

**ACCESSING SUPPORT: HOW THE
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT
SERVES HAWAII MILITARY FAMILIES
EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

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BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
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**ACCESSING SUPPORT: HOW THE
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2014

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:02 a.m. in Room 325, at the Hawaii State Capitol, 415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, Hon. Mazie Hirono, presiding.

Present: Senator Hirono.

Also Present: Senator Schatz and Representative Colleen Hanabusa.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MAZIE HIRONO,
A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII**

Senator HIRONO. Good morning. This hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee will come to order. Before we begin, I would like to go over the Committee's rules regarding our hearings. Today's hearing deals with a serious issue. And I know that members of the public will act accordingly.

And I want to note at the outset that the rules of the Senate prohibit outbursts, clapping, or demonstrations of any kind. This includes blocking the view of people around you. So, please be mindful of these rules. And I know this is not going to be necessary, but if such events occur, then the person will be asked to leave.

I am glad to be joined by my colleagues, Senator Brian Schatz and Congresswoman Colleen Hanabusa, at this hearing.

I would like to start with an opening statement. And I will ask my colleagues if they would also like to present opening statements before we take our first panel. Thank you.

Twenty years ago on September 13, 1994, a Violence Against Women Act, better known as VAWA, was signed into law. And VAWA represented a major shift in the way Congress approached the issue of domestic violence. With this enactment, Congress acknowledged a Federal rule in recognizing that domestic violence is not a private matter to be kept among family and suffered in silence. It is a crime and should be treated as such.

VAWA recognized that domestic violence is a complicated, multifaceted crime that defies easy solutions. The root causes of domestic violence are varied. It could include a stressor such as age, a history of family violence, and a large number of social economic

factors. To address this fact, VAWA looked to prevent domestic violence and related crimes by encouraging collaboration among law enforcement, the judiciary, and both public and private sector service providers. As part of our ongoing commitment to ending domestic violence, Congress has reauthorized VAWA three times since 1994.

I have supported domestic violence legislation since first taking elected office more than 30 years ago and am proud that one of the first major bills that I co-sponsored and worked on as a Senator was the 2013 VAWA reauthorization. I co-sponsored that bill which focused on expanding VAWA protection and services to better serve Indian country, the LGB community, and protecting women regardless of immigration status.

After 20 years, therefore, more people are able to seek VAWA protection and more services are available to meet the needs of distinct community and populations than when first enacted. But, work remains. Every year on the anniversary of VAWA's passage, the national network to end domestic violence conducts account of adults and children served by domestic service providers all across the country.

As a snapshot, on September 17, 2013, nearly 70,000 people, including 575 from Hawaii, sought such services. Still, while service providers helped nearly 70,000 people that day, there were still nearly 10,000 men and women who sought services whose needs were not met. There are also populations that VAWA does not cover.

One community that has been largely removed from the VAWA conversation is the military, our active duty personnel and their families. That does not mean the military men and women go unserved. In fact, for many years, the Department of Defense's Family Advocacy Program or FAP and other support services have provided military victims with assistance. These programs work with perpetrators and their military command to prevent domestic violence and enforce appropriate consequences.

We know that the military population faces different challenges than the population at large. Females who are between 20 and 24 years of age are at the greatest risk of non-fatal, intimate partner violence.

In 2012, nearly one-half of active duty personnel, military personnel, were under the age of 25. And while this should not be taken to indicate higher instances of domestic violence in the military, the age factor is worth noting.

There are also emotional and psychological stressors that military and their families experience that are not shared by the rest of us. Deployments, for example, present a specific type of long-term absence from home.

The transition back to civilian life after deployment is also challenging, particularly for those who have been in combat. These are just two possibilities—two possible contributing factors to potential domestic violence in the military. And what we do know is that military-connected men and women do seek non-military provider services.

During a two-week period in September of 2014, the Domestic Violence Action Center, DVAC, worked with 40 active duty per-

sonnel or intimate partners of active duty personnel who sought help. That is four people a day over a 10-day period. Active duty military and their families are a part of our community and they should be able to seek services when and where they feel most comfortable.

Attorney General Louie has noted in his written testimony that VAWA's stakeholders have identified three priority areas for collaboration of services. The first two appropriately are providing enhanced training for first responders and improving outreach to underserved populations. The third issue identified is addressing the need for services sought by military-connected men and women.

To this end, I anticipate expanding upon the Attorney General's VAWA military working group efforts. The main question we want to answer today is not why military men and women are seeking services off base; rather, we are focusing on how best to address the needs of these men and women.

Given the current Federal budget constraint, we must examine how our existing Department of Defense and VAWA resources can be used to ensure quality services for our servicemembers and their families, and how can we assure that there is a continuum of care, a safety net for men and women involved in abusive relationships, regardless of where abusive incident occurs, when it happens, or who employs those affected; as we gain a better understanding of the unique stressors that impact military personnel, how can we fit their specific needs into the program directive of VAWA.

I believe the answer is through collaboration, which VAWA envisioned since it was first enacted, collaboration among State and local governments, service providers, and the Department of Defense. It will take a community-wide effort for us to eliminate this community-wide problem.

Today's hearing is an opportunity to hear from the very stakeholders and strengthening the collaboration between civilian and military service providers to see where there is overlap and learn where collaboration can be fostered and improved upon.

As a Member of both the Senate Armed Services and Judiciary Committees, I look forward to working with appropriate stakeholders to ensure that we do the best we can in both the military and civilian sectors to meet the needs, particularly today, of military-connected victims of domestic violence. We have two panels this morning, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Now, Senator Schatz and Congresswoman Hanabusa, if you would like to provide opening statements, you may do so.

**STATEMENT OF HON. BRIAN SCHATZ,
A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII**

Senator SCHATZ. Thank you, Senator Hirono. And I want to thank you for organizing a field hearing on such an important issue. Domestic violence is tragic and the damage it causes does not end with the victim. Violence hurts our families, our children, and communities.

We have made progress in preventing domestic violence and supporting victims. Since the passage of VAWA in 1994, there has been a drop in domestic violence incidents by over 50 percent. Last year, President Obama made history when he signed into law a

stronger VAWA bill. And I am proud to say that all Members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation were co-sponsors of this legislation.

The new law will help bring survivors of domestic violence out of the shadows to receive life-saving services. But, there is more to do. The national network to end domestic violence puts out an annual snapshot of how many victims are seeking help in each State in a 24-hour period.

Hawaii's most recent snapshot was sobering. In one day, over 500 domestic violence victims were served in Hawaii. And domestic violence hotlines received over 100 calls from victims. That is more than five calls an hour. The focus of this hearing is on the support available to military-connected families that experience domestic violence.

Domestic violence in military families is such a critical issue because it is a problem that seems to be getting worse. Even as incidents of domestic violence are going down across the country, domestic violence in military and veteran communities appears to be going up.

The military provides many resources for victims of domestic violence, but there are challenges to addressing domestic violence in military families. Military families often live far from their friends and families, which makes them particularly socially isolated. They live with enormous stress from deployment, both while the servicemember is away and when they return.

Victims also face a terrible choice in reporting domestic violence to the military. A report could mean risking the servicemember's career and the whole family's financial stability. For this reason, many victims feel more comfortable seeking support from community-based organizations.

There is clearly a role for both military support services and community-based support. But, we need to ask whether military support services are adequately addressing the needs of victims. And we also need to look at whether VAWA's funding takes into account the reality that community-based organizations are part of the front line for military families experiencing domestic violence.

I hope that this is the beginning of a dialogue between the Department of Defense and community-based domestic violence organizations about creating a collaborative and coordinated approach to preventing domestic violence in military families and supporting victims. Thank you.

Senator HIRONO. Thank you.

Congresswoman Hanabusa.

**STATEMENT OF HON. COLLEEN HANABUSA, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII**

Representative HANABUSA. Good morning. I want to begin first by thanking Senator Hirono for convening this field hearing and also to Senator Schatz and all the panelists, distinguished guests, and everyone who made time to join us today.

Domestic violence touches every corner of our community. It does not depend on race or income. It affects men, women, gay, straight. And while it has recently been the subject of talk about sports figures and police officers, we cannot let that distract us from the fact

that it reaches across the spectrum of social and professional relations.

We are here today to address how VAWA serves Hawaii's military families and basically how we are going to address the domestic violence. Now, before we begin that, we do have to kind of understand how VAWA came about. And Senator Hirono gave us the rundown, which is that it was in 1994. Actually, Vice President Biden is the one credited for the passage of the original VAWA. And it expired in the year 2011. It did not get reauthorized until just recently in 2013.

It was a very interesting vote. Though Senator Hirono left us in the House and went to the Senate, she clearly understands the difficulty of a piece of legislation like this getting through the House of Representatives. It passed the Senate, 78 to 22, and it passed the House, 286 to 136.

Now, what you need—138. What you need to understand is of that, 87 Republicans joined the solid Democrats in passing VAWA in the House. What it meant was the importance of that issue. Because 87 Republicans in the House, for that to come to the floor, violated what they call their Hastert Rule, which meant the majority of the majority have to be in favor of a piece of legislation before it could be actually voted on. But, the concept and those issues that were contained in VAWA mobilized a portion of the Republican coalition that said this was too important, we have to do it. And that is how VAWA became law.

And it did have major components. And one that helped build those coalitions, for example, the tribal aspects of it, gay and lesbian and immigration, all as mentioned by Senator Hirono. But, what it did was it managed to force the building of that coalition. And that is how we have VAWA today.

We also must understand what it means in terms of what the purpose of it is. It is legal assistance, transitional housing, counseling support, advocacy. And what it is credited with with some statistics that have been used is that since its inception and about 15 years later, it reduced violence about 58 percent in 15 years. And I think they were measuring it primarily by weight, but there was some transition that was done in that.

But, sadly, domestic violence affects your military families, which is the subject of today's hearing. And whether the victim of abuse is a member of the Armed Services or a family member, we owe it to her or him—and let there be no question that VAWA applies to both men and women, though we do call it Violence Against Women Act—because domestic violence knows no boundaries applied. And we need to help to provide a safe home. And we owe it to the abuser to also discover how do we break this cycle of violence.

The most important first step is for us to bring the question out of the shadows by signing—by shining the light on the problem and acknowledging that it affects Hawaii's military families. And we need to speak open and have productive discussion about what we can do and must do.

And that is why, as I look across from me and I see Nanci Kreidman, I know of no one who probably knows this issue as well as she does as to the Hawaii community. And she can probably

give us what I consider to be the hidden facts about Hawaii's military, because Hawaii's military has always represented a special culture of their own. And I think that is probably been the reason why we have had such a difficulty in understanding, getting our hands on this particular issue.

We are hoping that what these hearings will do is to bring this matter out and make it so that people can seek the help and the assistance that we need. So, we must make it a priority, with the health and safety of Hawaii's military's families as paramount. And I do look forward to participating in this conversation. Again, I thank you, Senator Hirono.

Senator HIRONO. Thank you very much, Senator Schatz and Congresswoman Hanabusa. I would like to now ask our first panel of witnesses to step forward and be seated.

I would like to briefly introduce our first panel of witnesses. Colonel Derrick Arincorayan—did I pronounce that correctly?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Yes, ma'am.

Senator HIRONO [continuing]. And Miss Cindy Morita are here on behalf of U.S. Army Hawaii to share with us information about the services available to men and women connected with the military who are experiencing domestic violence.

Colonel Arincorayan is a published researcher who serves as a Deputy Director of the Army's Behavioral Health unit in Hawaii. He has served with the Army for 28 years. He has a doctorate in clinical social work.

His colleague Miss Morita serves as U.S. Army Hawaii's Family Advocacy program manager. She has a master's degree in social work and has worked on domestic violence issues in various States for a number of years. I look forward to hearing from both of you.

Miss Dawn Ogden, the Counseling And Advocacy Program Supervisor at joint base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, which provides services for Navy and Air Force personnel and their families, has a master's degree in social work and has worked to provide clinical services in both the civilian and military sectors for a number of years. Miss Ogden has been with Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam programs since 2001, and has been a supervisor since 2010.

And I would like to take this time to acknowledge our military partners in the audience today, including CAPT. Neferet. Raise your—there you are. Thank you so much for joining us, representing Pacific Fleet. Theresa Phillips, who is representing Navy Region Hawaii, and the staff representing Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. There are a number of staff people here. Thank you.

