and reporting system, a range of research and planning steps must occur to develop a system that has the capabilities to report out on these metrics. Planning was done in collaboration across statewide agencies to ensure the pretrial database and reporting system is developed to assess their operations and data accurately, while recognizing the limitations that could impact it. Planning included collaboration with staff in leadership and administration, information technology, research, legal, and program operations with three statewide agencies housing pretrial data.

As the law identifies, the development of a pretrial database and reporting system is a significant undertaking. CJRI is grateful for the support of many across the criminal pretrial system who have taken the time to engage in the planning of the pretrial database and reporting system. We look forward to continuing our work with our partners in the

Department of Public Safety, the Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, and the Judiciary as we create the new system. Their collaboration was essential in developing a feasible system, and will be critical to establishing an effective system. Based on comprehensive research, planning, and coordination across the pretrial system, we recommend developing a technological solution to extract data from existing databases and storing it one data warehouse, and estimate resources needed to create a pretrial database and reporting system that meets the goals of the law. The intent of the law is to share data to evaluate the pretrial system and provide recommendations to improve the system, which requires investment in data capacity. In accordance with the law, we provide recommendations that would create the pretrial database and reporting system and propose the 2023 legislature consider this request.

The law describes CJRI responsibilities to accomplish steps to establish the criminal pretrial database and reporting system, 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 on the following page. CJRI undertakes many research and data activities that inform criminal justice policy discussions across all three branches of government. While CJRI staff prioritize their work to advance the pretrial database and reporting system, additional activities have been critical in establishing relationships with the many agencies involved in the criminal justice system and have helped inform CJRI staff of the strengths and barriers of the existing criminal justice data landscape. The 2022 annual report summarizes the planning and research to recommend a solution for the pretrial database and reporting system, in addition to providing an overview of accomplishments to bring data and research to criminal justice policy discussions.

Scope of CJRI in HRS § 614-2



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



Monitoring evidence-based practices and reporting out 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

SUMMARIZING PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING GOALS ESTABLISHED IN HAWAI`I REVISED STATUTES, CHAPTER 614, SECTION 2



CJRI was established in Act 179 in 2019, followed by the appointment of board members and the hiring of the first staff member in November 2020 and the second staff member in October 2021. In the first two full years, the CJRI has accomplished the following:

- Developed a mission statement, values, and strategic plan for the new organization.
- Assessed the statewide criminal justice system and data sources through policy review, on-site observations, and meetings with pretrial decision-makers to inform recommendations to create a centralized statewide criminal pretrial data reporting and collection system.
- Reviewed national efforts on similar data projects by interviewing other jurisdictions and assessing several IT strategies to identify the most cost-efficient solution for the state.
- Reviewed most up-to-date research on pretrial systems to ensure the pretrial data and reporting system was aligned with the current evidence-base and best practices in creating a system designed for data driven policy recommendations.

- Advanced collaborative relationships across all three statewide agencies housing criminal justice data to ensure the project is carried out as a collective effort to improve the pretrial system and state outcomes.
- Engaged in wide-ranging stakeholder and community conversations to promote collaboration in organizational work, pretrial and otherwise.
- Contacted several local experts at universities and community organizations conducting similar projects to identify innovative solutions to advancing data capacity and conducting criminal justice research.
- Received board approval to pursue a pretrial database and reporting system that would extract data from agencies and centralize them in a data warehouse, an approach identified to enhance data capacity and more timely reporting in a cost-efficient manner.
- Established the feasibility of creating a centralized statewide criminal pretrial reporting system by testing local data and partnering with IT companies to document the technological plan to create the system.
- Outlined a technical plan and estimated costs to creating a system, as well as identified agencies and data sources necessary to create a system in order to provide an estimated timeline and budget for consideration by the legislature.
- Drafted data definitions and a data codebook outlining metrics for the pretrial system, and outlined feasibility of producing metrics with new pretrial database and reporting system.
- Conducted an ongoing pretrial data pilot to learn data strengths and limitations with existing data infrastructure and data elements, including testing out data extractions, data sharing protocols, data merging, and preliminary examination of data collection across agency systems.
- Drafted an implementation plan to address criminal justice data quality statewide and prioritized pretrial data to prepare for the pretrial database and reporting system.

IDENTIFYING STATEWIDE PRETRIAL DATA SOURCES



Pursuant to Recommendation No. 24 of the Criminal Pretrial Task Force’s Report,¹ Act 179 / HRS § 614-3 tasked CJRI with assessing the administrative and technological feasibility of aggregating and sharing currently collected criminal pretrial data and establishing a centralized statewide criminal pretrial justice data collection and reporting system.

CJRI staff interviewed agencies across the country conducting similar work and researched approaches other jurisdictions have adopted to produce systemwide metrics. Through this research, the most efficient and cost-effective approach to establish this system is to extract, link, and merge data from existing state databases into a centralized technology-based data warehouse. This would work with data across existing databases in the state’s criminal pretrial system and would not require duplicate data entry or new databases in other agencies.

In order to assess the feasibility of the technical work needed across different agency IT systems, CJRI selected IT partners in Fall 2022 to map out the potential technological capabilities of extracting and linking criminal pretrial justice data, and developing a work plan to estimate the costs and timeline of establishing a system with a centralized data warehouse. During the 2022 Regular Session of the Hawai'i State Legislature, CJRI was awarded funds to assist in this work. CJRI staff conducted this planning with staff from the Department of Public Safety, the Judiciary, and the Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General to incorporate the three main statewide sources of criminal pretrial data. These three statewide data sources collect data necessary to calculate and report out on the criminal pretrial performance metrics in accordance with HRS § 614-3. Once they are merged and linked, they can serve as a centralized database for pretrial data.

Act 179/HRS 614 recognized that establishing a centralized statewide database is a substantial and complex undertaking. Several key issues in establishing the database were identified, including combining data from different agencies' databases, many of which are the result of separate data and information technology systems. Data is primarily collected for operational purposes, and needs to be reformatted for research. Relatedly, large amounts of data are in text fields and may require a technological solution to transform it for quantitative analysis. Agencies have inconsistent data definitions, which means they cannot be aggregated for analysis. Though technology may create a centralized system and improve data capacity, it will take time and parallel efforts to work across all three agencies to improve data entry practices to improve the quality of the data.

Despite these challenges, critical strengths were identified. Each agency holds an electronic database containing a wealth of information critical to the pretrial system, even though data quality varies. Each of these data sources has an identifier for cases or people that can assist in linking the

three main data sources, which will allow the data to be merged into a centralized location. By leveraging technology to extract and link records, a significant amount of data collection for the reporting system can be automated and streamlined. With improved data capacity, it will be possible to create more timely reporting on the pretrial system. Given the dynamic nature of jails and the pretrial system, reporting out pretrial metrics more frequently and closer to real-time will allow decision-makers to use data more effectively.

LEARNING FROM THE PRETRIAL DATA PILOT



The data pilot is an ongoing effort to inform the development of the pretrial database and reporting system. All three statewide agencies provided data extractions with pretrial related data elements from cases in 2019. This timeframe was targeted since it is the most recent time period of average or typical criminal justice trends within recent years, and creates a study sample of individuals who were charged in 2019 with the potential to link with long-term follow-up data. The data pilot is providing a road map for work to create a centralized system and document data quality issues. A summary is provided below.

Identifying the most effective process to link and merge records from all three statewide sources: In order to create a centralized repository of pretrial data, these records must be linked at the case and individual level. Each agency collects records in different ways and has their own system for organizing those records. The court system tracks cases once charges are filed

by a case number, but not all criminal justice agencies have reliable information on case numbers. Thus far, a sizable portion of records from the courts and jail data link by case number, though some discrepancies exist. Arrest records and information on individuals entering jail can be linked by a unique individual state identifier, which creates a reliable pathway to link people who enter jail with their arrest outcomes. However, some pretrial metrics may need people to be studied at the case level, not the person level. For instance, one person with their own identifier might have more than one court case that links to them, or the state may want to understand how cases process through the system regardless of the number of times someone has been arrested.

