

# HI Annual State Performance Report

## Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2019 to Sept 30, 2020]

*This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.*

<b>OVC VOCA Assistance Funds</b>				
	<b>2017-VA-GX-0008</b>	<b>2018-V2-GX-0015</b>	<b>2019-V2-GX-0017</b>	<b>2020-V2-GX-0055</b>
<b>Federal Award Amount</b>	\$8,450,536.00	\$14,803,390.00	\$10,058,537.00	\$7,502,120.00
<b>Total Amount of Subawards</b>	\$7,386,129.00	\$12,810,280.00	\$4,704,009.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	23	38	12	0
<b>Administrative Funds Amount</b>	\$422,526.00	\$740,169.00	\$502,926.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Balance Remaining</b>	\$641,881.00	\$1,252,941.00	\$4,851,602.00	\$7,502,120.00

<b>Subgrantee Organization Type</b>				
<small>The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.</small>				
<b>Type of Organization</b>	<b>2017-VA-GX-0008</b>	<b>2018-V2-GX-0015</b>	<b>2019-V2-GX-0017</b>	<b>2020-V2-GX-0055</b>
<b>Government Agencies Only</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Corrections	0	1	1	0
Courts	0	1	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	1	0	0
Prosecutor	4	4	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0
<b>Nonprofit Organization Only</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	3	9	1	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	1	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	1	4	1	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	5	4	0	0
Multiservice agency	8	12	5	0
Other	1	2	3	0
<b>Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Campus Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

\*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

<b>Subaward Purpose</b>				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	<b>2017-VA-GX-0008</b>	<b>2018-V2-GX-0015</b>	<b>2019-V2-GX-0017</b>	<b>2020-V2-GX-0055</b>
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	20	21	4	0

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B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	8	9	2	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	0	10	6	0
D. Start up a new <b>Native American</b> victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing <b>Native American</b> project	0	0	0	0

**VOCA and Match Funds**

A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	22	31	10	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	17	29	9	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	21	30	9	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	9	16	3	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	19	21	6	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	23	38	12	0

**Priority and Underserved Requirements**

Priority Area	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055
<b>Child Abuse</b>				
Total Amount	\$1,980,406.00	\$2,904,725.00	\$580,770.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %	20.00 %	6.00 %	
<b>Domestic and Family Violence</b>				
Total Amount	\$2,163,697.00	\$3,399,318.00	\$1,442,138.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	26.00 %	23.00 %	14.00 %	
<b>Sexual Assault</b>				
Total Amount	\$1,176,729.00	\$1,690,442.00	\$895,939.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	11.00 %	9.00 %	
<b>Underserved</b>				
Total Amount	\$2,065,296.00	\$4,815,794.00	\$1,479,569.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	24.00 %	33.00 %	15.00 %	

**Budget and Staffing**

Staffing Information	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	457	629	211	

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Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	199386	294702	100139	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	53	172	33	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4815	21848	4630	

**AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA**

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	27	999	1002	996	1014	1002
Adult Sexual Assault	40	505	563	502	472	510
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	30	144	157	141	99	135
Arson	13	14	20	12	9	13
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	18	160	162	187	129	159
Burglary	18	194	245	181	196	204
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	31	315	463	488	501	441
Child Pornography	17	8	12	161	14	48
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	45	1010	884	964	761	904
Domestic and/or Family Violence	49	3261	3929	4020	3880	3772
DUI/DWI Incidents	17	54	32	25	36	36
Elder Abuse or Neglect	14	146	190	194	181	177
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	15	5	8	7	2	5
Human Trafficking: Labor	13	17	29	23	24	23
Human Trafficking: Sex	22	47	63	62	53	56
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	15	85	119	114	91	102
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	15	23	20	16	13	18
Kidnapping (custodial)	16	15	70	30	43	39

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Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	6	0	0	5	0	1
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	15	167	182	194	186	182
Robbery	18	100	97	123	114	108
Stalking/Harassment	24	234	288	286	231	259
Survivors of Homicide Victims	19	188	224	224	199	208
Teen Dating Victimization	16	13	47	38	45	35
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	6	1	8	6	2	4
Other	3	1700	1677	1691	1693	1690