Additionally, the Commander of the Schofield Health Clinic, Colonel Everhart, is here and staff representing Army Garrison Hawaii. Thank you all for being here.

The Honorable David Louie has served as Hawaii's Attorney General since 2011. In that capacity, he oversees 175 deputy attorneys—I used to be one myself way back when—and provides legal counsel for the governor, legislature, and various State agencies.

Among other things, the Attorney General's office receives the vast majority of Federal funding through the VAWA act and will share with us how VAWA funds have been allocated. And before we hear from this panel, though, I do need to swear you in. So, please rise and raise your hands.

Do you affirm that the testimony you are about to give before the committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. I do.

Ms. MORITA. I do.

Ms. OGDEN. I do.

Attorney General LOUIE. I do.

Senator HIRONO. Please be seated. So, we are going to start with Colonel Arincorayan.

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. I will——

Senator HIRONO. Go ahead, Miss Morita.

**STATEMENT OF CINDY MORITA, FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM
MANAGER, UNITED STATES ARMY HAWAII, SCHOFIELD
BARRACKS, HAWAII**

Ms. MORITA. I would like to start off by giving a warm Aloha and thank you to Senator Hirono, Senator Schatz, and Congresswoman Hanabusa for this opportunity to speak at the Senate Judiciary hearing regarding Army Family Advocacy Program, which I will refer to as FAP.

FAP is the Department of Defense social service program whose mission is to help address child abuse, child neglect, and domestic abuse affecting our military families. We provide primary, secondary, and tertiary provision services and clinical intervention.

The Army's Hawaii footprint consists of approximately 15,000 married active duty soldiers, with an average of 46 percent living on post and 54 percent living off post.

The United States Army FAP here in Hawaii is comprised of the following programs. FAP behavioral health provides assessment, treatment, clinical interventions at Tripler Army Medical Center and the Schofield Barracks health clinic. And Army community service FAP prevention provides education, support services, including parent support program and victim advocacy program.

One of our goals is to ensure for every incident of domestic violence and child abuse, the families receive timely and appropriate care. Army Hawaii FAP has a surveillance initiative for families reporting verbal disputes to the military police. This initiative allows victim advocates and social workers to reach out early to potential victims of domestic violence.

The reporting process also involves multiple processes which are triggered after a domestic violence incident is reported. FAP, child welfare service, law enforcement, and commanders may all be engaged and provide coordinated services. Commanders are mandated to report all child abuse and domestic abuse to the military police, who are then required to notify FAP for coordination and case management.

FAP ensures victims have access to military and civilian resources that provide support and safety. Throughout the process, a victim advocate is available to assist victims with making a report, crucial safety planning, providing information on legal rights, and reporting options, and leading victim support groups. VA can also attend court hearings and law enforcement interviews. Our dedicated victim advocates provide 24 hours, seven days a week responses and safety planning services.

FAP Behavioral Health provides individuals counseling, couples and family counseling, domestic violence intervention, parent support, and healthy relationship groups. FAP also offers ongoing mandatory critical training for commanders, troops, professional and community members that addresses safety, education, spouse and intimate partner abuse, prevention, and family life education. We also offer numerous prevention activities and support, including new parent support program, home visits, and classes. We maintain relationships with external communities to help coordinate reporting and synchronized efforts.

The United States Army Hawaii FAP also, along with our sister service leadership, has prioritized collaboration with each other and with our civilian partners through the military Family Advocacy Coordinating Council, comprised of military and civilian agencies, designed to facilitate the opportunity to network and create communications, share processes, identify challenges, and provide information and updates.

One of the successful outcomes through this partnership included an agreement to provide notification between family courts and military services. The notification agreement increased our visibility on restraining orders and allowed us to reach out to victims in a timely manner. We know the sooner we can intervene, the better we can provide safety options for victims of domestic violence.

We hope we were able to provide you an overview of the United States Army Hawaii FAP program. We would like to again thank you for the opportunity to share with you our process and also to extend our appreciation to Congress for its continued support of the family advocacy program that allows us to work with our military families and meet their needs. Thank you.

[The prepared joint statement of Colonel Derrick Arincorayan and Cindy Morita appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. I apologize for my coughing, but I have a cold. I do not think I am giving anybody my germs for now. I think I am not contagious at the moment.

Please go ahead, Miss Ogden. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DAWN OGDEN, COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM SUPERVISOR, JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Ms. OGDEN. Good morning, Senator Hirono, Senator Schatz, and Congresswoman Hanabusa. Thank you for the opportunity to address you today.

My name is Dawn Ogden. I have been a clinical social worker with the Department of Navy for almost 18 years. I am honored to share information about the domestic violence services and programs provided at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

I have worked with the Family Advocacy Program since starting with the Navy in government service in 1996. I have seen the commitment the Navy has to ending domestic violence as a clinician working directly with victims, offenders, and their children for my first 14 years, and now as a supervisor for 22 staff members employed by Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam as part of their family violence prevention and intervention programs, the services we provide to active duty Navy and Air Force members and their families.

In addition, we serve commands, first responders such as military medical and law enforcement, and other military partners like child and youth programs, and military mental health.

We also collaborate and coordinate services with community organizations and institutions such as Child Welfare Services, Domestic Violence Action Center, Honolulu Police Department, Women, Infant, Children, and many of our local schools, with a high number of the military dependents, to name just a few.

We believe a coordinated community response is vital to effectively responding to domestic violence, and we are committed to enhancing opportunities for collaboration and building relationships. Again, thank you for this opportunity, and I look forward to being of service in today's hearing.

[The prepared statement of Dawn Ogden appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. Thank you.

Attorney General.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID LOUIE, ATTORNEY GENERAL,
STATE OF HAWAII, HONOLULU, HAWAII**

Attorney General LOUIE. Thank you, Senator Hirono. And let me thank the Committee for convening this hearing. My thanks to you personally, Senator Hirono, and also to Senator Schatz and also to Congresswoman Hanabusa for your leadership on this issue. It is of vital importance to both our State and our community here, as well as to the Nation.

I have submitted written testimony. And I am not going to read it all to you. I know you are pleased at that. Let me just hit a couple of the highlights that I would like to note for this hearing.

First off, I mean obviously, there is a domestic violence issue and problem here in Hawaii. My office tracks statistics on these matters through our Hawaii Criminal Justice Division.

In 2013, there were 4,959 domestic violence-related arrests. Those are just arrests. This is a 13 percent increase over the last five years. In 2013, there were 8,750 victims that received assistance. This was a 16 percent decrease, which I think, you know, you never really know, but I think it reflects decreases in funding. It may reflect decreases in reporting and just changes in the way things happen.

It is a problem. We all know it is a problem. And I am very pleased that you are spotlighting and convening this so that we can address the problem that the military shares with our community. This is not a military problem, it is not a Hawaii problem. It is a problem for all of us, and it crosses all lines, as Congresswoman Hanabusa noted.

We have been so very fortunate. And I think I thank you folks for your roles in getting VAWA passed again. And I thank you so much. We have been in the forefront, helping to administer those grants here in Hawaii by a million dollars a year. And so every year, we have convened a group of 14 representatives, including law enforcement, domestic violence, sexual assault, community providers, prosecuting attorney, police chiefs, Family Court judges, et cetera, to come together and figure out how are we going to dis-

tribute this money in the best way possible, given it is limited funds. And so we do that every year.

And in general, we give 5 percent to the judiciary, 25 percent to the police, 25 percent to prosecutor, and 30 percent to victims' services. There is also a 15 percent discretionary amount that we have always allocated that to victim services. So, we give 45 percent of the grant to victim services, believing that that is a very important area to go through.

Now, what does my office do in this area? Obviously, I am the chief law enforcement officer of the State of Hawaii, but primarily, criminal matters and matters of domestic violence, sexual assault, things like that, we rely upon the Honolulu prosecutor and the prosecutors of all the counties, because basically all of that authority to prosecute those matters is delegated out to the various counties.

But, in addition to helping to distribute the VAWA grants, about two years ago, Senator Schatz called me into his office and we had a meeting with I think Nanci Kreidman and others. There were other community providers. And what was raised was the lack, essentially, of a coordinated community response that there was not always good communication between the first responders, who many times would roll over. As they got promoted—you would help to train them, but as they got promoted, then there was not also the training for the next person coming into the position. People change positions, so relationships did not always get built.

And so we looked at that and we thought, well, let us convene a group, since we already have the VAWA State planning committee. I put it to the planning committee, since we were already addressing our domestic violence issues, would they like to participate in a working group to address this coordinated community response, and the central question, which was posed by both Abraham Lincoln and Bill Bradley in his most recent book, how can we all do better. Okay.

And so I was very pleased that the response was overwhelmingly positive by this group. We got together. It has been my great privilege and pleasure to serve in a capacity as convening this group. Over the last year, we have met six times. Law enforcement has come, the judiciary has come. There have been service providers that come, prosecutors, police, and it has really been a great conversation.

Because one of the things is that by getting together and talking about these things and trying to identify issues and where do we have opportunities to collaborate, communicate, and cooperate, we were able to form relationships. And people were able to pick up the phone and talk to their counterparts. And that is such a huge thing, that I look forward to you folks and to our community and to the military to try and work in a collaborative fashion. Just the mere fact of getting together in this room alone and in meetings that we had, really helped to focus what people's—not only their issues but their challenges. Because it is one thing for, you know, someone to say, oh, you are not doing your job or you need to do a better job, but when you appreciate the fact that everybody is working under limited resources and that everybody wants to do a

better job, you can figure out how to collaborate and not duplicate services.

I really appreciate the opportunity to work with all of the people on our planning group. We focused, as you mentioned in your opening remarks, Senator, that we picked three areas. And the first one was a training for first responders, outreach to underserved community, and then addressing the growing need for services for the military.

And I—that last piece is one that we have just started to promote and to work on. We have convened a subgroup to address that. And we were in the process of starting to figure out how we were going to reach out to the military. So, this is very convenient for us that you can foster—

Senator HIRONO. Great minds think alike.

Attorney General LOUIE. There we go. I look forward to that conversation. And I think it is very important to have that conversation at multiple levels. That is, if only the staff are talking and only the line workers are talking, it is not enough. If only the top leaders are talking, that is not enough. We have to have engagement and discussion and continued discussion at all levels so that we can have this coordinated response and move forward together. I look forward to working with you folks on this, and thank you for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Hon. David Louie appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. Thank you very much, Attorney General. And before we proceed to probably five-minute rounds of questions so that we will be able to possibly have multiple opportunities to ask questions, I would like to acknowledge the presence of Flo Nakakuni, our U.S. Attorney. Thank you so much for being here. Okay, I will start the first round of questions.

Attorney General, you mentioned that in the three areas that you identified as need areas on this issue, that the one that we are focusing on today, of course, is collaborating with the military. And by the way, the password, the byword, really is coordinated community response. I think you will hear that a lot. That was, I believe, in the first VAWA, and it is all about bringing the stakeholders together.

So, in your efforts, though, you said that you would like to have outreach to the military, so that means that you do not have a military representative or representatives on your working group at present?

Attorney General LOUIE. That is correct.

Senator HIRONO. Now, Miss Morita, I think it would be very helpful for us to really understand the context in which domestic violence occurs. And so you have got experience in, quote, the private sector and the military side, working with these families, and can you share with us some of the common factors surrounding domestic violence.

Ms. MORITA. For civilian or military?

Senator HIRONO. Well, for both, because there are the common factors that overlay, and then we will get to some of the stressors—particular stressors that military families face.

Ms. MORITA. For specifically military?

Senator HIRONO. Well, for both, because of the common factors that overlay, and then we will get to some of the stressors, particular stressors that military families face.

Ms. MORITA. When you think about domestic violence, as the opening statement indicated, there are lots of different issues that impact military and civilian domestic violence victims.

Senator HIRONO. Miss Morita, could you speak into the microphone.

Ms. MORITA. As the opening statements indicated, we talked about how domestic violence crosses all barriers. And so when we look at domestic violence, some of the issues that we see are around finances, complex issues on mental health, all sorts of different issues. What we do see in the military is that our clients look very similar to domestic violence in all situations.

Senator HIRONO. Are there not some very specific stressors that military personnel face that may—that would not be faced by the civilian population?

Ms. MORITA. Absolutely.

Senator HIRONO. Which could inform how we provide services to them, especially as they seek services outside of the military context.