Evaluating data transfer processes and protocols: CJRI must rely on the three statewide agencies involved in pretrial decisions, therefore data sharing policies must be established for the pretrial database and reporting system. Currently, data is manually extracted from these agencies. Manual data extractions require staff time, and in most cases, only a few staff have the access and knowledge to fulfill data requests. Once staff at each agency pull data from their own data systems, they send it in a secure form to CJRI staff (i.e., encrypted email file, compact disc). Each agency has varying levels of difficulty in extracting the necessary data. Because the data involves vulnerable populations and some of it is protected, protocols such as data sharing agreements and data storage practices are important policies to develop. For example, some types of data in arrest records require specific data storage requirements and security training for anyone who accesses that information. The pilot process created an appreciation for the opportunities that might exist with adopting new technology, such as automatic uploads of data into a centralized system to ensure more timely data collection and reduce staff workloads related to data requests. The pilot has also allowed CJRI staff to learn more about the best processes to

extract data across all the agencies given the varying data systems, as well as laws and rules governing their own data.

Documenting data quality issues: Data quality is not unusual when secondary data sources are used. However, some are more problematic than others, and different sources of data quality create different types of limitations. For example, missing data is a frequent occurrence. Sometimes missing data is appropriate, such as when the information is not applicable to a case, but other times missing data is due to operational inconsistencies. A small percentage of missing cases is not as important, but if it is clear that missing data is more common, it will be important to target data quality improvement plans right away. By running certain data fields, it is possible to start documenting the extent that certain data fields have data quality issues. Due to the complexity and wide-ranging impact of data quality, another section of the report summarizes these issues and outlines steps for 2023 that must be taken to address them.

Reviewing and refining data definitions: Unless the data is free text such as fields open for typed notes, data is shared based on the way the agency database has defined each specific data element. For example, many systems created drop-down fields with specific categories, or have boxes to select. These create more consistent use of categories, but can create their own limitations. Sometimes data are collected in broader categories and the specific categories needed for metrics are missing, and therefore gaps still exist. Or the labels might mean different things to different people, and combined data might not be as meaningful. It is important to review current data collection practices and data definitions to ensure they align with the pretrial reporting system.

USING DATA PILOT TO ESTIMATE CASE LEVEL VOLUME BY AGENCY PER YEAR²

Judiciary

33,000

New Criminal Cases

Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center

38,000

Arrests

Department of Public Safety

21,000

New Jail Admissions

Documenting gaps in data: Though large amounts of information are collected across the criminal justice system, many pieces of information are not collected systematically or are not collected in a way they can be extracted and shared for reporting or research. For example, many stakeholders have asked about housing and homelessness for individuals involved in the pretrial system. Much of that information likely exists across databases, but it is not collected systematically and it is collected in the form of files, notes, and other formats that cannot be extracted easily. Besides reviewing data that is available, CJRI is documenting data that are not available in the three statewide systems. Other data sources or changes to data collection may be necessary to collect them in the future.

REVIEWING STATEWIDE PRETRIAL DATABASES

The pretrial database and reporting system will require four primary data sources from three agencies. Records on individuals and cases will need to be linked across all of them in order to calculate metrics and evaluate the span of the criminal pretrial system. Most metrics require an extraction of data from more than one database. Some examples are provided in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1: Mapping Primary Pretrial Metrics with Statewide Data Sources

	COURTS, JUDICIARY	ARRESTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER (AG)	JAILS AND PRETRIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
PRIMARY OPERATIONS MEASURES			
Pretrial Period	✓		
Pretrial Release	✓		✓
Length of Detainment			✓
OUTCOME MEASURES			
Failure to Appear	✓		
Rearrest	✓	✓	✓
Violent Rearrest	✓	✓	✓

The Judiciary

The Judiciary uses a case management style data management system that includes critical information for judges, attorneys, and others involved in court cases. Once charges are filed, a new case record is created for the individual or for individuals charged together on a case. This record follows someone throughout the course of their pretrial phase, as well as beyond pretrial until their term is completed and closed. There are several critical pieces of information in this system for pretrial. First, it is an initial record to identify all individuals who are charged, which is the starting point of the pretrial period and includes their date of case adjudication indicating when the pretrial term ends. Next, important information about hearings during the pretrial phase are included, such as decisions by the judge to release or detain someone, bail amounts, and appearance (or lack thereof) at required court hearings. These types of information can have multiple entries in each case throughout the pretrial period, since different hearings or court actions can occur throughout. The biggest challenge with this data lies in the wealth of information that exists, but much of it is in an unstructured text format or housed in different types of fields.

Department of Public Safety

At this time, the Department of Public Safety has two data systems that contain information related to pretrial. One system tracks individuals who are admitted to jails and prisons, and collects relevant facility management information, including information on when the person enters or leaves jail, and the reason for entering jail. Another data system tracks information from Intake Services staff, incorporating information from activities such as bail reports and pretrial supervision monitoring. Much of the pretrial data is extracted into forms with consistent categories and labels, however, some varying data definitions and operations exist due to the nature of localized operations and resources across the islands.

Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney

General

The Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center houses the statewide criminal history record information system (CJIS). This system includes arrest records from across the state reported by all four county police departments, as well as statewide law enforcement entities. These records can help fill in information regarding what law violations led to someone's charges, but more importantly for pretrial, rearrest is a primary outcome to examine for the pretrial system.

These data sources hold an abundant amount of pretrial data, and all three agencies are necessary to create a centralized statewide criminal pretrial data reporting and collection system as outlined in the law. CJRI staff are grateful for the cooperation and support from staff at all three agencies in examining pretrial data for this project. There is a large volume of activity and cases in these systems, which demonstrates the necessity to use electronic data to collect pretrial information. Because multiple data sources are required to calculate essential pretrial metrics, it demonstrates the need to create data capacity to improve the timeliness of pretrial reporting.

CONFRONTING AND ADDRESSING DATA QUALITY ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

From the beginning, data quality was a main priority for staff at CJRI as they began to map out pretrial data and databases. The annual report from 2021 summarizes the main barriers to creating a centralized statewide source of pretrial data, and many of these barriers interrelate with data quality. Even if technological barriers are addressed to create a centralized repository of statewide data necessary for the pretrial database and reporting system, data quality issues must be resolved as well. If data are not valid or reliable when merged into the database, then metrics relying on those data sources will have the same limitations.



WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF DATA QUALITY ISSUES IN RESEARCH?

Reliable Data

Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure.³ If the measure is reliable, it can be repeated multiple times in the same circumstances and get the same result. This can apply to tools like assessments too. For example, two intake staff assessing the same person should generate the same results from the pretrial risk assessment tool. If a database is not collecting reliable data, then this would pose issues of reliability in pretrial reporting.

Valid Data

Validity can relate to measures, samples, or research designs.⁴ For data, it can relate to how well a measure reflects the concept or idea it was designed to measure. When data is extracted from operational databases, researchers have to transform the fields and labels to create measures for a study or metric. It is important that data collected in these systems can be used to capture valid concepts and outcomes in pretrial.

Representative Data

Missing data is a common occurrence in operational databases. Sometimes missing data is small and random, where statistics can still be applied to analyze and interpret outcomes. If the data is missing for non-random reasons, it might bias the data and therefore the statistics. For example, if one island did not enter the data for a given field or measure, then any statistics analyzing the combined data would not represent statewide trends.

Data quality is a broader term that can refer to many things, but is often associated with the “garbage in, garbage out” dilemma. Most data quality issues are not from intentional or negligent data entry. Many come from the way in which databases are designed for criminal justice operations, and not for research. All three statewide agencies have databases that pose unique challenges in collecting data for the pretrial system. Presented below is a review of some critical barriers to existing databases that impact data quality, but it is not an exhaustive review of the three statewide data sources.