Special Classifications of Individuals					
Special Classifications of Individuals	Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification				
	Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	19	14	20	25	127
Homeless	323	306	372	376	1361
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	195	294	217	230	847
LGBTQ	30	48	38	48	184
Veterans	12	27	26	15	73
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	240	290	256	441	1498
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	150	168	118	133	785
Other	144	123	225	11	2215

General Award Information				
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level			Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.			30203	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year			6193	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.			20551	68.04 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?			3261	10.80 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.			5734	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	44	0.21 %
Asian	2515	12.24 %
Black or African American	421	2.05 %

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Hispanic or Latino	457	2.22 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3256	15.84 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	4071	19.81 %
Some Other Race	172	0.84 %
Multiple Races	1542	7.50 %
Not Reported	7117	34.63 %
Not Tracked	956	4.65 %
<b>Race/Ethnicity Total</b>	<b>20551</b>	
<b>Gender Identity</b>		
Male	6792	33.05 %
Female	12797	62.27 %
Other	77	0.37 %
Not Reported	629	3.06 %
Not Tracked	256	1.25 %
<b>Gender Total</b>	<b>20551</b>	
<b>Age</b>		
Age 0- 12	1478	7.19 %
Age 13- 17	1303	6.34 %
Age 18- 24	2756	13.41 %
Age 25- 59	11477	55.85 %
Age 60 and Older	2011	9.79 %
Not Reported	1507	7.33 %
Not Tracked	19	0.09 %
<b>Age Total</b>	<b>20551</b>	

Direct Services				
Service Area	# of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category	# of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services	Specific Service	Frequency of Service
A. Information & Referral	42	22002	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	25232
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	9859
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	7631

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	8498
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	33	2994	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	242
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	301
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	210
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	3138
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	260
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	71
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	506
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1470
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	1764
			B10. Interpreter services	452
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	44	9932	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	7661
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	2345
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	80
			C4. Individual counseling	12627
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	5436
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	2269
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	699
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	23	770	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	1695
			D2. Transitional housing	3898

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	235
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	28	21991	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	51840
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	794
			E3. Assistance with restitution	5852
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	1668
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	2419
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	392
			E7. Immigration assistance	622
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	1812
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	285
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	7855
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	2327			

### ANNUAL QUESTIONS

#### Grantee Annually Reported Questions

Question/Option	Count
<b>Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	10
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	123
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	4
<b>Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.</b>	



CPJAD conducted the following trainings and developed related educational material during this period: - October 14 – 15, 2019: Grant Administration Training (GAT) – all VOCA recipients were required to attend this in-person training; 58 people attended. - January 31, 2020: CVCC Training – all VOCA recipients were invited to attend this webinar; 34 attended. - February 24, 2020: Request For Proposals (RFP) Orientation – 15 interested parties attended this in-person orientation. - June 23, 2020: Subrecipient Monitoring Training – all VOCA recipients with subcontractors were invited to attend; 16 people attended this webinar. As previously noted in its 2019 Annual Report, CPJAD conducted its annual Grant Administration Training (GAT), mandatory for all VOCA projects statewide, on October 14 and 15, 2019 (two days of the same training were provided to accommodate VOCA projects). The purpose for the training was to familiarize project staff with the grant's requirements, as well as guide them through the federal reporting process. Administrative funds paid for time and activity for the VOCA funded staff and for travel for those agencies coming from Neighbor Islands. 58 people from VOCA projects attended. Another GAT is being planned tentatively for February 2021. Power points were developed for the all CPJAD trainings; those for the GAT, CVCC and subrecipient monitoring trainings are posted online at <http://ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/gp>. Additionally, as noted above in Question #1 above, CPJAD supported the development and implementation of the Hawaii State Victim Assistance Academy (HSVAA) by continuing to convene the Hawaii State Training Committee (HSTC). An expert training organization was hired; the trainers developed the training materials for the HSVAA, which launched the first of four multi-day trainings in December 2020. Although it was planned for in-person trainings, it was changed to virtual because of the pandemic. In addition, some examples that the projects developed are the following: The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui, Victim Witness Division, developed a Victim/Witness brochure developed to educate victims about its program and the services it offers. The brochure was developed for greater distribution to the public on the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Susannah Wesley Community Center (SWCC) continues to maintain its website to feature the latest happenings and events of the program. Brochures and stickers, which include our 24/7 crisis line, are provided during to victims encountered through the task force sting operations. Its agency has also developed SWCC folders for clients to conveniently hold copies of the signed consent forms. Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) reported that it successfully created, translated and printed brochures for crime victims in the Compact of Free Association (COFA) and Korean communities. It produced brochures in Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Kosraen, Korean, and Marshallese. The COFA advocate regularly goes to KNDI (Marshallese and Chuukese radio channels) and the Korean advocate created a Public Service Announcement in Korean.