Ms. MORITA. Absolutely.

Senator HIRONO. Would you like to respond, Colonel?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Yes, ma'am. So—

Senator HIRONO. This is being recorded, by the way. Olelo is here, so we appreciate you speaking into the mic.

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Yes, ma'am. I would like—in addition to what Miss Morita was stating is that, you know, we are unique in that, as you mentioned that in the opening statement, in terms of deployment, our operational tempo is high. As we move out of the deployment cycle into the training cycle, I still think it remains the same. The stressors are there, long hours, isolation, and lack of support, much like what you had mentioned early on. So, I think those are the key differences between the civilian and the military population.

Senator HIRONO. As long as you are responding, Colonel, the Army's testimony indicated various kinds of collaboration and MOUs. And my understanding is that these are with State agencies that you have these collaborative models, and MOUs.

Ms. MORITA. That is correct. We have two formal MOUs, one with the Child Welfare Service, as well as the Children's Justice Center.

Senator HIRONO. Are those State agencies?

Ms. MORITA. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. Since we have non-profit providers here, do you have any kind of collaboration with them?

Ms. MORITA. We do not have formal agreements, but we do a lot of informal partnerships. One of the things that actually all of our services do is that we are on different committees and meetings that we sit in to support and provide information, as well as we do referrals, and we do programs and activities together.

Senator HIRONO. So, is this in any kind of a formal way? Is there some kind of a group committee that you do this through?

Ms. MORITA. We do not have a formal group or committee, but what we do have is the military Family Advocacy Coordinating Council. And what that is is a program that is actually been around for numerous years, and I would like to say about 20 years, approximately 20 years. And what we did is we got together. And it is something that we continue to meet all the different branches of services on it as well as the Coast Guard.

We have civilian agencies that come and share information and resources. Some of them attend regularly, some we invite as we see trends in the community or friction points or things that we can get together to talk about, and different programs or our different needs that we are seeing.

Senator HIRONO. Do you think that perhaps a more formal kind of a group would be helpful to enhance and strengthen the collaboration between the civilian and the military provider community?

Ms. MORITA. We are also—you know, we certainly can look at anything that could enhance collaboration and us working together.

Senator HIRONO. Because the resources are getting actually less for a problem that defies easy solutions.

Ms. MORITA. We definitely want work together to ensure that we are providing the best services for our families.

Senator HIRONO. I definitely share your concerns. We definitely want to work together to make sure we are providing the best services for our families.

Miss Ogden, you hosted me on a visit to your Pearl Harbor's Family Advocacy facility, and I thank you for that.

Expanding on Miss Morita's response regarding some of the common factors that apply to domestic violence, whether it is happening in the military context or in the civilian context, could you elaborate on it a little more. I know that the Colonel provided some of that, but, you know, as a person who is dealing on a day-to-day basis with the military families, what are some really specific and unique factors exhibited by military families experiencing domestic violence?

Ms. OGDEN. Well, certainly those stressors around deployment and the anticipation of separation and then reintegration are challenges. I do think that all the military branches put a lot of services in place because they know those are stressors. So, to put things in place to do education for not only servicemembers but also to the family members around what are common things that come up as we approach this anticipated separation, often more conflicts arise, people will start emotionally kind of pushing away from one another.

We want to help educate them that that is a normal part of the process. And so the more they—we can help them see that that is normal, and here are ways to cope with that, keep communication lines clear; you know, have a plan of action, that that can help them not see that as something—some personal failure or something that they are doing wrong.

And also for reintegration, we have lots of programs to try to help them look at what are some of the things that have happened since people were away and the one family member or spouse that was left behind has had to run the show. So, now we have to find a way to fit the deployed member back into the family unit and

what are some of the challenges with that and how can we give them some skills and understanding so they can reintegrate better.

I think for some of those very specific challenges that they have as military members, there really are—because of that recognition by the military, there has been a lot of support services put in place to specifically address that.

Senator HIRONO. And of course recognizing that the military families do go outside of the military provider community to access services in the private sector, so to the extent that you have this kind of awareness about the specific stressors and how to deal with them, there is a question as to whether those—that kind of intelligence and information and approaches are shared with the private providers, and whether that could definitely be enhanced.

Ms. OGDEN. Sure. I think there is also room for enhancements. I think some of our partnerships, like say the local schools, to help them understand what children—how children are being impacted by this kind of separation. So, we have gone specifically to the schools and helped educate the administrators, the school administrators, and the teachers so that they can also understand some of those, you know, very military-specific stressors, and what they can do to help support the military children and families, and also so that they are aware of our military resources that are available.

I think Military One Source or Tricare, as they expand their network of civilian providers, have also done—made efforts to try to educate those providers about military-specific stressors so that they can help those civilian providers understand those challenges that are unique and help to maybe learn some of the language that I think would help make military families be able to feel comfortable going, you know, outside and working with civilian providers. I think there are efforts, yes.

Senator HIRONO. I will get to my second round probably, but my time is up, so I would like to turn to Senator Schatz for his questions, and then followed by Congresswoman Hanabusa.

Senator SCHATZ. Thank you, Senator Hirono. My question is for Miss Morita and Miss Ogden. Can you describe your staffing structure and whether you have sufficient resources to meet the need?

Ms. MORITA. We actually have fairly similar staffing structure. What we have on our impact home centers, so those are social workers and nurses who do home visits to parents. We have educators, staff educators, who do our trainings and classes. We have victim advocates who provide victim advocacy services, as I mentioned earlier. And as well as on the clinical side, I might turn to Colonel Arincorayan to indicate his clinical staffing.

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. So, within our clinical staff, the Family Advocacy Behavioral Health is part of the behavior health service line. And within the behavioral service line, we provide an array of behavioral health services.

An example is child and family behavioral service, patients that are medical home, with the behavioral health. And so there is—I would say we have a robust behavioral health service at least to provide support for family advocacy families.

Senator SCHATZ. You have enough in the way of staffing?

Ms. MORITA. To answer your question, so based on the current case load, we are adequately resourced, but we are always contin-

ually assessing our situation to see as we look at the complexities of our cases.

Senator SCHATZ. And what is the reporting structure from your FAP program. How does it work through the different branches in the service?

Ms. MORITA. In terms of reporting an incident?

Senator SCHATZ. No, I mean the chain of command. I mean who is getting these data, who is being made aware of what is going on in terms of the aggregate data? Obviously, for individual cases, there is the question of restricted or unrestricted, but who is keeping an eyeball on these programs from the standpoint of providing services to servicemembers' families?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. In our program, the Army program, it is not as similar as the Navy. We have prevention and the treatment services that are under different commands.

The Family Advocacy, which falls under the Army Community Services Prevention, belongs to the installation management command. My service, the Behavioral Health Services, belongs to the medical command, falls under the Surgeon General, the Army surgeon general.

Senator SCHATZ. Does that make sense?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. At this point, it does. We would need to, you know, look at their review, do a review of maybe a bottom-up review analysis to see if it does make sense to keep it the way it is or—

Senator SCHATZ. Okay, thank you. And then one additional question for Miss Morita and Miss Ogden.

How do you develop best practices and how standardized are these FAP programs. Do you have flexibility to implement it as you see fit at each base and each installation or does this come from big DOD?

My basic concern is that you want enough flexibility to implement according to the individual needs. On the other hand, there are best practices, and so you do not want each administrator to develop a program on full cloth. So, I am interested in where you get your best practices and your standards, and how that gets developed.

Ms. OGDEN. Absolutely, I think there is a framework that the DOD, OSD has said now all branches of service, you will use the same set of definitions, that is DOD maltreatment definitions. We want you to all use the same process of the committee that determines whether this meets those definitions for abuse or neglect.

So, that is some that just—you know, just happened in the last several years to try to get that consistency across all branches of services so that DOD and OSD can really look that we are comparing oranges to oranges. With the Navy has this many members, the Army has this many, are we talking about the same thing?

I think that is there, and that that has been a really useful thing to try to get us using all those things—frameworks.

But, speaking for the Navy, I can say that those best practices, certainly our headquarters is also looking for best practices, whether that is something that one, you know, installation started up or some new evidence-based program, so what they know they will certainly share and offer that with all of the installations.

We are given the latitude to try things here, you know, and to find things that work for our specific community. Any command-specific, because each command can have a little different flavor, so absolutely, we are given that.

Senator SCHATZ. Senator Hirono, if you will indulge me one last question, it will save me a second round. My question is about who is aggregating all of these data. And I think that is for the Attorney General.

My concern is just as a general proposition. As we saw the reporting of sexual assault in the military go up, we were I think correctly informed that that was actually a good thing, not a bad thing, because of people reporting it and more public awareness around it. And I am not entirely sure whether the increase in incidences of domestic violence is as a result of an actual increase or an increase in services and reporting. And I do not think we have time to address that particular question, I am not sure it is knowable at this point, but the question of who is aggregating data and analyzing it, I think is not—there is no clear answer yet. Attorney General?

Attorney General LOUIE. The best answer I can give you is the data that we are analyzing and aggregating does not generally include military data. We get our data from the police departments, prosecutors, from the judiciary. And where military service people come into contact with those institutions, then we may have some of that data.

But, I think to the extent—I mean I do not have any links with the military directly. We do not get this data. I mean we certainly could if those channels were opened up, but right now, we do not aggregate any of that data on a regular systemized basis.

Senator SCHATZ. That seems like something we ought to work on as a community. I mean—I will stop there. Thank you.

Senator HIRONO. Thank you, Senator.

Congresswoman Hanabusa.

Representative HANABUSA. Thank you, Senator Hirono. In your testimony, is it Colonel Arincorayan?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Yes, ma'am.

Representative HANABUSA. Or Miss Morita, your testimony, you have pointed out something that I would like clarification on. You said there are about 15,000 married active duty soldiers with an average of 46 percent living on post and 54 percent living off post.

So, where they are living, does that affect who they may report more to. In other words, if you are living off post, is there a higher probability, for example, that if something were to happen, that it would be H.P.D. on Oahu, for example, that would be called, versus somebody within the military itself; versus where you are living on post, it would be something that would be of course covered by whatever your structure is in place on post?

Ms. MORITA. Well, certainly, where a servicemembers lives can impact where they intersect with services.

A couple of things that might be important to note is our reporting process. We—there is some mandated reporting process. So, if a commander is aware that there has been an incident, they are required to report back to us on post. As well as we have agreements that if a member is arrested for domestic violence, that re-

port gets sent to the military police, and then we are informed of the incident. It definitely has an impact in terms of maybe who is the initial responder in that situation.

Representative HANABUSA. Miss Ogden, do you have any statistics like that as to your military and Air Force? Because you are representing the Joint Base.

Ms. OGDEN. Yes. We have just under 20,000 active duty Navy and Air Force members, and approximately 24,000 family members. Of those, most Air Force families, that is 83 percent approximately, currently live on installations. So, their first responders would be military law enforcement.

Our Navy families is pretty much the opposite, where only 14 percent of our Navy families live on installation. The rest would be living out on the economy or in the public, private venture housing, which is also the primary—while it is Federal, is the primary jurisdiction of H.P.D. but I know that they will also contact our military law enforcement folks and sometimes decide who will take that case further.

Representative HANABUSA. One of the issues that we have always struggled with in this area has been, for example, the confidentiality of it. And I think it was attested to earlier that there was a concern about how it may then affect the job or the promotion structure of one spouse, whoever that spouse may be, in terms of military.

So, in light of all of that, do you have any assessment as to whether the way it is reported, in other words, what then gets reported to the military police or whoever, then it goes up the chain to the commander, that somehow that is affecting the number of people who are actually seeking help. Because they do not want that future for their family and their spouse to be affected. Is that a criteria in their mind, do you see being played out?

Ms. MORITA. I know that one of the things that was developed was the restricted report for that very reason. And the intent behind it is that we wanted family members and soldiers to be able to come forward to get services without triggering that response, to give them time to find out what services are available, as well as to seek treatment. So, that is one of the things that the Department of Defense started was the restricted report to address those issues.

Representative HANABUSA. But, is there at some point where that restricted report becomes unrestricted when, for example, there is a pattern of behavior or something like that, that it just automatically then, you know, you do not have the benefit of that protect—and the only reason I am asking this is because the culture of the military is very different than our private sector.

What is it about that culture—and we are just finding more and more, as we have hearings in Washington, of what goes on within our uniformed personnel. It must even be different and a greater concern among family members who do not even have that.