How Operations Impacts Data Quality:

The Judiciary uses a database that is structured like a case management system, where different decision-makers and staff can enter information pertinent to court cases. This means that there are hundreds of people entering data, such as prosecutors and court clerks. Having multiple people enter information into a database for multiple events creates a range of challenges. Furthermore, the system has many open fields where staff write out free-text information necessary for pretrial. Open text fields are one of the biggest barriers to data collection, where people write with different abbreviations or leave out information, making it an unsystematic process to collecting data for research. Even when free text is more consistent, researchers must reformat the information into categories or other forms necessary for statistical analyses.

Police officers are collecting data through the course of their interactions with citizens and during arrests out in the community. Police may write information about arrests in varying ways across arrest reports. Information on arrests does get standardized into arrest records at the state level, but some of the detail or background important for pretrial but not critical to the arrest records may get lost by the time data is entered in

the system. The arrest data has fewer limitations for the pretrial database and reporting system purposes, but anytime multiple people collect information in the course of their jobs in the field, there are more opportunities for unintentional errors, missing information, or deviations.

More than a hundred custody and intake staff across the islands collect information when someone is admitted to jail. Though some of the Department of Public Safety's data is collected in a standardized way in the current database, data inconsistencies can still occur. For example, staff working in the jails may define pretrial differently depending on the court records they have at the time someone is booked into the facility. For example, an individual supervised on probation may be brought in on new charges, but there may not be paperwork available yet documenting a revocation with the courts making it unclear if they are pretrial or admitted for a probation violation. While the system tends to collect information in a standardized way, some details important to pretrial are not available because there are no standardized fields to collect the data. Currently, the data might capture operations well but not concepts for pretrial research.

The data quality issues must be addressed through a multi-pronged approach, since they stem from a variety of sources. It will take comprehensive planning across all three agencies, including time, collaboration, and resources to make improvements. Hawai'i's pretrial system is not unique to these challenges as this is a common occurrence in criminal justice research, but each agency will have to address them within their own context. Data quality must be addressed to meet the goals of Act 179, however, CJRI will implement a plan addressing a wider range of criminal justice data to take advantage of this unique opportunity to specifically target these issues which underlie all criminal justice metrics and research for the state. CJRI has examined data for other types of criminal justice research questions and received input from researchers at

local universities and partner agencies who expressed similar challenges due to data quality issues. As CJRI is dedicated to bridging silos and gaps in data for pretrial, the data quality plan will incorporate recommendations to improve data quality for other common criminal justice data critical to evaluating the criminal justice system.

CJRI has not reported out on pretrial metrics at this time until data quality issues have been documented and assessed. In order to report out on metrics as quickly as possible, steps to improve data quality will be done in a staged approach in order to produce key outcome metrics for the pretrial system first while other data quality issues are addressed. During the data pilot, we have uncovered the following data quality barriers that must be addressed to analyze data for the pretrial database and reporting system:

1. Data systems might use different units of analysis, creating barriers to linking records (i.e., tracking court cases but not tracking each unique individual entering the court system).
2. Databases do not all use the same unique identifiers consistently, such as unique case numbers or individual identifiers, which are necessary to link data sources across agencies.
3. Operations including data entry and data training vary across location in all statewide agencies, in part due to different staffing structures, resources, or adaptation to local culture.
4. Data definitions have not been vetted thoroughly across or within agencies, therefore different categories or labels may be inconsistent, prohibiting interpretation of data when it is aggregated.
5. No data codebook currently exists within the state that can be used across agencies, because each agency uses its own data definitions, which are not consistent with one another.
6. Line staff are rarely trained on data entry in a consistent, systematic way resulting in inconsistent data definitions and data entry practices.

7. Databases collect a significant amount of information, but the fields designed to collect it were not designed to categorize or capture information for pretrial research resulting in a significant amount of time needed to reformat data for research purposes.
8. Database systems cannot be revised for pretrial research data collection without resources to change the database itself.
9. Information may be included in documentation such as a pdf or paper file, and not entered into a database.
10. Agencies may collect similar data, but if it is not critical or essential to their own operations it may be unreliable as a measure.
11. Missing data is common, and while sometimes data is missing because it is not applicable in some circumstances, researchers must assess this since missing data that is due to incomplete data entry can bias statistics.
12. Some information important to pretrial is not collected in an intentional and systematic way in a database, making it difficult to assess if the information is collected in other fields or sources and if so, how consistently.

The following steps will occur to address criminal justice data quality, prioritizing data for the pretrial database and reporting system:

- Assessing current data quality using raw data including statistics and data analyses, manual inspection, and cross-agency referencing.
- Creating an interagency workgroup to develop consistent data definitions for critical pretrial data elements and coordinating within their own agencies to develop plans to improve data collection within their own databases, which will need to include new agency policies and training for changes to data entry practices.
- Identifying data gaps that require changes to current IT systems or developing alternative methods for collecting the data.

- Providing resources to agencies who must change data entry practices, as well as leadership buy-in to prioritize these data entry and collection changes.
- Developing a long-term strategy to monitor data quality to ensure that data entry continues to capture reliable and valid data over the long-term.

The metrics and findings from the pretrial database and reporting system will inform policies that impact people's lives. Some pretrial policies have the capacity to reduce victimization, and others may improve the fairness of the system or impact people's liberty through decisions about detention or supervision. CJRI is addressing data quality and documenting limitations to create a pretrial database and reporting system that is as accurate as possible. CJRI is addressing data quality to ensure policymakers can rely on the best data possible for these important decisions.

CASE STUDY: How do existing databases create barriers for calculating pretrial metrics?

To illustrate the challenges that operational databases pose for research, we provide an overview on collecting failure to appear data. This metric is one of the two most important pretrial metrics used to assess the effectiveness of the pretrial system. This is a measure that categorizes someone into one of two categories: 1) the individual attended every required court appearance or 2) the individual missed at least one required court appearance between the time they were released into the community and their case is adjudicated. There is no one single field that collects this outcome specifically in any state database. In the Judiciary case management system, information is collected on different court actions through the pretrial history associated with the court

case. This is important for the courts and attorneys to track various motions, documents, and other information about the individual's case. Though there are some categories for entries, a lot of information is captured in notes about the judge's decision for a motion or a hearing, includes a written description relevant to decision-making and outcomes, or references documents submitted to the courts. At this time, all of those entries and notes must be reviewed to piece together someone's appearances for court. All of these entries and notes could contain information on required appearances and whether or not the individual appeared. Research staff can either manually collect this reading through all of the entries or receive several extractions of data in multiple rows of text. However, there are a few options to remedy this. The case management system might be updated to capture this information better, but that could require changes to the IT system and more resources assuming it is feasible to make this change. Or, court clerks might receive training to enter this information in notes with more consistent terminology in a consistent field but ongoing oversight will be needed to ensure this data entry change is applied consistently across courts and overtime. Alternatively, other agencies might determine this information is important to them as well and revise their systems to collect it more easily. With technology, there may be other solutions when data is extracted to automatically recode certain information. Regardless, all of these will require collaboration and resources to develop. There are several pretrial metrics that will need to be addressed in this way, and interagency planning will be necessary to create the most effective strategy to collect data gaps or improve data quality.

REVIEWING ACTIVITIES FROM 2022

Engaging with Policymakers and the Community



Disseminating Research in Presentations

CJRI receives many requests for information on national trends, insight from studies in scholarly and peer-reviewed literature, and data on local practices. In some circumstances, CJRI will present requested information to interested groups in order to disseminate more complex studies and serve as a resource on interpreting the research locally. CJRI staff consider all requests and prioritizes and selects those that align with the scope of research outlined in the HRS with the resources available at the time of the request. Below is a list of some of the presentations CJRI offered in the past year.