#### **Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.**

Several planning events by CPJAD or training events by its VOCA projects were held during the reporting period: For upcoming trainings, planning started in the summer for the next GAT. Suggested topics include fiscal management 2.0 and tentative trainings throughout the year on possible topics including sustainability and civil rights. In September 2020, CPJAD conducted a survey of crime victims and service providers. With VOCA funds decreasing 25% from FY 2019 to FY 2020, CPJAD sought community input on what the current needs of crime victims and service providers were. The results were issued in December 2020. Furthermore the HSTC met to launch the first HSVAA in December 2020. The HSTC will continue to meet to plan and implement the remaining three (3) trainings and one (1) Train-the Trainer training. The contract ends in August 2021. Additionally, one project, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (Legal Aid), reported that approximately 140 people attended the trainings provided by VOCA project staff, for ten (10) total events on Certification for Trafficking Victims and Immigration Remedies for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Trafficking, and Sexual Assault. Another project, PACT, serving domestic violence victims, received two (2) requests for training for Honolulu Police Academy recruit classes. They trained about 100 HPD Recruits at two training events.

#### **Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.**

CPJAD started its match waiver program with the FY 2018 Request for Proposals. Initially, the agencies showed very little interest in this policy change. However, as a result of the pandemic, CPJAD recommended to its FY 2018 VOCA projects to apply for Grant Match Waivers in anticipation of the difficulty that they would have to meet their match under the pandemic conditions. Ten (10) of 23 projects applied and were approved for a match waiver. In addition, also as a result of the pandemic and with OVC guidance, CPJAD instituted a telework policy for VOCA projects. Prior to the pandemic, CPJAD had only allowed submission of financial documents for reimbursement by hand delivery or mail. With many projects teleworking, CPJAD allowed for the email submission of the financial documents. Subsequently, CPJAD had further discussions with the projects which were not teleworking concerning email submissions. Finding that some projects preferred email submissions, a new policy was just announced in December 2020, allowing all projects to submit financial documents for reimbursement via email. Moreover, CPJAD continues to implement the revisions suggested from the audit by the federal Office of Inspector General. For the audit recommendations, CPJAD made changes in 2019 to improve its administration of the VOCA grant, including the following: 1) it confirmed its tracking of underserved populations for reporting purposes; 2) it requires testing for accuracy in the projects quarterly Performance Measure Reports; and 3) it requires periodic documentation of projects request for reimbursement. The final audit resolution is still pending, with a recommendation from OJP to close it.

#### **Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.**

CPJAD was not the subject of any earned media coverage during the reporting period. However, its VOCA projects were highlighted in radio and TV interviews, news reports, and social media throughout the year. For example: - The Honolulu Prosecutors Victim Witness Services (VWS) received television coverage for its Courthouse Facility Dog, Clover, who, together with other facility dogs provided support to Honolulu Police Department personnel during the Final Review Ceremonies for the two HPD officers who were killed during the Hibiscus Drive incident in January 2020. - In May 2020, the YWCA of Kauai's Child Abuse Prevention Month/Sexual Assault Awareness Month pinwheel planting event was covered in the local newspaper. This promoted child abuse and sexual abuse/assault awareness, as well as highlighted the concerns regarding increased victimization influenced by shelter-in-place mandates with the pandemic.

**Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.**

At the state and county level, there are several multi-agency collaborations that CPJAD staff and VOCA projects participate in to better coordinate services, such as the Sex Assault Kit Initiative, County Sex Assault Response Teams, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, the Hawaii Coalition Against Human Trafficking, the Children's Justice Interagency Coordinating Council, and Mass Violence Response Planning. CPJAD also sponsors quarterly meetings for the four County Prosecutors Offices VWS to meet and discuss how best to provide services to victims. CPJAD VOCA staff also met internally with staff from other branches of the division to discuss a coordinated response to sex assault in the State. VOCA staff met with staff from the following branches: Hawaii Sex Assault Response and Training; Grants and Planning, VAWA Administration, Community and Crime Prevention, and Missing Children Center. The group continues to meet with its most recent topic of raising awareness for identification of and services for sex trafficking victims. The four County Prosecutors Offices, through the conduit program, fund local community agencies to ensure that victims are connected to the resources and support their needs. Some examples of other coordinated responses/services by the projects are as follows: The Honolulu Prosecutors participated in a multi-agency response to a mass casualty incident involving the killing of 2 police officers and arson that caused widespread destruction of homes in the Hibiscus Drive neighborhood in January 2020. This response consisted of follow up assistance with several individuals who were affected by the incident. It also took part in a targeted resource event at a City facility that included the Crime Victim Compensation Commission, Salvation Army, the Red Cross, and some City agencies. It also coordinated with the HPD Psychologist and Chaplain in bringing numerous trained assistance dogs to provide comfort to HPD personnel during the Final Review Ceremonies for the two fallen officers. The Hawaii Prosecutors reported that it worked closely with Child and Family Service, the YWCA, the Children's Justice Center, Department of Health, and local law enforcement to discuss cases involving child abuse, sex assault, and human trafficking. It developed a coordinated response to addressing these types of crimes in its community in an effort to not only serve victims, but mitigate these types of cases in general. The Kauai YWCA also reported that grant funded Shelter advocates helped to coordinate services for victims by providing referrals and advocacy, both to Shelter residents and crisis line callers, based on victim request. For victims at the Shelter, coordination is part of the Case Management services offered to residents, both during their stay in Shelter, and as part of the follow-up services offered to victims after they leave Shelter. Services which include accessing and coordinating support from community resources, gathering information regarding their case, and ongoing case management to assure client needs are met. Shelter staff also provided residents with information on what resources are available to them, including those specific to their crime victim status, such as Crime Victim Compensation and support from Victim Advocates. The Sex Abuse Treatment Center's (SATC) Crisis Worker/Community Liaison staff has participated in meetings at the Children's Justice Center: multidisciplinary meetings held as needed, in the support of child sexual abuse victims participating in the forensic interviewing process (police, child welfare services) and monthly multidisciplinary meetings (medical, police, prosecutor, advocate, child welfare services) to address issues related to the team's response to minor victims of sexual assault. The SATC also participated in a multidisciplinary team formed to coordinate responses and services for victims of commercial sexual exploitation. During this reporting period, the SATC has collaborated with the Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault (HCASA), Child and Family Services' Maui Sexual Assault Center, Kauai YWCA's Sexual Assault Treatment Program and YWCA of Hawaii Island's Sexual Assault Support Services, leading a statewide coordinated effort to identify a text and web chat platform which will expand each of Hawaii's island communities sexual assault centers' service array to include web chat and text hotline support.

**Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.**

Many of the issues persist year to year and were exacerbated by the pandemic, limiting victims from receiving assistance. THE PANDEMIC: The pandemic, with its resulting work at home preference and deteriorating economy, has just worsened already existing problems for victims. For example, the Honolulu Prosecutors reported that the primary obstacle this year was the impact of the pandemic that prevented most of its normal in-person assistance to crime victims. With most court proceedings and in-office interviews suspended due to the pandemic, its ability to directly interact with victims has been very restricted. While it has adapted by utilizing telephone contact and virtual platforms to provide support, solely relying on these means has its limitations when trying to assess and address crime victim needs. The Hawaii Prosecutors stated that with the pandemic, it encountered access being denied due to travel restrictions; victims who did not live on island could not personally attend sentencing or various other hearings. The Department of Public Safety also began releasing a number of pretrial detainees. While the intention was to not release violent criminals, a number of abuse defendants were released, causing extra work in locating and