So, what then would happen. Is there something that says, okay, at this point, you are no longer—because we know military personnel do not have the same kind of rights that you might have. Anyone know?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. I am going to just answer that, ma'am. We—in speaking with the restricted reporting, we try as much as possible to remain—keep confidentiality in all the cases that occur. And if restricted reporting is granted to the victim, there may be a threshold that we will meet that we no longer can keep restricted reporting. It is usually when there is imminent harm, imminent harm to the individual as well as children that may be involved, then we must get commanders or the appropriate authorities involved to mitigate risk. And that is usually the time when we will break confidentiality.

Representative HANABUSA. So, it is something that is—that can be broken given the set of circumstances. It is not something that somebody just is entitled to, they will and that can be broken depending on the criteria that—

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Defense policy, yes.

Representative HANABUSA. Thank you.

Senator HIRONO. Thank you. I think that we recognize, and particularly as both Congresswoman Hanabusa and I serve on the Armed Services Committee for our respective bodies, that we are dealing with a very unique environment with regard to the military. And for Attorney General Louie also, regardless of some numbers that we have seen that domestic violence is decreasing, which I find kind of astounding, that 75 percent decrease, you indicated that it is a problem.

We do not necessarily know the full extent of this problem in either the military side or the civilian side, because just as sexual assault is underreported, probably this is also underreported. And so there is a whole other aspect of information and education that is part of the components of how we address this issue.

So, I think for the military, thank both of you for raising that question of how do military victims, how safe do they feel in coming forward. And it is probably an issue that we could—that I am sure the military is wrestling with. And there is restricted reporting for the Army. Is there restricted reporting in the Navy?

Ms. OGDEN. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. But, we do not know what the cause and effects are of putting these kinds of options available, whether that results in more people feeling that they can come forward and talk to you folks, access your services or not.

And in fact, you know, when it comes to the issue of sexual assault in the military, we did get information from the Pentagon as to how many instances were occurring and what was being reported, what was being prosecuted. Is there that kind of data gathering with regard to domestic violence in the military?

Ms. OGDEN. Well, I know relatively new is going to be the form the data gathering will start here in October with the severity codes. And that is where—that is going to be first presented to Congress, I believe, in 2016. And that is where all the branches of the military are going to be able to partner, looking at domestic violence specifically and sexual assault within an intimate partner relationship. And if it meets criteria for abuse of moderate to severe level of abuse, then those cases will be—that will be in our central registry database that each of the branches of service have.

And then concurrently, we will then be notifying the commands. The commands will know that this has been identified as a case where they will be looking at the servicemember's personnel record to then see what the command has done to take some action. And that can be, you know—you know, it just means to show that the command considered that. It does not mean they have to have taken a specific action.

Senator HIRONO. Excuse me, Miss Ogden. Is this requirement for data gathering across all services?

Ms. OGDEN. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. So, this is a directive from the Pentagon—

Ms. OGDEN. Yes.

Senator HIRONO [continuing]. Or from Congress?

Ms. OGDEN. And OSD is the one putting out all of the information on this. We are starting to gather this data, starting with all cases that are opened as 1 October.

Senator HIRONO. That would be helpful to your efforts. I am assuming this study will be made public, because the Attorney General has mentioned that you have no data as to what is happening in the military context on the incidence of domestic violence.

Attorney General LOUIE. Yes, it stays only in the military. We have no data at all.

Senator HIRONO. So, I would like to ask all of you, we have been talking about coordinated community response, and there are MOU's with regard to State agencies, and there are different efforts being made to provide a coordinated community response, would you all agree that we can do better with bringing all the parties together, and that efforts should be made toward that goal?

Colonel ARINCORAYAN. Certainly.

Attorney General LOUIE. I would certainly agree with that.

Ms. MORITA. No.

Senator HIRONO. That is called a trick question.

No, we need to be on the same page, because this is a really tough community-wide problem.

Thank you very much. If my colleagues do not have further questions, we will move on to Panel 2. Thank you very much.

Senator HIRONO. So, on the second panel, I will do a brief introduction as you are coming forward.

While that is being set up, I would like to start by introducing our next panel, consisting of Nanci Kreidman. And she is the Chief Executive Officer of Domestic Violence Action Center, DVAC, and Marci Lopes.

Nanci has been working on addressing family violence in Hawaii for 30 years and is widely recognized for her advocacy. She has been honored for her work by a number of organizations, including the YWCA and the National Association of Social Workers.

Marci Lopes is an Executive Director of the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Marci has a master's degree in counseling, psychology. And prior to serving as an executive director of the coalition, Marci worked with Parents And Children Together, a large and leading domestic violence service provider in Hawaii.

Before we begin to hear testimony, I would like to swear you in. If you can stand and raise your hand.

Do you affirm that the testimony you are about to give before committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Ms. KREIDMAN. I do.

Ms. LOPES. I do.

Senator HIRONO. All right. We will start with you, Nanci.

STATEMENT OF Nanci Kreidman, Chief Executive Officer, Domestic Violence Action Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

Ms. KREIDMAN. Okay. Thank you very much for bringing us together. As I think was apparent in the first panel, there is a kind of a climb we can all do together. So, the opportunity to have our—

Senator HIRONO. I think you need to speak into the—

Ms. KREIDMAN. I need to speak into the mic too, okay.

Thank you for inviting us here today. I think, as is apparent to all of us during the first panel, there is some work we can do together. So, having our Congressional delegation involved in a conversation is key to moving forward.

The Domestic Violence Action Center, you probably already know, provides direct services and community mobilization in addressing domestic violence. We have a staff of 52 who are dedicated to delivering direct services, professional training, outreach, and participating in system reform work.

It is a complex problem, it is a costly problem, and it is an enormous problem that touches all of our families, as you have all said and our military colleagues have said. The Domestic Violence Action Center has been involved in almost every effort to examine the problem of domestic violence over the last nearly 25 years. And it is our intention to stay in the conversation. We work with thousands of families every year. And it has not recently occurred to us but has occurred to us some time ago that at least 10 percent and sometimes as many as 20 percent of the families we are serving at any one time are military families or military family members.

And we have wanted to help conversation with the Department of Defense, with the Department of Justice, or military colleagues and our own Congressional delegation about the impact of serving the military community and the potential ways it may be tracked to serve the civilian community. This does not mean we are not willing to serve and work with the military, but it does cost us money.

As a civilian non-profit agency, we are always yearning to increase our revenues. And if we can receive the support and the cooperation of the military, we think that would be the best interest of the community as a whole.

You alluded earlier, Senator Hirono, to the data that we collected. After beginning a conversation which was really inspired by Adriana Ramelli from Sex Abuse Treatment Center at the VAWA planning committee, the Domestic Action Center and some of our other domestic violence programs designated a two-week period of time when we were going to lift out the number of people that our staff serves.

We did that. We instructed all of our staff to make an inquiry about who it is that they were providing safety planning with, who it is that they were making contacts. Our staff provides long-term advocacy and legal representation to victims of domestic violence or survivors of domestic violence. In that two-week period, which was September 15 through September 30th, safety planning was conducted 40 times.

Safety planning is not an event; it is—rather, it is a process. When circumstances change, we revisit the threats to a person and examine what kinds of things that they may need to make that their safety plan. That is a very exhaustive process. Again, it is an important one for all the people we have contact with.

Our staff made 104 contacts with the military clients that they were working with just during that two-week period, and 52 additional contacts with other people out in the community. As people are navigating their way to safety, there are lots of encounters with other agencies.

So, our work is to make sure that the rest of the people they are interacting with, understand the challenges, understand the pathway, understand the risks. That is a big commitment by our staff in support of the military. Again, we are happy to be there to be able to help our military families, but it comes at a cost to our civilian community, quite honestly.

The other thing that is maybe a little bit delicate, but something that I would really like to place on the table, and that is depending on the branch of the military and the individual command, we have different degrees of cooperation and responsiveness.

Some of the survivors we work with face a lot of challenges and many obstacles to getting safe, to getting services that they need, to getting their abusers held accountable. The opportunity to engage in greater conversation and maybe more collaboration in a coordinated fashion, we think would be in the best interest of the survivors who might be having difficulty with the branch or the commander.

So, we are on board. These are just a few thoughts and conversation, and I hope we can continue to have. Again, my thanks for each of you coming and convening our community.

[The prepared statement of Nanci Kreidman appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. Thank you.

Miss Lopes.

**STATEMENT OF MARCI LOPES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HAWAII
STATE COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
HONOLULU, HAWAII**

Ms. LOPES. Thank you for this opportunity. I would briefly like to take a few minutes to share with you all that my father went to Viet Nam when I was three days old. He went on to have a 21-year career with the United States Army. Upon retiring from the Army, he has enjoyed a 25-plus-year career working for the VA.

My husband also has 21 years of service to the military. For the past 11 and a half years, he has and continues to proudly serve our Air National Guard. So, I have an intimate understanding of the challenges many of our military families face.

I am the Executive Director for the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence. I started this position in March of this year. Our coalition is a membership of 22 organizations statewide. They all provide domestic violence services. Our mission is to engage communities and organization to end domestic violence through education, advocacy, and action for social change.

I am speaking today about some of the life saving services provided to the residents of Hawaii because of the existence of VAWA and FVPSA.

The island of Oahu reported to me the greatest demands on services being accessed by the military members and dependents. The island of Oahu provides aid for families from the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, as well as the National Guard and Army Reserves. Services are not only accessed by legal dependents, they are also accessed by intimate partners who may not be married to the servicemember. We also have adult children and other family members who are accessing our services.

Since this passage in 1984, FVPSA has remained the only direct Federal funding source for our shelters. FVPSA currently funds non-domestic violence emergency shelters statewide. I have to take this unique opportunity to share that our shelters in Hawaii are still recovering from funding cuts that they experienced in 2008.

Our Molokai shelter, the most isolated of our shelters, reported to me this morning that they are functioning with a 45 percent budget cut that they experienced in 2008.

I attached in my information to you the most recent shelter utilization data. So, we have nine shelters, four operating on Oahu, two are operated by Child and Family Service, one in Honolulu and one in Leeward. We have one operated by Parenting Children Together that services families in Kaneohe. And we have one operated by the Women's Spouse Abuse Shelter in Waialua.

The Hawaii island operates two shelters by Child and Family Service, one in Hilo and one in Kona. We have one shelter operated by the YWCA in Kauai, and one operated in Maui by Women Helping Women. We also have our Molokai shelter operated by the Molokai Community Council Hale Ho'omalu.

There is a military shelter available on Oahu, but it is not staffed. Active duty and spouses can access that shelter after contacting the military crisis line and getting a referral. Victims are only allowed to stay two weeks. If they need additional time, that has to be approved by the chain of command.

Oahu service providers have shared that many military victims prefer to access local shelters because they have staff available 24/ seven, they can stay 90 days, and they do not trust the military restricted and unrestricted reporting levels.

Victims have also reported that they are fearful that the perpetrators's chain of command will not be able to keep them safe and to hold their abuser accountable. When events occur off base, there are jurisdiction challenges. If the police department makes a report because the event took place off base, victims and perpetrators can choose to access services off base.

If the Hawaii judicial system is involved, they can mandate military personnel to better intervention programs. We have two service providers on Oahu that provide better intervention services.

They are Parents And Children Together and Child and Family Service.

If a victim in Hawaii applies for a restraining order, a child welfare case is started. And so many of military families are also involved in child welfare services. So, we have three agencies who provide services for those families. Child and Family Service for Leeward Oahu, the Domestic Violence Action Center for Central Oahu, and Parents And Children Together for windward Oahu.

If a military dependent child is in need of counseling services, they can access the Parents And Children Together, Family Peace Center program. The military does not have therapeutic groups for children at this time, but I was told they do have individual and counseling services for the families available on some facilities.

Because of a lack of affordable housing and the inventory of housing in the open market, many of our victims are returning to their abuser or becoming homeless as a result of their domestic violence. The Violence Against Women Act provides much needed transitional housing programs on our island, but it is still not enough. Only three of our islands are benefiting from this transitional housing program.

On Oahu, we have Child and Family Service, who is able to provide services for victims and their children. Parents And Children Together operates a transitional home for single women only. That is eight beds. Maui has Women Helping Women, has a transitional housing program that does service women and children. And then Hawaii island, Child and Family Service has a transitional housing program for victims and children.