Dr. Harbinson presented *Understanding Women’s Pathways into Crime and “What Works” to Support their Success* to members of the Women’s Prison Project and provided a brief overview of the research to the Women’s Legislative Caucus. Information covered a variety of topics including a snapshot of women in Hawai‘i’s criminal justice system using previously published statistics, an overview of women’s pathways into criminal activity, the characteristics and unique needs of criminal justice system involved women, barriers to their success, and gender-responsive approaches to corrections. These presentations provided CJRI with an opportunity to disseminate research to lawmakers and community members about women’s criminal justice issues. In December 2022, Dr. Harbinson joined Representative Linda Ichiyama and Judge Trish K. Morikawa at the Council of State Governments conference in Honolulu to talk about the women’s court pilot program (HB 2421). They shared their knowledge of developing criminal justice policies for women’s pathways with legislators and policymakers from across the country.

In March, Dr. Harbinson gave a presentation to the Pearl City Lion’s Club. This presentation provided members of the community with an introduction to CJRI, including the organization’s role according to Act 179 and CJRI’s strategic plan goals, as well as an introduction to the use of evidence-based policies and practices in the criminal justice system. CJRI heard about the types of issues community members wanted to learn more about, and listened to members discuss the types of criminal justice issues that were of interest in their neighborhood and local community.

Staff at CJRI met with supervisors in PSD’s Intake Services division to review the pretrial risk assessment tool, the ORAS-PAT, in local practices and engaged in a refresher on the tool’s research, and identify areas where further assistance was needed. CJRI collected input from PSD and worked with the staff at the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute to get

follow-up information to assist Intake Services staff in using the tool more effectively.

In August, CJRI staff attended the National Association of Sentencing Commissions annual conference in Portland, Oregon. Dr. Harbinson served as a panelist on “The Politics of Data Collection and Strategies for Success,” along with panelists from the Alaska Judicial Council, Ohio Sixth District Court of Appeals, and Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing. While Hawai'i does not have a sentencing commission, CJRI conducts similar research to many sentencing commissions across the country in terms of collecting data across a statewide criminal justice system. Members of these organizations have been a valuable resource by sharing their experiences and lessons learned in creating statewide data systems. Many states are undergoing similar data projects, and had a lot of information to share about innovative technological solutions to working with different data sources. At the conference, panelists discussed challenges they have faced or are currently facing related to statewide data collection and system development efforts, as well as strategies for overcoming these challenges. While Hawai'i is still in the earlier stages of connecting criminal justice data across the state, this conference gave CJRI staff the opportunity to network with colleagues across the country engaged in similar work.

The Judiciary's first circuit hosted a conference in September 2022 for probation officers to learn about evidence-based practices for supervision. Dr. Harbinson provided an overview on core principles in supervising individuals effectively on probation. As part of this, a portion of the presentation covered recent research on responding effectively to compliance and noncompliance with supervision conditions, and reducing probation revocations.

Collaborating with Criminal Justice Agencies

It will take systemwide collaboration to develop, establish, and implement the pretrial database and reporting system. Pretrial data and operations are housed across different agencies, and within two separate branches of government. In order to ensure CJRI conducts this work in an informed and collaborative way, CJRI staff meet frequently with a range of leadership, administrators, researchers, information technology staff, and others across different statewide criminal justice agencies. This includes Judiciary, the Department of Public Safety, and Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General staff involved in research and databases, who are critical to understanding pretrial data for the system. Additionally, key pretrial staff, such as administrators in Intake Services or judges in the criminal courts, are engaged often to ensure that the pretrial database and reporting system is created with input from operations. CJRI staff consults with different criminal justice researchers across pretrial agencies and in local universities to learn from their experiences conducting criminal justice research. Collaborative partnerships will make the pretrial database and reporting system more effective, through better data collection to better data dissemination.

Siloed data and agencies are not unique to the pretrial system, therefore, CJRI staff seek to address the underlying barriers in conducting statewide research to improve criminal justice research more broadly. CJRI staff participate in a variety of criminal justice related committees and working groups to improve cooperation and reduce the disconnect of data and research that exists across the expansive statewide criminal justice system. This includes a working group on Oahu to improve domestic violence practices to protect survivors through effective use of the lethality assessment used by local agencies. Dr. Harbinson is a member of the Gun Violence and Violent Crimes Commission, and is chair of the data

permitted interaction group. Dr. Harbinson integrates CJRI's efforts on mapping data sources for pretrial with mapping data sources for violent crimes for the state. CJRI staff are dedicated to bring more continuity to criminal justice research and policy in the state.


As part of the SCR 5 Task Force on 21st Century Data Governance, CJRI staff participated in a working group that was responsible for surveying and documenting current data collection practices across the state with a particular focus on improving data collection and reporting on race and ethnicity data. Specifically, focusing on improved data for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. CJRI is extending this work by examining race and ethnicity data in pretrial data sources to identify the most reliable and valid sources in criminal justice agencies. This is important for the development of the pretrial database and reporting system, and to improve other statewide criminal justice research. CJRI staff will identify ways in which race and ethnicity data can be collected and disseminated to provide better insight into the pretrial system, such as establishing improved data definitions and disaggregating race and ethnicity data according to best practices recommended through the Task Force. CJRI will continue to engage with the OHA and community partners to identify ways to improve research on racial equity in the criminal justice system, and incorporate it into the pretrial database and reporting system.

Interagency Council of Intermediate Sanctions: CJRI staff participated in different working groups to develop partnerships with criminal justice and behavioral health agencies working to implement evidence-based practices. CJRI staff provide resources to assist in policy planning across different working groups, and uses the platform to provide representatives across different agencies updates on the development of the pretrial database and reporting system. Additionally, CJRI is leading the next annual recidivism study to support statewide recidivism tracking and

provide insight into statewide criminal justice data sources.⁵ One of the primary data sources experienced technological issues, and delayed data collection for the next study. These issues were addressed early December 2022 and the study will resume early 2023.

CJRI staff bridge criminal justice data and policy across the state and counties by participating in interagency working groups and committees. CJRI was created to connect the data gaps across pretrial, and uses this as inspiration to improve criminal justice research more broadly for the state.

COLLABORATING WITH THE HAWAI`I CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OVERSIGHT COMMISSION TO FURTHER ACT 179 GOALS



The Hawai`i Correctional System Oversight Commission (HCSOC) was established in the same law as CJRI — Act 179 (2019). Though each organization has separate duties and missions, both are focused on providing information important to improve the criminal justice system. As such, CJRI has identified ways the pretrial database and reporting system could, upon establishment, create opportunities for collaboration with the Oversight Coordinator and the HCSOC. Specifically, for one, this could include identifying potential key metrics and reporting strategies that would assist them.

The HCSOC is a five-member, independent commission created to improve Hawai`i's correctional system, including prison and jail overcrowding. They hired their first oversight coordinator, Christin Johnson, this year to help conduct the vital work of improving the conditions of the state's correctional facilities and promoting more rehabilitation throughout the system. CJRI will collaborate with the coordinator and commission members of the HCSOC by sharing progress on creating the pretrial reporting system and incorporating their input during the development process. This includes seeking feedback on data that is

critical for the HCSOC's mission and identifying ways to disseminate data and research effectively. This could include identifying strategies to collect information from community members and those directly impacted by the system, such as individuals charged or incarcerated and their family members. Additionally, it could be important to develop reporting mechanisms to provide HCSOC timely data in a digestible way.