contacting victims of both pretrial and sentenced offenders and safety planning with them. The pandemic also restricted work in the office; their office had to cut personnel for a period of time. While all work was covered, it was a taxing time for counselors. The Kauai YWCA reported that many victims did not reach out for help because of fears related to the pandemic. The number of hotline calls and shelter admissions declined, especially during the stay-at-home order. However, after the order was lifted the number of admissions dramatically increased. RURAL AREAS/TRANSPORTATION: Limited access to resources remains a major barrier for many victims in Hawaii, particularly in rural and geographically isolated areas of the state. The rural population is identified as underserved population in the State, eligible for additional points for project applications in the RFP. While some agencies are trying to open offices in outlying areas or are exploring creative solutions like tele-health, providing timely and consistent services to victims in isolated areas is an ongoing challenge. Government agencies, service providers, and other needed resources are centrally located and require victims to travel, sometimes for several hours, to attend appointments. The pandemic has only made the isolation worse. Kauai YWCA stated that limited access to resources continues to be a major barrier for victims in the state, particularly in rural counties like Kauai County. Victims often experience ongoing trauma following that initial victimization. Ongoing experiences of trauma affects issues like housing, finances, court proceedings, etc. These issues have been exacerbated this reporting period as additional barriers have created due to the pandemic. HOUSING: The lack of affordable housing continues to be a major issue for victims of crime in Hawaii. Many victims don't have the average financial resources, may have bad credit histories, lack employment, and have other issues that prevent them from being able to compete for housing. CPJAP is aware of the lack of affordable housing; homelessness is acknowledged as underserved population, eligible for additional points for projects in the RFP. Several VOCA projects offer limited relocation and rental assistance. However, many victims still face homelessness. CFS reported the need for affordable housing with subsidy contracts specifically for victims transitioning out of an abusive relationship. An example is a domestic violence victim with four (4) children, 6 years old and above, who are confined to live in a studio because it is within the victim's affordability range. Unfortunately it does not support healthy living conditions for a family this size. MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES: The number of victims with severe mental health and/or substance abuse issues continues to rise. These victims often face greater barriers to receiving services and/or may not qualify for the services that are available. Additionally, projects report that staff is not trained in working with this population. CPJAD is aware of the barrier and identified crime victims with mental health issues as an underserved population, eligible for additional points for projects in the RFP application; however, the problem persists. Mothers Against Drunk Driving reports that victims of DUI crashes are in shock when thrown into grief and emotional devastation after a death or injury in an impaired driving crash. Most do not have the energy or desire to learn about the criminal justice system or to contact MADD. Many also do not know they can initiate calls to the police, Prosecutors Victim Witness assistance, or MADD.

**Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.**

CPJAD continues to facilitate a quarterly Victim Witness Coordinator's group. The group consists of the State's four County Prosecutor Offices Victim Witness Division Project Directors, the Department of the Attorney General Missing Children's Center, the FBI, the Hawaii U.S. Attorney's Office, the Department of Public Safety, and the Crime Victims Compensation Commission. The purpose of the meeting is to reinforce positive working relationships with victim service providers on both the state and federal level to better serve crime victims. VOCA administrative funds are allocated to the four county's Victim Witness Divisions for approved administrative purposes such as travel costs to participate in the coordination meeting. Additionally, CPJAD staff attends the meetings of the following groups, for collaboration and coordination of services to crime victims in the community: The Justice Reinvestment Initiative with the four County Prosecutors Offices, with participation by the Department of Public Safety, and domestic violence and sexual assault agencies; the Human Trafficking Task Force, with participation by state and federal government law enforcement, County Prosecutor's offices, labor agencies, and non-profit trafficking victim service providers; the Domestic Violence and Firearms Oahu Working Group, with participation by law enforcement, Department of Prosecuting Attorney, Honolulu County, Judiciary, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, and domestic violence agencies; and the Mass Violence Response Planning, with participation by Crime Victim Crime Commission, the County Prosecutor Offices, the state and county disaster relief agencies, Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the Honolulu County Coroner's Office, the American Red Cross, and other. CPJAD encourages coordination by specifying a conduit program for the County Prosecutor Offices. These conduit programs provide needed services to crime victims in the counties, from hotlines to emergency shelters. Furthermore, the projects promote coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims: The Kauai YMCA reported that grant-funded staff provided information on the criminal justice system, victim rights and local/state/federal resources to victims who access services; this includes providing victims with CVCC applications and supporting them to complete application forms when needed. During the reporting period, the SATC continued to work with Clint Spencer Clinic (CSC) at Kakaako, a multi-specialty clinic focusing on the care of individuals infected with HIV and its complications. The clinic is a part of the University of Hawaii, public institution. MADD reported that its efforts included: 1) November 14, 2019, Tie One On For Safety Kickoff, TOOFS, at Tamarind Park, included a victim speaker and families of victims. Event was attended by police, fire, emergency medical services, the Coast Guard and state agencies and the community. It was also covered by the media. In addition, VOCA project staff sits on various community boards and panels to ensure victim service providers are working collaboratively to address crime victim needs. VOCA projects also reported conducting extensive