Oahu also receives Safe Haven and State judicial funding for supervised visitation centers. Visitation centers operate to keep children and victims safe while families are going through the TRO process, a custody dispute, or a highly conflicted divorce. If visitation is not handled properly, if it is children at risk for being abused, kidnapped, or further harm to the custodial parent, many military families are accessing the visitation center. They are able to provide Skype visits for families that are deployed or have been stationed off-island. So, that services is being accessed.

And there is one center on Oahu for all of our families. They service over 250 families a year, over 3,000 visits. There is a waiting list. And families get an hour and a half visit per week if they are lucky.

Senator HIRONO. Can you wrap up, Miss Lopes. We have your full testimony.

Ms. LOPES. I will end there. We have many dedicated service providers. We have a great need for legal services. And I want to thank you for your continued support.

[The prepared statement of Marci Lopes appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator HIRONO. Thank you.

I understand that Senator Schatz has to leave, so thank you very much for joining us. We can look forward together.

This is for Miss Lopes, because you are the—you oversee a lot, you collect data from a number of programs, and there are quite a few of them, although the need is still greater than the resources.

The Attorney General said that of the VAWA funding, a portion of it goes to you folks. And how do you decide which shelters or which island, how they get VAWA money or do they get VAWA money?

Ms. LOPES. The coalition does not make that decision. The AG's office determines that. We are able to give input during the planning meetings.

Senator HIRONO. So, for clarification then, the Attorney General actually designates within the Molokai shelter who will get what amount?

Ms. LOPES. FVPSA is the only one that funds shelters, and that is not the Attorney General's funding.

Senator HIRONO. Whatever the Attorney General funding decisions are, they do the decisions.

Ms. KREIDMAN. It is a competitive process. Everybody makes a proposal, submits it to the Attorney General's office, and they have a process.

Senator HIRONO. I see. Thank you. So, I asked our Panel 1 people that as we focus on the coordinated community response, I think you indicated that depending on which service, depending on which commander, because a commander of a facility or installations have a lot of leeway as to how things proceed under their command, that we could do—we could do more to facilitate the ability of you folks in particular to be able to provide the kind of services to the military people who are coming to you get.

So, in your experience, we talked about in the first panel—well, first of all, let me ask whether you agree that we could do better—

Ms. LOPES. Absolutely.

Ms. KREIDMAN. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. [continuing]. However way we structure this. Do you think a more formal way of communicating with the military would help in Hawaii than what exists right now?

Ms. KREIDMAN. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. With regard to the very specific experiences that may be stressors for domestic violence, Miss Kreidman, as you provide direct services, are there some very specific ways that you work with military victims that you may not do with other victims as you do your safety planning?

For example, I was informed that you are concerned about the access to firearms more with the military people that you work with. Can you just talk a little bit about what kind of unique circumstances that they need to provide a different kind of services in the military.

Ms. KREIDMAN. I think that is a trick question, too.

Senator HIRONO. It is not meant to be.

Ms. KREIDMAN. There are factors that are true for all survivors. There are root causes that are—that exist in all battering relationships. The uniqueness of a military family member being victimized by her perpetrator has something to do with her isolation, her lack of familiarity with the community that she is in, the lack of confidence she may have in her husband's command, the ability to know when it is appropriate to ask for what, the level of lethality in the relationship that needs to be assessed, the kind of respon-

sibilities and maybe work schedules of their partner or perpetrator needs to be understood.

We do not start our assessment or our support as if they are very different populations. We start with the assumption that there is some very strong similarities between what is happening for the victim in the civilian community and victim in the military community. And then we distill out the parts of the relationship or the danger or the perpetrator's role in the military to figure out is there something special or different or more intensive that we must do in order to assure her access to the right kind of services and in the right order, and taking things into consideration the lethality that she is facing.

Senator HIRONO. So, as you are doing the safety planning, it sounds as though it is a very individualized process. If you know that you are dealing with someone from the military, though, does that trigger certain kinds of questions that you would ask regarding their particular situation and what concerns they may have about accessing you folks as opposed to the military services?

Ms. KREIDMAN. Yes. It is also evident to us, because it has been disclosed over and over again, that they come to us because they do not find the military resources either safe or have the confidence in them because of the—earlier, we said that all reports are made to military police. That may or may not be a good thing for a particular—and the level of fear and terror and torment that a victim is experiencing is exacerbated by the lack of familiarity with the community they are in, the installation they are on. And—

Senator HIRONO. So, the military is concerned about how to deal with it, and one of the responses has been to allow for restrictive reporting. This could be an area, though, from a civilian provider, community standpoint that maybe better, strong communication as to what is causing the military families to not go to the military, maybe there are other approaches that could be implemented by the military to address the situation.

A lot of my questions have to do with trying to understand what is out there and what does the military person who, as you say, is away from familiar surroundings, and how do they—how do you think they get the information as to what is available for them if they are the victim of domestic violence? And I am talking about the majority of the cases probably do not have police involvement or not.

I do not know what percentage of the cases H.P.D., for example, on Oahu are involved or what percentage of the domestic violence situations are people who do not want to involve the police but who seek help.

Ms. KREIDMAN. Well, just to give you an example, we have a program on site at court. Every person who is petitioning Family Court for a restraining order has the opportunity to have a conversation with a staff member from the Domestic Violence Action Center. The military families use our Family Court system in the same way that the civilian community does. That is one place where we would meet people who work with Domestic Violence Action Center so they could be referred at that point to additional services in the civilian community.

If there are 54 percent of military families living off post, any encounter with law enforcement would be our civilian police. And they are certainly familiar with our domestic violence programs and would make referrals to our domestic violence programs.

I am not as well acquainted with how the—how the communication goes or the collaboration occurs between the Honolulu Police Department and the military base, although I know that there is improved communication among them.

Senator HIRONO. I am told that if H.P.D. is involved and if there is an arrest, then that information goes to the command. My time is up.

Now, Congresswoman Hanabusa.

Representative HANABUSA. Thank you, Senator. Nanci, let us—first of all, I just want to say it is typical of you to just cut to the chase; that if we do more military, it is going to take away from civilian. And that really is—that really is a concern. I mean, I can see that.

But, can you give me an idea of how much—as you are gathering data, how much of the numbers that you would service or potentially could be servicing could have the military relationship. Do you have any idea of what that might be as you are now being more sensitive in gathering this particular piece of data?

Ms. KREIDMAN. I am not sure I understand your question. I am thinking that if we are serving 15 percent of our people at any given time, our military family members—

Representative HANABUSA. Right.

Ms. KREIDMAN [continuing]. If we had funds, we could increase our resources so that we could also be serving 15 percent of the civilian community whose cases we cannot open or accept.

Representative HANABUSA. That is exactly what I was thinking about. Because what you were saying was you know, if you handle the military, which is not something I am objecting to, but it also means you cannot handle this civilian population. There is no compensation is what I heard. So, it is about 15 percent or something like that.

I guess I am trying to figure out, the resources are limited all the way around, but it seems like if it is a service that is being provided, that it is a service that should be compensated somehow, because you get it back. I mean—

Ms. KREIDMAN. I am not sure even if the military branches have specialized legal services for those victims of domestic violence in the same way that we do.

Representative HANABUSA. Right.

Now, the other thing that I was reading in your testimony that caught my eye was when you said from 2009 to 2014, 37.2 of all divorce cases sampled in the State Judiciary, at least one member was military. And I just want to be clear, when you define military, was the definition of the military used active duty versus Guard and Reserve. Do you see the difference that I am trying to draw?

Ms. KREIDMAN. I think it is both.

Representative HANABUSA. It is both.

Ms. KREIDMAN. I think it is both. That came out of a report issued by—

Representative HANABUSA. Right, I saw it here.

Ms. KREIDMAN [continuing]. Family Court. Yes.

Representative HANABUSA. So, do you know or are you familiar enough with the report to know, though it may be, you know, no-fault divorce, whether how many of them may have been related to issues of domestic violence. Do you have any idea. If you do—

Ms. KREIDMAN. I do not know.

Representative HANABUSA. I am going to move now to Marci. And, Marci, I want to thank you for your testimony because you are very detailed in the military impact.

The one thing that I was wondering about, because it seemed like given the nature of the military families, especially those active duty in a new place, you know, because they serve two to three years max and are moving on, that you did mention that there is just one shelter available, but there is no one that staff that is shelter. Right?

And yet, we do know, and then you also said that the FVPSA program is the only one that funds shelters. Yet, we all know that VAWA funds transitional housing. So, is transitional housing once the person decides to move completely out versus a sheltered situation?

Ms. LOPES. It could be either one. They could go from an emergency shelter to transitional; or if they are working with an advocate that is unable to refer them directly to the transitional housing program, that can happen. And sometimes DVAC or Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center, they have advocates working on legal issues with them and they are able to get them into transition.

Representative HANABUSA. Because it would seem that for a military person who is being abused and needs shelter, that they need to be out of that situation. But, as was testified, they find themselves returning because there is no alternative, there is no family structure here. For most cases, they are isolated. And, where do they turn to? So, it is almost like forcing them back into the situation. Would that be a correct assessment?

Ms. LOPES. Yes, ma'am.

Representative HANABUSA. Another thing you said is that they do not trust the chain of command; that the chain of command—it is almost like an assumption that the chain of command will protect whoever is in the service, and they do not feel that they will be in any way protected from that. Is that the sense that you are getting from the military?

Ms. LOPES. The majority of the victims, yes.

Representative HANABUSA. So, this is not a trick question. In a situation like this where we do, and you went to great detail to show your understanding of being a member of a military family, plus a spouse of somebody who has very strong military ties, now what do you do then? I mean, how do you address something as fundamental as where do they turn?

Ms. LOPES. I think we have a unique situation here in Hawaii because we are so isolated. The coalition operates a program called Flight To Freedom. And if we do have victims that need to leave the island because they are in imminent danger, we use our funds to help them, fly them to their family and their support system.

Representative HANABUSA. So, it is putting them back into their 'ohana, in other words?

Ms. LOPES. Yes.

Representative HANABUSA. And is that the most effective way that you have found, in the experiences that you have for those, that clearly this would probably be a category that does not qualify, restricted report would probably be unrestricted. But, is this the best solution for them?

Ms. LOPES. It depends on their safety; if they are really terrified and they feel that their life's in danger, they want out of here as quickly as possible.

But, I also have to note that the past two to three years, we have seen many women meet servicemembers online. And they are flying over here to Hawaii, depleting all of their savings, and finding out that this person is an abuser. And now they are stranded here in Hawaii and they are accessing our shelters, and we are trying to get them back. That is also a challenge that we are having right now.

Representative HANABUSA. Can you give us an idea of how many of these Flights To Freedom in a particular year, or however you keep your data, and where do you find the money?

Ms. LOPES. We solicit foundations, private grants. And after speaking with Cody, we learned the value that we should be tracking how many military servicemembers we are providing this to. But, it is a very special fund that we use.

And after we purchase the tickets, we try and destroy any evidence that we ever made this purchase. And so we have the total numbers of tickets that we purchased, but we do not keep any identifying information. I do not have the numbers in my mind right now, but we can get that to you.

Representative HANABUSA. Okay. So that is the ultimate that they can look to?

Ms. LOPES. Immediately.

Ms. KREIDMAN. That is also negotiation that occurs around early return of dependents that is sometimes employed when a person needs to leave.

Representative HANABUSA. Thank you.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator HIRONO. Okay, back to the Flights To Freedom. So, did you say that you do not have the information as to how much your organizations have spent to return spouses?

Ms. LOPES. We have the total, but we have not been keeping track of which are military dependents. We have not been keeping that data. We recently started tracking that.

Senator HIRONO. And you use your own resources to return abused persons to a much more supportive environment?

Ms. LOPES. Yes.

Senator HIRONO. And, Nanci, you are right that the military does have an early release of dependents which is similar to return the dependents to a much safer situation. So, that has been another one of the military's responses in how to best provide that.

Ms. LOPES. And I believe that is only if they are married dependents.

Senator HIRONO. There may be restrictions, and this could be yet another identifying of how best the civilian and the military community can work together.

I am having difficulty figuring out whether there are overlaps to the services provided by the civilian side and the military side. Do the people come to you. Basically, they just come to you, they are not accessing the military services?