Based on the current data landscape in the state's criminal justice system, CJRI has identified potential metrics and data to aid HCSOC in their work. In the near-term, some of the following example metrics may be more feasible than others, while others may require long-term development due to underlying data quality issues that need to be addressed or the development of new data collection procedures. Additionally, these proposed metrics are specific to those areas in which the missions of CJRI and HCSOC overlap. For instance, CJRI's statutory mission is to focus on a pretrial reporting system; some data of interest to HCSOC may be beyond the immediate scope of CJRI's pretrial focus. Notwithstanding different missions, CJRI is committed to working with data that could help HCSOC target two important broad areas relevant to reform, such as: 1) what factors might be contributing to jail populations, and 2) what data provides insight into placing individuals in the community safely, whether through pretrial release or diversion.

The following delves further into the nuances of these categories and why data in these areas might be helpful to the HCSOC.

Understanding drivers of jail populations: There are two key metrics to study in this area, jail data analyzing admissions and the length of stay for individuals held in jail (i.e., how long someone is detained in jail). These analyses would provide context for how pretrial specifically is impacting the criminal justice system. Looking at monthly trends and examining the

type of admission to jail (e.g., pretrial detention, sentenced to jail, violation of probation or parole) could help the state understand the role that different pathways play in filling jails. Because the courts consider many factors when sending someone to jail (or holding someone in jail), additional analyses might break out these data by looking at most serious offense and other potential factors. Reporting out on length of stay could be helpful as well, since research has demonstrated that long length of stays can make substantial contributions to jail populations and crowding.⁶ Length of stay might be analyzed in different groupings, since it is likely certain factors could be contributing to longer periods in jail such as more serious offenses, bail amounts, or court processes. Analyzing the release reasons from jail, including the different types of release individuals receive during pretrial, could also be important. Reporting of these metrics by gender as well as race and ethnicity, could provide ongoing assessment of how admissions types or lengths of stay might vary in terms of equity. Reporting all of these metrics month-to-month could help the state understand trends over time, while looking at these metrics for each jail facility could provide the county with local data.

Assessing opportunities to place individuals in the community: Certain data could help HCSOC consider options for keeping people in the community without jeopardizing pretrial outcomes such as increasing recidivism rates or reducing failure to appear rates. By creating more community alternatives for individuals during pretrial, jail space and resources can be reserved for individuals who are sentenced or those pretrial who are at greatest risk of harming the community. Ideally, the pretrial database and reporting system might analyze data on individuals in the pretrial system, such as criminal history, risk level, or specific offenses, which could help provide insight into what population needs exist or specific policy proposals for diversion (e.g., identifying populations to target for treatment in the community). In planning the pretrial reporting system, CJRI has

prioritized the main outcomes associated with different pretrial release options, such as examining failure to appear rates and new arrest rates for people in the community. Over time as data quality issues are addressed, the system could evaluate these outcomes by different release types, such as released on own recognizance, supervised release, or bail.

This is not an exhaustive list of all data that could be generated by the pretrial database and reporting system, and many of these will take significant time to develop given the data quality issues that must be addressed before these data are disseminated. But based on the research, these target metrics appear to be the most critical to prioritize for research and analysis by HCSOC, and are some of the most feasible to develop.

Further, the following provides an initial discussion of the possible sequence of producing reliable data in these areas:

Data on length of stay or reasons people are admitted to jail could likely be reported out earlier on in the development of this project. While general rearrest rates could be in the reporting system earlier, too, it will take time to link the detailed court data that would permit an analysis of these outcomes by release type. As more data sources are required to report out on more detailed metrics, it will require long term planning to connect other data sources and address data quality. There are many other data or research questions related to HCSOC's mission, but some of these data are not currently collected systematically, such as data on housing status. Some of these gaps may require new changes to agency IT systems, and may not be feasible with the pretrial reporting system project, though recommendations may be made to address these gaps. CJRI will collaborate with the HCSOC coordinator throughout the course of this project to provide updates and solicit input to develop a system that would inform their work.

RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THE PRETRIAL DATABASE AND REPORTING SYSTEM



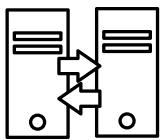
CJRI and its information technology partners have concluded that it is technologically feasible to create a centralized statewide criminal pretrial database. However, this will only be possible with additional resources, as well as comprehensive, long-term planning and ongoing collaboration with the three state agencies that house pretrial data.

In the 2023 legislative session, CJRI recommends an appropriation request be made to fund the creation of the centralized statewide criminal pretrial data reporting and collection system. This appropriation would cover the costs to create a system that extracts data across the three statewide data sources, then links and merges data into one data warehouse. With a centralized data source for pretrial data, pretrial metrics will be more timely and more comprehensive, meeting the goals of Act 179.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Presented below are the three primary goals of CJRI, which are part of the strategic plan and were created to meet the requirements in Act 179. They were developed to include goals that would create proactive and innovative research. This strategic plan guides the work of CJRI and helps prioritize requests for assistance from individuals in all three branches and the community. Staff refer to it regularly and use it to measure progress and prioritize requests for research and support. CJRI updates the CJRI Board on goal process regularly at the CJRI board meetings, which meet, at a minimum, quarterly.

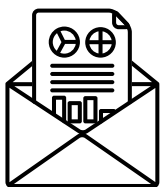
STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS



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.

OUR ORGANIZATION

CJRI STAFF

Erin E. Harbinson, Ph.D.
Director

Aerielle Reynolds, MSCJA
Research Analyst

BOARD

Judge Matthew J. Viola
CJRI Board Chair
Senior Family Court Judge
Judiciary

Nicole C. Fernandez
Corrections Program Specialist
Department of Public Safety
Governor's Office

Shelley Harrington
Department Human Resources Officer
Department of Public Safety

Rep. Scot Z. Matayoshi
District 49
Hawai'i House of Representatives

Peter Wolff
Federal Public Defender (Retired)
Hawai'i Senate

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.

ENDNOTES

- 1 https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2019/bills/JC1_.pdf
- 2 Administrative data from each agency, CJRI Pretrial Data Pilot, ongoing
- 3 Trochim, W. M. K., & Donnelly, J. P. (2008). Research methods knowledge base (3rd ed.). Atomic Dog/Cengage Learning.
- 4 Trochim & Donnelly.
- 5 For past ICIS recidivism study reports, see: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/documents/>
- 6 See for example, this study examining admissions and length of stay: Close, M., Lu, O., Tomascak, S., Chauhan, P., & Bond, E. (2021). Understanding Trends in Jail Populations, 2014 to 2019: A Multi-Site Analysis. Retrieved from: <https://datacollaborativeforjustice.org/work/confinement/understanding-trends-in-jail-populations-2014-2019-a-multi-site-analysis/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

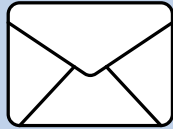
Special thanks to: Representative Scot Matayoshi has provided essential support to help us develop a recommendation for the Legislature to establish the pretrial database and reporting system. We are grateful for the input from many individuals across the pretrial system, and would like to recognize staff that have spent a considerable amount of time sharing their knowledge about data or the pretrial system with us over the past two years:

Department of Public Safety: George King, Frank Young

Judiciary: Adam Cohen, Judge Shirley M. Kawamura

Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center: Philip Higdon, Christopher Young

CONTACT INFORMATION



Criminal Justice Research Institute
The Judiciary - State of Hawai'i
417 South King Street
Honolulu, HI
96813-2943



808 - 539 - 4881



CJRI@courts.hawaii.gov

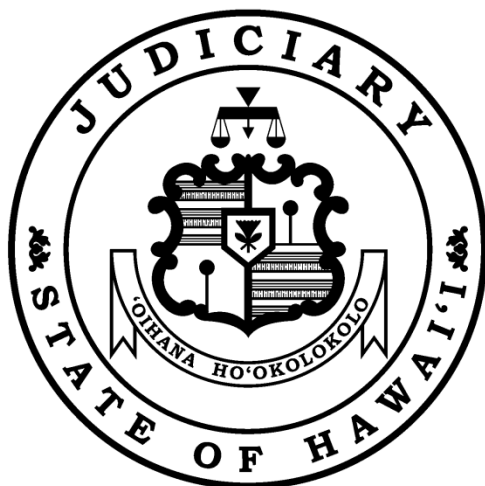


<https://www.courts.state.hi.us/criminal-justice-research-institute-cjri>

**REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

**A Report of the Judicial Security Task Force Relating to Securing Online Personal
Information of Federal and State Judges and Appropriate Judiciary Personnel**

Pursuant to ACT 46, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2022



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2022

**REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report of the Judicial Security Task Force Relating to Securing Online Personal Information of Federal and State Judges and Appropriate Judiciary Personnel

Pursuant to ACT 46, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI‘I 2022

This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to Act 46, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022, which requires the creation of a task force, placed within the Judiciary for administrative purposes, to identify appropriate measures to enhance the security of judges and judiciary personnel while not diminishing civil liberties or unduly hindering governmental operations, and requires the task force to submit a report to the legislature of its findings and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, no later than forty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2023.