outreach, community education, and training events to publicize services and build new coordinated efforts to serve victims of crime.

**Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.**

As mentioned previously in the response to Question # 9 above, CPJAD initiated discussions with the VOCA projects in March 2020 concerning applying for a match waiver, anticipating the difficulty they would encounter trying to make their respective grant matches under pandemic conditions. For some projects, the waiver of the match requirement allowed them to focus on shifting resources to better serve their clients. In addition, in anticipation of the reduction of VOCA funding in the next fiscal year, CPJAD conducted a survey with its projects in September 2020 to determine priorities due to the reduced funding. The projects reported that VOCA funds supported notable activities which improved the delivery of services to victims. The following are a few examples: The SATC reported that it has: expanded its short term and crisis counseling formats, to include phone and live video sessions, assisted victims seeking crisis response services, adapted victim forms (client information, consents, counseling assessments and plans) from hardcopy to digital and made fillable, in addition to, securing access to the SATC's secure portal to facilitate the delivery of services from remote environments, and during this reporting period, SATC's Crisis Intervention Counselors participated and were certified in the evidence-based treatment modality of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT). Research has shown that TF-CBT successfully resolves a broad array of emotional and behavioral difficulties associated with trauma experiences of child and adolescent victims. The Hawaii County Prosecutors Office reported that it started a program with local police that allows them to send to them the Domestic Violence Form that victims complete when police initially meet with them. This has allowed it to have immediate contact information and access to victims of crime to provide assistance and support. Many of these cases do not formally come to the prosecutor's office for months. This program has greatly increased the positive response it gets from victims of domestic violence and has allowed it to provide services to them when they need them the most, not months later.

**Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period**

See attachment in JustGrants.

**Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.**

As stated earlier, in response to Question #8, CPJAD continues to facilitate the Victim Witness Coordinators' Meeting which provides the opportunity for participants to discuss issues related to federal victims of crime, share federal, state and local resources and exchange information and training materials. Participants consist of the VWS from the four Counties Prosecutor Offices, Crime Victims Compensation Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the FBI and the US Attorney's office. Frequent contact at these meeting strengthens collaborative working relationships between state and federal victim service coordinators. In addition, the County Prosecutor s Offices report that they continue to work collaboratively with the US Attorney s office, the FBI, and the Department of Homeland Security on those cases that involve federal crime victims. Several projects also reported programs which helped to serve victims of federal crimes directly: - The SATC continues to provide crisis support to military victims, including children of military personnel and adult military victims whose confidentiality concerns lead them to seek services through the civilian system. - The Honolulu Prosecutors has coordinated with FBI Victim Services in responding to the Hibiscus Drive murder incident. It has also worked to extend the services of Clover, its Courthouse Facility dog to more victims in military justice proceedings. Its previous dog, Pono, assisted in at least three military cases and the Office has extended the invitation to the Military community (criminal justice and victim services) to utilize this important resource. - The Maui Prosecutors advises that they are available, on-call to assist the FBI in the event there is a victim of sex trafficking that requires an interview at the Children's Justice Center.

**Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.**

Historically, issues or concerns reported on the project level involve case management systems or the project s need to revise current policies. However, some issues are beyond the control of the agency and are the direct result of Hawaii s unique geographic and socio-economic landscape. In addition to the responses provided to the Question #12 above, the following items were reported by our projects as notable issues or trends affecting crime victim services in the state. The pandemic has limited the availability of continued and consistent supportive services for crime victims. Release of Pre-Trial Detainees During the Pandemic: Hawaii Prosecutors reports that the release of many pre-trial detainees has been problematic. Many of the property crime offenders have been released only to reoffend quickly after release. It has been a frustrating time not only for victims of these crimes, but also for the prosecutors and community as well. The pandemic has created a struggle for many families, evidenced by more property crimes, and more severe domestic violence cases. While the number of cases may not have gone up, the severity of the cases appears to have increased. Social Media: The Honolulu Prosecutors reports the use of social media to harass and intimidate victims continues to grow dramatically. Victims are often afraid to report much of this activity as they often believe that reporting will only accelerate the negative activities. Victims are also being increasingly cross examined with their

own social media posts subjecting them to fear and embarrassment. The pandemic, during which many persons are out of work and under great stress, has exacerbated an already challenging situation. Effective new strategies are still needed if we are to be able to provide victims with successful strategies for responding to such harassment and intimidation. Decreased Reporting of Child Abuse and Other Impacts on Minor Victims: Maui Prosecutors states that the reporting of child sexual abuse has fallen since the pandemic, when students were not able to attend school in person. This has led to a reduction in reporting. So many cases are reported through the school, either by friends or teachers and coaches. Since there has been no school, it is believed that many victims are unable to disclose their abuse. The Kauai YWCA Sex Assault Treatment Program highlighted the difficulty for young child victims of sexual abuse to access services when the alleged abuser shares legal custody of the child. There also are challenges with prosecution and/or conviction. When child victims are unable to provide concrete details of an offense due to limited verbal skills, developmental delay, etc., and there is a lack of corroborating evidence and/or a reliable witness, civil and criminal proceedings may be unsuccessful or nonexistent. In cases like these, alleged abusers may maintain physical and/or legal custody of the child and may be able to intervene and prohibit their child from accessing victim services surrounding the allegations by withholding consent to such services. KHTH staff increased their level of phone counseling, making referrals, sharing information about resources and the pandemic, and providing guidance for clients. When permitted by the State, staff visited clients at their homes, provided services outside the home or had clients visit the KHTH office individually. Clients reported increases in stress levels for children and parents due to the pandemic, prompting staff to provide coaching with caregivers for stress management for children.

**Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.**

During the reporting period, CPJAD lost one Planning Specialist in 2019; another left in October, 2020. Both Specialists took on similar positions with other offices which offered higher salaries. Well-qualified and experienced staff tends to move on to other opportunities that are able to provide better pay or more opportunity for growth. Also, the State of Hawaii currently has a budget deficit as a result of the pandemic, causing a slowdown or shutdown of businesses cutting revenue. Furloughs of state workers have been announced by the State of Hawaii for this Department; they may begin as early as January 2021. In addition, projects reported problems with staffing as follows: STAFFING: Hiring and retaining staff continues to be an issue. As of September 2020, the unemployment rate in Hawaii is at 15.1%. Prior to the pandemic, Hawaii's unemployment rate was about 3%. Additionally the recent U.S. Census found an almost 50% increase in migration from the State. It has been difficult for many projects to fill open positions with qualified staff. Hawaii has limited educational opportunities, particularly for victim services and related disciplines. Residents sometimes choose to go to school on the mainland and may not return. Recruiting out-of-state staff is also difficult due to the prohibitively high cost of living. Additionally, most non-profit and government agencies cannot pay competitive wages. As a result, front line staff is often part-time employees who may have other part-time or full-time employment, and staff turnover is high. The SATC points out there have been many personnel changes in the Honolulu Police Department and at Child Welfare Services (CWS). The majority of the detectives investigating sexual assault are new to the sex crimes detail; however, the positive note is that the number of detectives has increased which will make a great difference when all are properly trained. CWS sexual assault section has seen an exodus of its staff, during this reporting period. As social workers from other sections lend their assistance as they are able, the sexual assault section has struggled to meet the community's needs regarding the investigation of suspected abuse concerns and disclosures. Subsequently, additional multidisciplinary meetings have been scheduled with the Children's Justice Center, sexual assault sections' covering social workers and new detectives, as needed, to support crime victims and the collaborative services being delivered to them.

**Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.**

For this reporting period, the State of Hawaii publicizes its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime as follows: VOCA funding is annually awarded via the competitive RFP process. The completed RFP was posted on the Hawaii State Procurement Office website publicizing its victim assistance funding for services. Notices were distributed to an array of victim services list serves across the State. A Request for Information (RFI) briefing for the VOCA grant was advertised to all interested agencies throughout the State. During this reporting period VOCA funds were used to sustain continuous projects, as well as, fund four (4) new VOCA projects. CPJAD was fortunate to have maximum participation in the last RFP to be able to award all available VOCA funds. CPJAD continues to allocate a standard award amount to the four County Prosecutor's Offices under the state's conduit system. In the conduit system, VOCA funds are sub-granted to the county who then subgrants funds to non-profit agencies to fulfill service gaps in the jurisdiction, ensuring the local County community knows about VOCA funds. In addition, our State process to publicize victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during this reporting period is through community outreach by staff, print material/brochures, and our website. CPJAD has also directly responded to inquiries about our victim assistance funding to the State of Hawaii's Homeless Coordinator.

**Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.**

VOCA funding in the State continues to support the needs of underserved victim populations. Hawaii's definition of underserved for FY 2016 includes victims with disabilities; elderly victims; victims of sex trafficking; immigrants/victims with limited English proficiency; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) victims; victims of violent property crimes; victims residing in rural or geographically isolated areas, survivors of homicide and negligent homicide; and tourists/visitors. As mentioned previously, for the FY 2018 funding, CPJAD sought community input on underserved populations. Five new underserved populations were added to the definition of underserved for FY 2018: homeless victims, Native Hawaiian victims, victims with Mental Health/Substance Abuse issues, youth aging out of foster care, and youth offender victims. In the FY 2019 award, three new projects were approved for VOCA funding, serving underserved populations: 1) Adult Friends for Youth for its AFY Redirectional Therapy (RT) Counseling Program for serving youthful offender victims. 2) RYSE: Residential Youth Services & Empowerment for serving aged out abused or neglected foster children. 3) Family Promise of Hawaii for serving homeless crime victims and their families.

**Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.**

CPJAD conducts periodic state-wide surveys, which have been shown to be an effective tool to determine gaps in services. In September 2020, CPJAD conducted a survey of service providers. With VOCA funds decreasing 25% from FY 2019 to FY 2020, CPJAD sought community input on what the current needs of crime victims and service providers were. The results were issued in December 2020. Projects reported several individual strategies to address gaps in services: Availability of Services for Victims: The Maui Prosecutors report that if the Victim/Witness program is unable to assist with the particular needs of the victim, they are able to contact and refer the victims to providers that are able to assist them. Their extensive networking in the community enables them to do so. Access to Services for Immigrant Crime Victims: The Honolulu Prosecutors state that it continues to work closely with the Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid for immigration services to meet the holistic needs of immigrant crime victims through outreach and assistance to victims with U-Visa applications. Serving immigrant crime victims has become increasingly difficult as many undocumented victims are reluctant to report crimes, fearing deportation if they self-report. Yet these victims may be eligible for a special visa to stay, the U-Visas. The Honolulu Prosecutors also funds language interpretation and translation for victims through VOCA. Other agencies serving victims are able to access the same interpretation and translation services for their clients.

**Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.**

CPJAD does not report outcome measures to the State's Governor, Legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period. An annual state audit is conducted and provided for public review. Besides reporting to CPJAD, the various projects may report annually to their respective county councils and provide them with statistical information on their performance.