Ms. LOPES. If a victim calls the shelter and is taken into a shelter, if she discloses that she would like the shelter advocates, the local advocates, to work with the family advocacy programs, they will. But, that is completely up to the victim. It is her decision.

Senator HIRONO. So, if the victim chooses to use the FAP program, then you do not provide the services that FAP is providing to that person.

Ms. LOPES. Right.

Ms. KREIDMAN. That is entirely the same for us. Sometimes we work very closely with the Family Advocacy Program. And some of the services that we provide are a little bit different, so we try. It is entirely up to the survivor, where she wants to get help and in what ways. Sometimes there is a good collaboration between the Domestic Violence Action Center and the Family Advocacy Program, sometimes not so for a variety of different reasons. There is not really duplication. Sometimes there is cooperation, and sometimes they come to DVAC and that is all that they—the entirety of their support.

Senator HIRONO. It has been mentioned by all of us many times that the resources are scarce. And while you are great at raising money and advocating for that, let us assume there will be no additional funds. And in fact, I believe that Attorney General in his testimony said the VAWA funding has not increased in five years, even as we have expanded, by the way, the groups and people that VAWA will not protect. So, we have to be very creative here.

What would you say would be the biggest challenge that you would like to have a coordinated community response team address with regard to your ability, your group's ability, to help servicemembers of families?

Ms. KREIDMAN. I think I need to understand what we mean when we use the phrase coordinated community response. Who comes to the table, what is the work we are doing together. What are the expectations that everybody brings when they come to the table. What can we agree on. What is the work that needs to be forged so that we are not duplicating services and we are cooperating?

I do not really know exactly what we mean by a coordinated community response between civilian and the military communities. Maybe that is a first step.

Senator HIRONO. Yes.

Ms. KREIDMAN. Again, since we have got five different branches of the military and each one of them is their own little domain, that in and of itself is a kind of a challenge. The Army may want to approach it one way, the Marines may want to approach it in a different way, the Air Force may want to approach it in a different way.

So, is the coordination among the branches and the civilian community or is the coordination between a branch and a civilian community. I am not entirely certain.

Senator HIRONO. I would say that this is why going forward, it does behoove us to at least use the same terminology and come to a common understanding. Would you want to add anything to what Miss Kreidman has said?

Ms. LOPES. I believe that the military has lots of training resources that we could better utilize.

Senator HIRONO. Training resources?

Ms. LOPES. They bring excellent trainers over. But, we have not been able to coordinate. I think it is a goal. And Cindy recently joined our fatality review team, and she has been able to share now some of the training resources that we have. I think that is an easy way that we can start coordinating.

Senator HIRONO. So, as you sit there, Nanci, this is—or we are going to be ending this hearing earlier, and which is good, yes, and—good.

As you are thinking about there are some ways that we can move things along, feel free. I will turn to Congresswoman Hanabusa for additional questions.

Representative HANABUSA. Thank you. I just—I am kind of stuck. The reason I am stuck is because I am trying to understand this from the perspective of the victim or the person who is seeking help. And that person who seeks help, Nanci, you said DVAC may be the only—

Ms. KREIDMAN. Right.

Representative HANABUSA [continuing]. Agency that they choose to go with. And it seems like at some point that if you are coordinating, that it would—and if we are, quote, getting compensated for expenses, which is a logical thing to happen, but then the question becomes what about the person who is seeking the help? If that person does not want anything—any knowledge of this to go back to the military, for whatever that reasons may be, and wants to just seek help from DVAC or from one of your groups, how do we do that? Because it seems like in the process, we are losing sight of the person who is seeking the help.

Ms. LOPES. We would never disclose any military connections or information if she did not want us to. It would only be if she preferred that we contact them. She can completely come and access all of our member programs with complete confidentiality.

Representative HANABUSA. No, I agree. But, the reality of how do you then do the funding, right. How do you get compensated for that. As Nanci put it so aptly, as she does, in the beginning, taking money away as a community, not that the community does not want to, but you are limited; everybody is limited in the amount of resources. And it would seem that this is something that you are doing a service to the military as well.

But, you know, that is the difficulty that I am having. And I am not sure that the military would be willing to just pick a number. We have three this month, take our word for it, we will sign an affidavit that we have three this month.

Do you understand what I am getting at. I am just trying figure out how does the person fit into what we are talking about?

Ms. KREIDMAN. A person might have sought assistance from the military several times and did not get the outcome that was supportive to her, at which point she may seek help someplace else.

Sometimes that is how we get our military family member survivor clients.

I do not know. I think we have to figure that out. Through the coordination, and through the cooperation, and through the increased and improved communication, we might figure out how to report. We report to other funding sources lots of details without disclosing who the clients are that we are serving.

Representative HANABUSA. Because I think for a lot, if a client is seeking help from you and wants that level of confidentiality, it probably has to do with the spouse, and not wanting that spouse to be affected in any way, you know, that which may or may not be—it is probably not good for the military not to know. You know, they should know if they have somebody who is abusing or something. And as a result of that, they should know. But, yet, it is this tension.

I do not know what the answer is. I threw it out. Thank you.

Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator HIRONO. So, as with sexual assault, we want to encourage reporting in the civilian community as well as in the military community. And I think it is also important to keep in mind that the military, they are very much a part of our community, and they should be able to access services wherever they feel comfortable. When we get down to some of the nitty-gritty of how the resources can come together to do as best as we can, then that is another matter for a coordinated response.

It is very clear that this is a very complicated situation. It is very complicated, with no easy solutions. And so as we go forward, I do ask our military colleagues who are here and our civilian community for cooperation as we go forward, because, you know, as I mentioned in my opening statement, I do anticipate moving forward with a collaboration model that is more than you all should be talking together more.

All right. I would like to see a model that can be implemented. And we are certainly—I certainly will be interested to know if other jurisdictions have models that we can follow. And there must be, because when VAWA was first enacted, it did have the military collaboration component as part of a community response.

It takes willing hearts to go there. And as I close this hearing, I do want to thank all of you for being here. It is a community-wide issue. And we will go forward together with as much frankness as we can so that we can, first of all, understand what we are dealing with, and how we can do a more effective job with the limited resources that we all have.

The minutes or the record of the hearing will remain open for another week so any community persons, any legislators, anyone who wants to submit further testimony or statements to the committee, can do so in one week.

And with that, I thank all of you, and adjourn this hearing.

[Whereupon, at 11:51 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

[Additional material submitted for the record follows.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Witness List

Hearing before the
Senate Committee on the Judiciary

On

“Accessing Support: How the Violence Against Women Act Serves Hawaii Military Families
Experiencing Domestic Violence”

Thursday, October 16, 2014
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 325
415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
10:00 a.m. HST (4:00 p.m. EST)

Panel I

Colonel Derrick Arincorayan
Deputy Chief, Department of Behavioral Health
Schofield Barracks Health Clinic
U.S. Army Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, HI

Cindy Morita
Family Advocacy Program Manager
U.S. Army Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, HI

Dawn Ogden
Counseling and Advocacy Program Supervisor
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam
Pearl Harbor, HI

The Honorable David Louie
Attorney General
State of Hawaii
Honolulu, HI

Panel II

Nanci Kreidman
Chief Executive Officer
Domestic Violence Action Center
Honolulu, HI

Marci Lopes
Executive Director
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Honolulu, HI

PREPARED JOINT STATEMENT OF COLONEL DERRICK ARINCORAYAN
AND CINDY MORITA

RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY

COLONEL DERRICK ARINCORAYAN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
UNITED STATES ARMY-HAWAII

MS. CINDY LEE MORITA
FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM MANAGER
UNITED STATES ARMY-HAWAII

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

ON ACCESSING SERVICES: HOW THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT
SERVES HAWAII MILITARY FAMILIES EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SECOND SESSION 113TH CONGRESS

OCTOBER 16, 2014

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY
THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Good Morning, my name is Colonel Derrick Arincorayan, Deputy Director of Behavioral Health and I am joined by Ms. Cindy Morita, United States Army – Hawaii Family Advocacy Program (FAP) Manager.

We would like to start off by extending a warm aloha and thank you to Senator Maize Hirono for the invitation to speak at the Senate Judiciary Hearing regarding the Army Family Advocacy Program (FAP).

Please allow us to outline the areas we will cover for this Senate Judiciary Hearing: First, we will share the Army FAP mission and process. Next, we will share with you the FAP clinical response. Finally, we will take the opportunity to share with you some of United States Army – Hawaii's FAP initiatives.

Family Advocacy Program and Its Mission:

FAP is the Department of Defense social services program whose mission is to help address child abuse, child neglect, and domestic abuse affecting our military families. We provide prevention programs to include primary, secondary and tertiary services, strengths-based initiatives and clinical interventions. FAP works with law enforcement to hold offenders accountable and offers assessment, rehabilitation and treatment.

Organizationally, United States Army – Hawaii FAP is comprised of the following programs: FAP Behavioral Health including Assessment, Treatment, and Clinical Intervention at Tripler Army Medical Center; and the Schofield Barracks Health Clinic and Army Community Service (ACS) Prevention, Education and Support Services including New Parent Support Program (NPSP), Victim Advocacy Program (VAP) and Family Advocacy Committee and Fatality Review Board.

FAP has a strong surveillance initiative that includes early intervention by FAP for families reporting verbal disputes to the Military Police. This early intervention for verbal dispute, a threshold lower than the Army criteria for abuse, allows victim advocates to

reach out early to potential victims of domestic violence. The United States Army – Hawaii footprint consists of approximately 15,000 married active duty Soldiers with an average of 46% living on post and 54% living off post. Our community has the distinct advantage of having all the military services and Coast Guard on island with very close collaboration between services.

The majority of funds provided for FAP are used to pay for civilian prevention and clinical positions within the FAP program. The positions include New Parent Support Program (NPSP) Licensed Clinical Social Workers and Nurses that provide home-visitation services, victim advocates, FAP educators/specialists who provide training and education services, and FAP clinicians who are independently licensed installation personnel that provide comprehensive psychosocial assessments, intervention and clinical treatment services for victim(s) and offender(s).

One of the goals of FAP is to ensure that for every incident of domestic violence and child abuse, the victim—be it the military member, his or her family and/or intimate partner or child—receives timely and appropriate care, in accordance with congressional intent, Department of Defense (DoD) regulatory guidance and the State of Hawaii's laws.

Throughout the process, victim advocates assist victims with making a report, safety planning, providing information on legal rights, and through direct support such as attending military/civilian court hearings and/or law enforcement interviews and leading victim/survivor support groups. Victim advocates provide twenty-four hour/seven days-a-week response and safety planning services. Victim advocates are notified of domestic violence incidents by first responders, including military police, hospital personnel, and for off post incidents that involve service members the Hawaii Armed Service Police (HASP). United States Army – Hawaii victim advocates receive ongoing training and have completed the National Office of Victim Advocate (NOVA) certification.

FAP ensures victims have access to military and civilian resources that provide support and safety, including a Military Protective Orders (MPO) and/or civilian restraining orders. United States Army – Hawaii FAP utilizes shelters when needed for safety planning. United States Army – Hawaii FAP holds two memorandums of agreement (MOA) with two United States Army – Hawaii facilities to provide emergency shelter. Additionally FAP has an MOA with the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Military Family Support Center to utilize its safe house. FAP also makes referrals and provides information provided on civilian shelters. A victim witness liaison can provide services through the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) and works with the victim advocate to administer the Transitional Compensation Program, a congressionally-authorized program that provides temporary financial assistance to eligible family members while they reestablish their lives after a Soldier is separated from the military for a dependent-abuse offense. United States Army – Hawaii also has three Special Victim Counsel which are attorneys whose sole purpose is to protect a sexual assault victim's legal rights.

Victims of domestic violence have the option of making a restricted or unrestricted report. A "restricted report" enables the victim of domestic violence to access critical services to include safety planning, counseling, medical care, information about Military Protective Orders (MPO) and information about military and local civilian community resources without necessitating that law enforcement or military command be apprised of the domestic violence incident. The intent is to encourage victims of domestic violence to access services and learn more about options while keeping the report privileged from disclosure to the command or law enforcement agencies. Conversely, an "unrestricted report" is disclosed to law enforcement and the military command, which will allow for thorough criminal and command investigations and additional safety options to include a command response. There are exceptions to the "restricted report" option. For instance, if the victim is facing imminent risk of serious harm, the behavioral health and legal professionals determine whether it is permissible to disclose these privileged communications to law enforcement and the command to ensure the victim's safety.