I. BACKGROUND

Act 46 was signed into law on June 17, 2022, and outlines the following objectives for the task force:

- 1) Identify, consult, and collaborate with public and private stakeholders to secure online personal information of federal and state judges and specified judiciary personnel;
- 2) Consider how other states, including New Jersey, California, Washington, and Illinois, as well as Congress are addressing the issue of judicial security with regard to prohibiting or limiting the online publication or posting of certain personal information for specified persons;
- 3) Determine the most effective practices or restrictions, including those that limit persons, businesses, and associations from publicly posting, publishing, or displaying personal information concerning federal and state judges and certain judiciary personnel;
- 4) Determine appropriate exceptions to these practices or restrictions, if any, for any suggested redaction or nondisclosure requirements, including matters affecting the title to real property;
- 5) Make recommendations regarding measures that would enhance judicial security without unduly hindering government operations and without diminishing civil liberties and first amendment rights; and
- 6) Make recommendations as to penalties, fines, or other sanctions to be imposed for unlawful publication of personal information about federal and state judges or specified judiciary personnel.

II. ACT 46, SLH 2022, JUDICIAL SECURITY TASK FORCE

Task Force members:

- Rodney A. Maile, Administrative Director of the Courts, Task Force co-chair
- Max Otani, Director of the Department of Public Safety, Task Force co-chair
- Timothy Kozak, Special Assistant to the Administrative Director of the Courts for Judiciary Security, Task Force Vice Chair
- Hon. Robert M. Browning, Chief Judge of the First Circuit
- Hon. J. Michael Seabright, United States District Court, District of Hawai'i
- Vincent Hoang, Chief Information Security Officer, Office of Enterprise Technology Services
- Randy Takehara, Cyber Security Manager, Office of Enterprise Technology Services
- Christopher Leong, Deputy Attorney General
- Catherine Awakuni Colon, Director of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
- Tracy Teruya, Property Valuation Analyst, Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, Real Property Assessment Division, City and County of Honolulu
- Jordan Lowe, Deputy Director, Department of Public Safety, representing the law enforcement community
- Pat Mau Shimizu, Executive Director, Hawaii State Bar Association, representing the nonprofit sector
- Patricia Kickland, Program Manager for the Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence ("STOP") program, Hawaii State Fusion Center under the State of Hawaii Office of Homeland Security, Department of Defense (invited stakeholder member)
- Rochelle Mahoe, Ph.D., Complex Area Superintendent Farrington-Kaiser-Kalani (FKK) Complexes, representing the Department of Education (invited stakeholder member)

III. WORK OF THE TASK FORCE

Pursuant to Act 46, SLH 2022, the Judiciary convened the judicial security task force on August 8, 2022 and November 4, 2022 to examine, evaluate, and determine optimal methods for securing online personal information of federal and state judges and appropriate judiciary personnel, which may include requirements for nondisclosure or redaction of personal information on the Internet.

The task force identified, consulted, and collaborated with public and private stakeholders to consider how other states and jurisdictions address the issue of judicial security with regard to prohibiting or limiting the online publication or posting of certain personal information for specified persons. The task force also considered the most effective practices or restrictions that would enhance judicial security without hindering government operations or diminishing civil liberties and first amendment rights.

A. Efforts in Other States and Congress to Address Judicial Security

California

The following provisions of the California Code will take effect on January 2, 2023.

Sections 7928.205 and 7928.210 prohibit a person from posting the home address/telephone number of elected or appointed officials on the Internet if that person “[knows] that person is an elected or appointed official and [intends] to cause great bodily harm that is likely to occur or threatening to cause imminent great bodily harm to that individual.” “Elected or appointed officials” include judges.

A violation of this law will be a misdemeanor. A violation that leads to the bodily injury of the official, or the official’s residing spouse or child, is a misdemeanor or felony.

Section 7928.225 states that an official whose home address or telephone number is made public as a result of this law may bring an action seeking injunctive or declarative relief in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a court finds that a violation has occurred, it may grant injunctive or declarative relief and shall award the official court costs and reasonable attorney’s fees. A fine not exceeding \$1,000 may be imposed for a violation of the court’s order for an injunction or declarative relief.

Section 7928.230 states that no person, business, or association shall solicit, sell, or trade on the Internet the home address or telephone number of an elected or appointed official with the intent to cause imminent great bodily harm to the official or to any person residing at the official’s home address. If a jury or court finds that a violation has occurred, it shall award damages to that official in an amount up to a maximum of three times the actual damages, but in no case less than \$4,000.

Illinois

The following section of Illinois law was enacted on September 12, 2012 and appears to be current as of 2022.

- Section 2-1. Publicly posting or displaying a judicial officer's personal information by government agencies.

- (a) Government agencies shall not publicly post or display publicly-available content that includes a judicial officer's personal information, provided that the government agency has received a written request in accordance with Section 2-10 of this Act that it refrain from disclosing the judicial officer's personal information. After a government agency has received a written request, that agency shall remove the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content within five business days. After the government agency has removed the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content, the agency shall not publicly post or display the information and the judicial officer's personal information shall be exempt from the Freedom of Information Act unless the government agency has received consent from the judicial officer to make the personal information available to the public.
- (b) Redress. If a government agency fails to comply with a written request to refrain from disclosing personal information, the judicial officer may bring an action seeking injunctive or declaratory relief in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Washington

Washington State statutes prohibit Internet postings of the personal information of court and law enforcement employees if release of the information poses an imminent and serious threat to the employee or their immediate family. The following statutes were enacted in 2002 and last amended in 2006.

- RCW 4.24.680 Unlawful release of court and law enforcement employee information—Exception. (1) A person shall not knowingly make available on the world wide web the personal information of a peace officer, corrections person, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, or prosecutor if the dissemination of the personal information poses an imminent and serious threat to the peace officer's, corrections person's, justice's, judge's, commissioner's, public defender's, or prosecutor's safety or the safety of that person's immediate family and the threat is reasonably apparent to the person making the information available on the world wide web to be serious and imminent. (2) It is not a violation of this section if an employee of a county auditor or county assessor publishes personal information, in good faith, on the website of the county auditor or county assessor in the ordinary course of carrying out public functions. (3) For the purposes of this section: (a) "Commissioner" means a commissioner of the superior court, court of appeals, or supreme court. (b) "Corrections person" means any employee or volunteer who by state, county, municipal, or combination thereof, statute has the responsibility for the confinement, care, management, training, treatment, education, supervision, or counseling of those whose civil rights have been limited in some way by legal sanction. (c) "Immediate family" means a peace officer's, corrections person's, justice's, judge's, commissioner's, public

defender's, or prosecutor's spouse, child, or parent and any other adult who lives in the same residence as the person. (d) "Judge" means a judge of the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, the United States magistrate, the United States bankruptcy court, and the Washington court of appeals, superior court, district court, or municipal court. (e) "Justice" means a justice of the United States supreme court or Washington supreme court. (f) "Personal information" means a peace officer's, corrections person's, justice's, judge's, commissioner's, public defender's, or prosecutor's home address, home telephone number, pager number, social security number, home email address, directions to the person's home, or photographs of the person's home or vehicle. (g) "Prosecutor" means a county prosecuting attorney, a city attorney, the attorney general, or a United States attorney and their assistants or deputies. (h) "Public defender" means a federal public defender, or other public defender, and his or her assistants or deputies. [2006 c 355 § 2; 2002 c 336 § 1.] Finding—2006 c 355: "The legislature finds that the dissemination of personally identifying information as proscribed in RCW 4.24.680 is not in the public interest." [2006 c 355 § 1.]

- 4.24.690 – provides information about “Unlawful release of court and law enforcement employee information – Court action to prevent.
- RCW 4.24.700 Unlawful release of court and law enforcement employee information—Damages, fees, and costs. Any person whose personal information is made available on the world wide web as described in RCW 4.24.680(1) who suffers damages as a result of such conduct may bring an action against the person or organization who makes such information available, for actual damages sustained plus damages in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars for each day the personal information was made available on the world wide web, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. [2006 c 355 § 3; 2002 c 336 §3.]

New Jersey (current as of 2021)

New Jersey Revised Statutes (NJ Rev Stat) Section 47:1-17, pertaining to publishing of certain information by governmental agencies, prohibits knowingly posting or making available the home address of any active, formally active, retired judicial officer, prosecutor, or law enforcement officer without their written permission.

Congress - Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act

Under this Act, individuals and businesses would be prohibited from sharing the personal information of judges or their families online if they receive a demand from the judge that data not be disclosed. This bill was attached as an amendment to Congress's annual defense bill in 2021, but does not appear to have yet been enacted.

B. Efforts in Other States to Address Disclosure of Real Property Information

Due to time constraints, the task force's work focused primarily on prohibiting or limiting the online publication or posting of real property ownership information for specific persons.

Online Real Property Ownership Information

With regard to prohibiting or limiting the online publication or posting of real property ownership information for specified persons, California, New Jersey, and Illinois do not provide property search by owner name. Washington provides property search by owner name if recorded as a business entity.

General search results return Geographic Information System (GIS) maps that exclude property owners' names, with the exception of Washington, which provides "taxpayer" names with a link to assessor information including "name." Information displayed is the parcel ID, site address, and exemption type granted (i.e. homeowner, etc.) without reference to exemption claimant. The home address of the property owner is not immediately discernible with provided information. Washington provides a link to tax billing information that includes the mailing address of the owner or owner's agent.

California Law

California's Government Code, Chapter 3.5, Section 6253 (b), pertaining to the inspection of public records, states that "express provisions of law" (i.e. reference to chapter, section, etc.) are required for exception from disclosure. Section 6276.04, pertaining to other exemptions from disclosure, expressly distinguishes exceptions for assessment records in the Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC). RTC, Section 408(a) provides that any information and record in the assessor's office, not required to be prepared or kept by law, is not open to public inspection, unless specifically exempt. The assessment roll must be available for public inspection and RTC Section 602 requires the roll to show name, site address, and land legal description. RTC Section 1254, pertaining to assessor's office equipment, requires map books to be indexed by owners' name. However, Section 481, pertaining to change in ownership reporting, requires that all information on the change of ownership statement must be held secret to the assessor and board of equalization.

Illinois Law

Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) Chapter 5, Section 1.2, pertaining to its Freedom of Information Act, presumes that all records possessed by a public body is

open for public inspection, unless the public body wanting to withhold disclosure can prove, by evidence, an exemption from disclosure. 5 ILCS 140/1.2 also describes public records as being all records pertaining to transaction of public business, and clarifies in Section 7(1)(c), that information required to be disclosed to fulfill the public duties of public employees and public officials is not an invasion of personal privacy.

The section also provides exemptions from disclosure including disclosure of “personal information” that is an “unwarranted invasion of personal privacy” such that disclosure of the information would be considered highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and which personal privacy exceeds the interest of permitted public disclosure. Section 2 defines private information as unique identifiers citing specific types of information such as personal email address, home address, and others. 35 ILCS 200/9-40 provides that counties with 3,000,000 population or less must maintain maps according to rules of the department. Counties with a population of three million or more may, instead of that provided in Section 9-40, establish a system of property index numbers for the purpose of real property tax assessment, collection, or automation for the office of the recorder. The system must describe the property by township, section, block, parcel or lot, and may cross-reference the street or post office address. Tax maps must carry the property index numbers and the maps are open for public inspection. 35 ILCS 200/12-25 requires that the assessment roll include the owner’s name or last taxpayer, address, if any, and property index number.

Washington Law

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Section 42.56.070, pertaining to documents to be made public, requires that all public records be made open to disclosure unless specific exemptions apply. RCW 42.56.230 provides exemptions for public disclosure and prohibits disclosure of assessment or tax collection information to persons prohibited by specified RCW law or where a taxpayer’s right to privacy qualifies under Section 42.56.230(4). A right to personal privacy is determined to be invaded when the disclosure of the information is offensive to a reasonable person and is of a non-legitimate public interest. Exemptions are not intended to prohibit disclosure of statistical non-descriptive information of readily identifiable persons. Section 84.40.020, pertaining to public inspection of assessment listing, requires all real property to be annually listed. Section 84.40.160, pertaining to the manner of listing, requires the list to show “names and owners,” if known. It also requires maps boundaries, subdivisions, and parcel numbering to be regularly updated as reflected by transfer information. Section 84.56.050, pertaining to treasurer’s duties of notice of taxes due, requires the treasurer to use the assessor’s roll to prepare the treasurer’s roll for the purpose of providing tax bill notice to each name or owner on the assessor’s roll. Tax billing references the property’s “taxpayer,” defined as the person responsible or whose property is charged with property tax. GIS maps provide a link to the assessor’s information. Assessor’s information shows “taxpayer’s” name.

New Jersey Law

New Jersey Revised Statutes (NJ Rev Stat) Section 47:1-17, pertaining to publishing of certain information by governmental agencies, prohibits knowingly posting or making available the home address of any active, or formally active retired judicial officer, prosecutor, or law enforcement officer without their written approval. Section 54:4-24, pertaining to the form and content of the assessor's list, requires listing of the property owner's name. Section 54:1-95 requires the annual tax list to be open for public inspection.

C. Effective Practices or Restrictions

The task force received a recommendation from the Real Property Assessment Division (RPAD), Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, of the City and County of Honolulu, that a more expansive approach to address the security issues would be to amend the Uniform Information Practices Act (UIPA) to provide exception for redaction of proposed "personal information" in every format (digital and print).

Pursuant to the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu, the Department of Budget and Fiscal Services is tasked to review assessment rolls, prepare bills, and collect and receive moneys due to the city. The duties of the director of the RPAD are to assess real property for tax purposes, collect taxes imposed, and maintain maps showing divisions of land based upon ownership. Maps must show, as far as possible, the names of the owners of each division of land. Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH) § 8-1.14(a), pertaining to real property tax records, deems all maps and records obtained, received, compiled, or made by the director, public record open to public inspection, unless the information is provided an exception by subsection (b). Subsection (b) provides exception to disclosure of trade secrets, confidential commercial information, taxpayer financial information, and certain agreements. ROH § 1-24.1 defines "public records" as having the same meaning as defined in Hawai'i Revised Statutes ("HRS") Section 92-50 HRS. HRS Section 92-50 pertaining to public records, was repealed in 1988. RPAD is obligated to disclose records deemed public to any requestor and for which use may include commercial publication or selling of information.