Family Advocacy Program Clinical Responses:

The reporting process often involves multiple and parallel processes that are triggered after a report of domestic violence has been made. For example, a report can engage FAP, child welfare service, civilian and/or military law enforcement, and command responses. These responses can and often overlap. Commanders are mandated to report all child abuse and domestic abuse per Department of Defense (DoD) and Hawaii Revised Statutes (Hawaii Revised Statute, Chapter 350). The Reporting Point of Contact (RPOC) for all unrestricted reports of domestic violence and child abuse in United States Army – Hawaii is the military police. The military police are required to share the information with FAP (behavioral health) for a coordinated response.

Once FAP Behavioral Health receives a report, they initiate safety planning and conduct an assessment. Every unrestricted report of alleged domestic violence is submitted within thirty days to a Case Review Committee (CRC). The committee meets four times a month at United States Army – Hawaii and is chaired by FAP Behavioral Health. The committee is comprised of a multi-disciplinary team to include representatives from the chaplaincy, law enforcement (both the military police investigator and Criminal Investigation Command (CID)), Army Substance Abuse Program, Medical Command (physician), FAP Manager, Legal, Social Workers, and consultants as needed. The committee determines if an incident meets criteria for domestic violence and develops treatment plans and recommendations for commands to support. FAP behavioral health provides individual, couples and family counseling, domestic violence intervention (for batterers), parenting support groups and healthy relationship support groups.

Counseling and support, offered through multiple agencies, includes services such as behavioral health services and alcohol and drug assessment/treatment which is mandated for Soldiers if the domestic violence incident involves alcohol/drug use."

United States Army – Hawaii initiated a Community Health Promotion Council comprised of multiple organizations that work together to identify and set priorities for the installation community health and well-being and directs the integration and synchronization of installation programs and services.

US Army - Hawaii FAP Program Initiatives:

The FAP program includes commander education programs, troop education programs, education for professionals programs, parent education and support, the New Parent Support Program, safety education programs, spouse and intimate partner abuse prevention programs, and family life education. The purpose is to promote community education and encourage early referral. Training for military and civilian personnel focuses on early recognition of relationship problems and encourages self-referral and reporting of family violence. Specialized training for commanders addresses their intervention responsibilities. Prevention activities include teaching parenting skills, skills to manage stress, and counseling for couples and parents. Public awareness campaigns focus on National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and special initiatives.

United States Army – Hawaii FAP is also committed to developing partnerships with civilian and military services to increase communication and collaboration. FAP maintains both formal and informal partnerships with our internal partners through quarterly committee meetings chaired by our Garrison Commander. The Family Advocacy Committee is made up of a multidisciplinary team that reviews our strategic plan, strategic communications and identifies trends and outcomes.

We also maintain formal relationships with our external community in an effort to help coordinate reporting and synchronized efforts between the Army and other civilian agencies. United States Army – Hawaii has two formal Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with civilian agencies: (1) Joint MOU Child Welfare Service (Signed July

2013)— and (2) Children's Justice Center (Signed June 2014) that outline roles and responsibilities and the procedural guidelines.

We have developed partnerships with the Department of Health Fatality Review Committee, Honolulu Prosecutors Office Family Justice Center Committee, Child Abuse Prevention Planning Council, No More Campaign, Domestic Violence Awareness Planning Committee with state and nonprofit agencies, Institute for Violence and Trauma (IVAT), and the Behavioral Alliance coordinated through Army One Source. We continuously strive to educate community partners on the wide range of our FAP services.

United States Army – Hawaii initiated a strategy to increase military and installation partnerships by creating a quarterly resource network. This network increases understanding of the resources that are available from civilian and military agencies. We work with our civilian partners to share and provide training to the Department of Education, civilian law enforcement and civilian providers. One of the successful outcomes through this partnership included formalizing an agreement to provide restraining order notification between the family courts and United States Army – Hawaii FAP. The notification agreement increased our visibility on restraining orders that impacted potential safety issues and allowed us to reach out to victims in a timely manner. We know the sooner we can intervene the better we can provide safety planning for victims of domestic violence. We believe this collaboration has benefitted our military community and the Hawaii Ohana as a whole.

United States Army – Hawaii FAP, along with our sister service leadership, has prioritized collaboration with each other and with our civilian partners through the Military Family Advocacy Coordinating Council. The Military Family Advocacy Coordinating Council is a council comprised of military and civilian agencies designed to facilitate the opportunity to network and increase communication, share processes, identify challenges and provide information and updates.

We hope we were able to provide you an overview of United States Army – Hawaii FAP program and scope of service. We would like to again thank Senator Hirono for the opportunity to share with you the FAP processes and also to extend our appreciation to Congress for its continued support of the Family Advocacy Program that allows us to work with our military families and meet their needs.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAWN OGDEN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY
THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF

DAWN A OGDEN
MILITARY AND FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

ON ACCESSING SERVICES: HOW THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT SERVES
HAWAII MILITARY FAMILIES EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

OCTOBER 16, 2014

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY
THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The Navy Family Advocacy Program (FAP) mission is prevention, identification, intervention, rehabilitation and accountability. The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) aligns strongly with our mission. The VAWA has:

- Heightened awareness of the impacts of violence against women.
- Contributed to expanded resources we can offer clients (i.e. resources identified through National Domestic Violence Hotline).
- Added a measure of emphasis to our already established FAP.

Here in Hawaii, the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Family Advocacy Program is fully staffed and resourced to meet the needs of our Navy and Air Force members. The program operates within a Coordinated Community Response model (command, legal, law enforcement, medical, FAP, etc) to address all allegations of domestic abuse. We dedicate 22 staff members to this mission:

- **2 Family Advocacy Educators** who provide training to commands, family groups, military and civilian agencies focused on preventing child abuse and domestic abuse and on how the Family Advocacy Program can assist. They participate in the “Hawaii Says No More” community partnership and the Child Abuse Prevention Program Council. Yearly participation in National Awareness month Campaigns for Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Teen Dating Violence both within the military community and in partnership with community agencies. Educators have spoken about healthy relationships and boundaries and internet safety with local schools and teen centers. Provided training to Hawaii Department of Education on the Impact of Deployment on students. Implemented evidence-based programs that focus on prevention of family violence.
- **3 Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVAs)**, who provide direct, individualized support to victims of domestic abuse and intimate partner violence. Duties include informing victims of their reporting options, assisting victims in safety planning, accompanying victims to medical and court appointments, providing information and referrals to military and civilian resources and providing system advocacy to aid victims in navigating multiple systems and helping agencies. DAVAs also educate commands, law enforcement, medical providers and the military community about domestic abuse and resources for victims. DAVAs support the Restricted Reporting process which allows an adult victim of domestic abuse, who is eligible to receive military medical treatment, the option of reporting an incident of domestic abuse to a DoD victim advocate, military health care or mental health provider without initiating the investigative process or notification to the active duty member’s command. The victim is eligible for medical treatment, advocacy and counseling services while exploring options, increasing their trust in the system, and gaining sense of control.

- **12 FAP Clinicians:** Our Clinicians are installation level personnel, holding at least a state license in their field of expertise. They provide non-medical clinical services to domestic abuse victims and military offenders, including their children who are affected by domestic abuse. Clinicians conduct risk-focused intake interviews, comprehensive psycho-social assessments, safety risk assessments and planning; develop treatment plans; provide individual, couples and group counseling; and provide case management and monitoring. Clinicians also maintain treatment records and collaborate and consult with command and civilian agencies and providers as indicated. JBPBH offers a 20-week domestic violence offenders group for men and just initiated a domestic violence offenders group for women.
- **5 New Parent Support Program Home Visitors** include registered nurses, clinical social workers, and para-professional parent educators. Services include screening for risk and protective factors associated with child abuse and neglect, parent education and support targeted to the developmental needs of the infant or young child, promoting nurturing and attachment to support the social emotional development of children, strengthening formal and informal social support, referrals to concrete services and resources during times of need, and building coping skills and strategies to strengthen family resilience.

Highlight of Hawaii Specific FAP Resources

- **Military Family Advocacy Coordinating Council:** Oahu-based Family Advocacy Programs from all branches of service regularly meet along with civilian organizations such as the U.S. Attorney's Office, Children's Justice Center, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Child Welfare Services, Victim/Witness Services, and Honolulu Police Department's Criminal Investigations Division. The mission is to improve communication and collaboration and share resources and training opportunities between service FAPs and relevant community partners. This is one of numerous partnerships with community providers who work with Domestic violence victims.
- **Joint Military Safe House:** Joint Military Safe House (JMSH) was established in partnership with all other Services and the Armed Forces YMCA. The facility provides a short-term, secure (undisclosed) location where victims of domestic abuse and their children can be safe from further abuse while making decisions and plans regarding their future. Armed Forces YMCA dropped out of the partnership in 2006 due to funding cuts. Since then costs have been paid for by Navy, but JMSH access remains open to all branches of the military, including the Coast Guard. Victims must be on active duty, activated reserve or an immediate family member of an active duty member or activated reservist. Service-specific victim advocates maintain daily contact with their JMSH residents to ensure needs are addressed, including crisis intervention, and support and

resource referrals. Victims are provided with a hand held duress alarm that will dispatch to military police in case of emergency. Although not a direct result of VAWA, Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam's commitment to the goals of VAWA is demonstrated by maintaining a safe house option for victim use.

- **New Parent Support Program (NPSP) Initiatives:** Nurturing Father's Group is an evidence-based program that promotes nurturing fathering practices and enhances the growth and well-being of men and children. Co-Parenting program is an evidence-based approach for improving outcomes for parents in their relationship with each other and their children. The training is hosted by JBPHH and includes participation from Army, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and participants of the Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies program. A Resource Fair is held twice a year to provide military families with information about related military and community resources. Department of Health HKISS (Early Intervention Program) and Women-Infant-Children (WIC) routinely participate. NPSP staff participates in Safe Sleep Hawaii Committee to promote education and prevention of SIDS.
- **FAP training and information is provided to the Command triad** within 90 days of reporting to the Command. That group includes the Commanding Officer, the Executive Officer and the Command Master Chief. At the Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, The Air Force Commander and First Sergeant are included. The training focuses on ensuring the safety of victims and offender accountability. Additionally it provides local FAP contact information for reporting allegations of abuse, assisting victims, clinical resources and appropriate support networks on JBPHH to address domestic violence. A key point of the training is to reiterate that Commanders and law enforcement are required to report all known or suspected cases of domestic abuse to FAP. The training is aligned with the intent of the VAWA and serves to strengthen command resolve and highlight options for command intervention.
- **Public Awareness and information campaigns:** Throughout the year, FAP aggressively markets domestic violence prevention messages, using multiple venues to heighten awareness, build advocacy networks and generally inform military and civilian community members about how to identify, prevent and get help for domestic violence. Those efforts incorporate news articles, newsletters, banners, commemorative projects/events that highlight prevention efforts such as Child Abuse Prevention Month and Domestic Violence Prevention month and other methods used to heighten awareness. An important part of marketing is getting out information on military and civilian domestic violence hotlines such as the National Domestic Violence Hotline created under the VAWA.

Thank you for this opportunity to share information about how the VAWA has reinforced the value of the JBPHH family advocacy program's domestic violence prevention and response efforts. It also strengthens the commitment that DoD and DoN have demonstrated to prevent family violence and intervene when necessary to ensure safety, rehabilitation and accountability.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID LOUIE

Written Testimony of Hawaii State Attorney General David Louie

**Before the
Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate**

**Field Hearing on “Accessing Support: How the Violence Against Women Act Serves
Hawaii Military Families Experiencing Domestic Violence”**

October 16, 2014

Thank you to Senator Mazie Hirono and the Judiciary Committee for hosting this field hearing and for the opportunity to testify this morning. I am David Louie, the Attorney General for the State of Hawaii.

The problem of domestic violence continues to be an important issue in Hawaii. In 2013, according to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center’s Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), there were 4,959 “domestic abuse related arrests.”¹ Compared to data from 2009, there has been a 13% increase in the number of overall domestic abuse related arrests in Hawaii. The increase can be attributed to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, more incidents of abuse, victims more likely to report to police, or a change in agency reporting requirements or reporting systems. It is also important to mention that these 4,959 “domestic abuse related arrests” in 2013 capture only a portion of all domestic violence incidents for that year. Domestic abuse incidents can also be classified under a multitude of other offenses ranging from varying degrees of assault to property offenses which are not easily identified in the current crime data.