The UIPA defines "government record" and assumes, pursuant to HRS Section 92F-11, that all government records are open to public inspection unless restricted by law and allowed exception from disclosure by HRS Section 92F-13. HRS Section 92F-12(5) expressly requires public disclosure of land ownership, transfer, lien records, and real property tax information. OIP Formal Opinion 11-1, considers mailing addresses to be tax information. Redaction of any information must qualify for an exception listed in Section 92F-13. Amending the UIPA to provide exception for redaction of the proposed

“personal information” in every format (digital and electronic) will provide broad exception to requested data whether posted online or requested through UIPA provisions. In absence of any State of Hawai‘i statute mandating the availability of electronically downloadable and searchable formats, printed, un-redacted documents may be located at the assessor’s office to fulfill public inspection requirements. However, a mandate may be imminent due to revision of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requiring the availability of such formats.

Consequently, the redaction of specified information for certain persons on particular electronic platforms would require amending the UIPA. HRS Section 92F-13 would have to be amended to add an exception providing for redaction of information contained in government records. The exception would have to address the following matters: a) the type of information categorized as “personal information;” b) specify electronic and/or digital information; c) specify that the proposed exception would apply to information hosted, posted, made available for download, or electronic transmission; d) identify the category of persons, if limited, qualifying for the exception; and e) reference the specific statute requiring the exception. HRS Section 92F-12(5) would also have to be amended to reference the exception created in Section 92F-13, and could also provide that any information and records in the assessor’s office, not required to be prepared or kept by law, is not open to public inspection.

IV. CONCLUSION

After considering the matters identified in Act 46, the task force concludes that the original intent and content of H.B. No. 1539 (2022) are still appropriate in regards to addressing the security concerns of justices, judges, and probation officers.

Additionally, although not included in the specific objectives of Act 46, the task force also identified other groups of elected/appointed officials, as well as other state employees who might also benefit from having similar protections provided by H.B. No. 1539 (2022). These groups include, but are not limited to: a) state legislators, b) Department of Education teachers and administrators, and, c) elections administrators and staff.

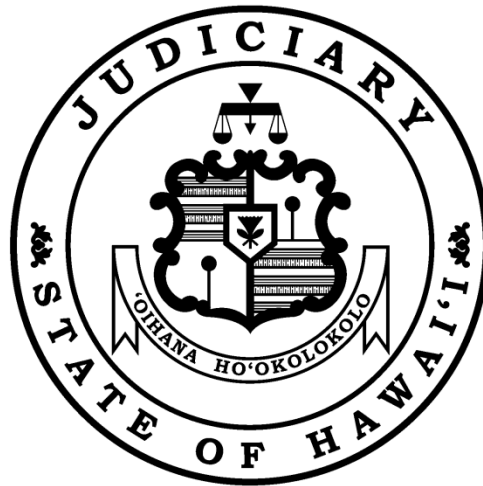
The judiciary intends to introduce a measure similar in content to H.B. No. 1539 (2022) into the 2023 Hawai‘i State Legislature, and would be willing to assist these and any other groups that would be interested in having similar protections.

This concludes the report of the judiciary, submitted pursuant to Act 46, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on the Women's Court Pilot Program

Pursuant to Act 243, SLH 2022



Prepared by:

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2022

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
2023 REGULAR SESSION**

A Report on the Women’s Court Pilot Program

Pursuant to Act 243, SLH 2022

The State of Hawai‘i’s Thirty-First Legislature enacted Act 243, which established a three-year Women’s Court pilot program in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. On July 6, 2022, Governor David Y. Ige signed into law Act 243. The mission of Hawai‘i’s Women’s Court is to assist and guide participants in meeting their legal and statutory responsibilities and to facilitate change in the participants’ well-being by providing gender-responsive services that uphold the mission of the Hawai‘i State Judiciary and the Adult Client Services Branch. Additionally, Women’s Court will seek to enhance community safety by reducing recidivism through evidenced-based, trauma-informed care and cultural practices.

The program will create a gender-responsive environment of wellness to address the unique needs of women in the criminal justice system and will provide trauma-informed care through comprehensive assessment, intervention, and referral to trauma-informed practitioners. Collaboration with community partners is important to meet the needs of the participants and to support their success in the community. The court will facilitate the accountability and progress of participants and coordinate services and treatment, with the ultimate goal of diverting the participants from further incarceration.

For regular sessions of 2023, 2024, and 2025, the Legislature requires the Judiciary to submit a report on the status of the Women’s Court pilot program. Following is the Judiciary’s report on the progress of the program and development of the curriculum.

Upon the implementation of the Act, Specialty Courts Judge Trish Morikawa, Adult Client Services Branch Section Administrator Saifoloi Aganon, and Adult Client Services Branch Probation Administrator Brook Mamizuka held numerous meetings to form the overall mission and goals of the program and the more specific criteria for selecting participants and establishing the program curriculum. A considerable amount of time, effort, and focus was also spent on selecting the assessments to be used to determine the risk and needs of the participants; creating a phase progression, including incentives and sanctions; obtaining a database to monitor the progress of the participants and the program; and identifying the various providers that can assist participants in the successful completion of the program.

The following eligibility and entrance requirements were established for Women's Court. An applicant is eligible for Women's Court if she is female or identifies as a female; over the age of 18 years; a resident of the island of O'ahu; charged with an eligible offense(s); willing to participate in the program; and has experienced trauma, abuse, poverty, mental illness, and/or substance use.

There are three tracks participants of Women's Court may enter:

- **Track 1 – Diversion Track, Pre-Plea/Pre-Adjudication.** Participant will not receive a conviction upon successful completion of Women's Court. Participant will have the opportunity to shorten her time under court supervision.
- **Track 2 – Sentencing Track.** Participant is awaiting sentence or was recently sentenced. Participant will be sentenced according to her status to either probation or deferral. Special sentencing pursuant to legislative acts may also be considered. Participant will have the opportunity to shorten her time under court supervision.
- **Track 3 – Post Sentencing Track, Participant Facing Re-Sentencing.** Participant is on court supervision and a "Motion for Revocation of Probation, Modification, or Set Aside" is filed and pending. Participant will be resentenced to a new term of court supervision and will have the opportunity to shorten her time under court supervision.

Meetings with various potential providers and community partners to discuss possible collaboration have also occurred. More specifically, the Judiciary has met with the Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, Sex Abuse Treatment Center, Department of Health, and many other service providers. In-person visits to educational providers such as Honolulu Community College have taken place. A discussion with the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Office of the Public Defender was also held. These meetings helped to form the basis of the program curriculum.

Mohala Ka Pua (Blossoming Flower) is a 10-12 month group process where the participants work on the program curriculum in addition to maintaining their own individual treatment and services. The group curriculum will address the following:

- trauma and mental health treatment;
- self-care;
- family support, including parenting, education, and relationship improvement;
- life-skills training;
- education and vocational training;
- domestic violence prevention;
- medical services and health education;
- substance abuse detection, prevention, and treatment;

- mentoring;
- housing support; and
- a cultural component.

Each component of the curriculum will include speakers on the topic and hands-on activities. For example, the cultural component will include the incorporation of Hawaiian chant and dance to facilitate participants' bio-psychosocial well-being.

Once funding for the program was received, the recruitment for social workers and clerical staff began and are currently being conducted. It is projected that staffing of the program should be completed by the end of the year. Program participants are anticipated to be selected by the end of the year as well. It is estimated that the Women's Court pilot program will start in the beginning of 2023 with approximately 20, high-risk/high-need women and that an increase in the numbers will occur as the program continues.

Finally, as noted previously, a data system is being researched and will be purchased to collect information and assist in the analysis of work of the program. The following are some of the data points to be collected:

- the number of women accepted into the pilot program;
- the number of women who were eligible to participate in the pilot program but who could not be accepted into the program because of limitations;
- the number of women completing the pilot program;
- the number of women who were removed from the pilot program;
- evaluation of the group process through pre- and post-tests.