In addition to arrest data, the Department of the Attorney General (Department) collected data from domestic violence service providers throughout the State to approximate the number of victims served annually. In 2012, based on the responses from eleven non-profit service providers, 8,750 domestic violence victims were served statewide. The total number of victims served has decreased by approximately 16% since 2009 when 10,380 victims were served. The decrease in the number of victims served can be attributed to a variety of reasons such as decreases in funding, changes in the types of services offered or needed at each agency, or other reasons related to individual agencies’ data systems and/or circumstances.

More complete information regarding crime statistics and domestic violence services is included in Exhibit A – State of Hawaii Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant.

The Department is the State Administering Agency responsible for distributing and overseeing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) S.T.O.P. (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Formula grant, also known as the VAWA STOP grant. The VAWA STOP grant, through the U.S. Department of Justice, provides funding to states and territories to encourage the development and improvement of effective law enforcement, prosecution

¹ This figure is the sum of the following arrest charges: 3,177 arrests for HRS § 709-906 (Abuse of Family or Household Member), 576 arrests for HRS § 586-0004 (Violation of Temporary Restraining Orders), and 1,206 arrests for HRS § 586-0011 (Violation of Protection Order).

Written Testimony of Hawaii State Attorney General David Louie
 Before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate
 October 16, 2014
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strategies, victim advocacy, and services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Funding from the VAWA STOP grant has remained relatively stable over the last five years. Hawaii's STOP awards for FY 2010 through FY 2014 were \$1,025,028, \$1,027,563, \$1,036,624, \$1,010,149 and \$1,075,272, respectively. The federal provision mandates the allocation of: 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for non-profit victim services (of which 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), 5% for the state and local courts, and 15% for discretionary purposes.²

The Department annually convenes a group of police, prosecutors, criminal justice agencies and non-profit, non-governmental service provider agencies through the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC) to determine the VAWA funding priorities for the State. The VPC is chaired by the Attorney General and consists of fourteen representatives: three domestic violence and sexual assault victim service programs, including one culturally specific service provider; two state coalitions for domestic violence and sexual assault; two Prosecuting Attorneys; two Police Chiefs; one Family Court Judge; and three Directors from the Department of Health, Department of Human Services, and the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the VPC. The current member list of the VPC is in Appendix A of Exhibit A – State of Hawaii Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant.

The VPC agreed to dedicate the 15% discretionary allocation of the VAWA STOP grant towards victim services, ensuring that 45% of the total award is going to victim services. Each year, approximately \$400,000 of the State's VAWA STOP monies is set aside for services for victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. The VAWA STOP funds are awarded to victim service providers through an open competitive Request for Proposal process subject to state procurement rules. A funding chart that lists the domestic violence victim service providers funded through VAWA STOP grants over the last five years is included as Exhibit B.

The VPC established the following two funding priorities for victim services: 1) to support and develop core services including, but not limited to, advocacy, case management, counseling, crisis response, increased accessibility by special populations or underserved, legal assistance, legal advocacy, shelter, transitional services, prevention, outreach, and education³; and 2) to develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking.

In August 2013, the Department proposed the creation of a VAWA Working Group as a sub-group of the VPC to identify opportunities for statewide coordination to address some of the system challenges related to violence against women. The impetus for the VAWA Working Group came from a meeting between U.S. Senator Brian Schatz, the Attorney General, and concerned advocates regarding the need for better collaboration and cooperation among agencies

² Ten percent is taken from each allocation category for administrative purposes.

³ Prevention, outreach, and education cannot exceed five percent of the total VAWA STOP grant due to VAWA's federal requirements and special conditions.

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addressing violence against women. The VAWA Working Group Committee consisted of representatives from sixteen agencies statewide who met six times over the course of one year to share information and discuss potential areas for cooperation and collaboration. The central question addressed by the group was, "How can we all do better?"

Three statewide priority areas for possible collaboration were identified by the VAWA Working Group. The priority areas were: 1) enhancing training for first responders, 2) improving outreach to underserved populations, and 3) addressing the growing need for services for military victims. The VAWA Working Group agreed that the issue regarding services for military victims was more relevant to Oahu agencies due to the location of the various military installations. The Attorney General and three Oahu Working Group members formed a separate sub-working group to address the priority area related to the need for services for military victims. The sub-working group has met once to begin discussing this issue further and will convene another meeting later this month.

The VAWA State Planning Committee and the VAWA Working Group are just some of the efforts taking place in Hawaii to develop effective coordinated community responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking. In an era of shrinking governmental resources, it is important that criminal justice agencies and victim service providers work together in a collaborative and coordinated manner. Fragmentation, redundancy, and victims "falling through the cracks," can result when people and systems do not coordinate their efforts. The challenge of developing various coordinated community responses depends upon communication and the willingness of different agencies to support joint efforts. The Department has used the VPC and VAWA Working Group to encourage coordinated community responses to combat violence against women and is optimistic that all of Hawaii's agencies will continue to systematically work together to address these issues.

**STATE OF HAWAII
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE
STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANT**

**FY 2015 – 2017
(July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017)**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

MARCH 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence against Women (OVW) provides funding to states and territories through the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants, also known as the VAWA STOP grant, to encourage the development and improvement of effective law enforcement, prosecution strategies, victim advocacy, and services in cases involving violent crimes against women. As the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the VAWA STOP grant, the Department of the Attorney General is responsible for overseeing the STOP funds and developing the State's VAWA Implementation Plan. The STOP FY 2015-2017 Implementation Plan is the Department's strategic plan for the distribution and use of the STOP grant for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017.

The Department, in consultation with the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC), an equitable representation of criminal justice agencies and non-profit, non-governmental victim service agencies, sets forth the funding priorities of the State. For victim service agencies, the priority areas include supporting and developing core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking. They include but are not limited to: advocacy; case management; counseling; crisis response; increased accessibility by special populations or underserved, including disabled, immigrant, and victims with substance abuse or mental health issues; legal assistance; legal advocacy; shelter; transitional services; and prevention, outreach and/or education. Another priority area for victim service agencies is developing an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking. For criminal justice agencies, the priority areas include: developing an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking; improving system response to stalking; promoting offender accountability; developing and sustaining training in areas on violence against women; standardizing and enhancing data collection; developing and sharing departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable; involving and integrating probation services into STOP-funded activities; improving system response (court security and interpreter services for victims); improving enforcement of protection orders; supporting underserved/marginalized communities; and conducting domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education, and/or outreach activities.

Funding for the STOP program has remained stable over the past three years. Hawaii's STOP awards for FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 were \$1,025,028, \$1,027,563, and \$1,036,624, respectively. The slight increase over the years is relative to the increase in the State's population. The federal provision sets aside the allocation of: 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for non-profit victim services (of which 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), and 5% for the state and local courts. The remaining 15% is discretionary which the State has decided to allocate towards victim service providers.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was passed in 1994 by the U.S. Congress and was reauthorized in 2000, 2005, and 2013 to address violent crimes against women, specifically domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The U.S. Department of Justice through the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) oversees the administration of grant programs established under VAWA and subsequent legislation. The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants to States, also known as the VAWA STOP grant, encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and improvement of advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women. With the VAWA Reauthorization of 2013, states and territories are required to submit a new three-year Implementation Plan for their jurisdiction outlining how STOP grant funds will be leveraged to improve or enhance responses to violent crimes against women.

In Hawaii, the Department of the Attorney General has been designated as the administering agency for the VAWA STOP grant. This document serves as Hawaii's Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017. The Department works closely with the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC) to establish priorities for the State's STOP grant funds and oversees the development and implementation of the State Plan.

The VPC is composed of an equitable representation of criminal justice agencies and non-profit, non-governmental victim services agencies who work collaboratively on a statewide level to improve the response to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The VPC was established in 1995 and continues today in its commitment as the planning body responsible for the development of the Implementation Plan for the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program.

The State Attorney General chairs the VPC, which includes 14 representatives: three (3) domestic violence and sexual assault victim service programs, including one culturally specific service provider; two (2) state coalitions for domestic violence and sexual assault; two (2) Prosecuting Attorneys; two (2) Police Chiefs; one (1) Family Court Judge; and three (3) Directors from Department of Health, Department of Human Services, and the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the VPC. (See Appendix A for the VPC membership roster.) The committee also invites two (2) additional Prosecuting Attorneys and two (2) additional Police Chiefs to be non-voting participants at the meetings.

The VPC met on March 7, 2014 to review, discuss, and approve the Implementation Plan for FY 2015-2017. Several meetings and correspondences with VPC members occurred prior to the final VPC meeting approving the State Plan. The planning process will be discussed further in the next section.

The Implementation Plan sets forth the funding priorities of the VPC, a list of projects funded, and concurrent efforts within the State related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The overall goal of the Plan is to strengthen

the State's ability to respond to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by improving the criminal justice system, developing and providing better access to victim services, and increasing offender accountability. The Plan includes information and data on crime incidents, a summary of identified victim needs and service gaps, a description of the State's population and demographics, geographical information, and other relevant data.

The Implementation Plan is organized as follows:

Description of the Planning Process for the Implementation Plan conducted by the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), which included surveying criminal justice agencies, victim service providers, state coalitions, and other state agencies regarding the accomplishments, challenges, and needs of the various systems of response to violence against women in the State; gathering pertinent data and information from criminal justice agencies and victim service providers; and working closely with the VAWA Planning Committee and VAWA Working Group in setting priorities and suggesting ways to strengthen collaboration with all stakeholders.

Needs and Context includes a description of Hawaii's geographic and population demographics, crime statistics, and data on the victimization of violence against women.

Plan Priorities and Approaches describes the identified goals for the Implementation Plan, priority areas to be funded, the strategy for distribution of the funds, and the strategy for addressing the needs of underserved victims.

Evaluation of Programs describes the Project Effectiveness Model, a model from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance that provides a guide for developing, managing, and assessing projects.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for the State Implementation Plan began in August 2013. Surveys developed by the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) of the Department of the Attorney General were sent to all of the members of the VAWA Planning Committee (VPC) which included two county Police Chiefs, two county Prosecutors, the senior judge of Family Court in the First Circuit Court, directors of the State's Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and State Commission on the Status of Women, both state coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault, and three victim service providers, one of which provides culturally specific services. In addition, two non-voting Police Chiefs and two non-voting Prosecutors also participated in the survey. The survey consisted of three open-ended questions. Agencies were asked to list their accomplishments, challenges, and the potential areas for statewide collaboration related to addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. All 17 agencies who were sent surveys responded. Survey results were summarized and discussed by the VAWA Planning Committee on August 27, 2013. The discussion by the VPC centered on some of the challenges the agencies face in responding effectively to violence against women such as inconsistent funding, a reduction in resources for outreach and prevention education, and reaching the State's diverse underserved populations. The VPC also discussed potential areas for system collaboration and improvement, such as streamlining funding and resources or strengthening coordinated community responses to domestic violence. Copies of the survey questions and responses are included in Appendix B.

In addition, at the August 2013 meeting, the VPC agreed to form a VAWA Working Group (VWG). The VWG was tasked to discuss specific areas for collaboration and to identify opportunities for statewide coordination to address some of the system challenges related to violence against women. Fifteen agencies were represented on the VWG which was chaired by the Attorney General. The VWG met in October and November 2013. The group agreed on two priority areas to address in order to improve the system response to violence against women. The two areas are addressing the need for outreach to underserved populations and addressing the need to strengthen training for first responders. Subsequent VWG meetings will focus on these two priority areas.

The VPC reconvened on December 10, 2013 to discuss the funding priorities and grant making strategies for the Implementation Plan. An update on the progress of the VAWA Working Group was also included on the agenda. The VPC reviewed previous funding priorities for the STOP Formula monies from the 2012-2014 VAWA Implementation Plan and agreed upon funding priorities for this current Implementation Plan. There was also discussion regarding grant making strategies that have been incorporated in this current plan related to changing the length of STOP grants for victim services and prioritizing funding for victim services for rural and underserved populations.

CPJAD staff collected statewide data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) regarding domestic violence and sexual assault related crimes. Victim service data from various community based agencies in all four counties was collected to provide a snapshot of the number of victims served and types of services being provided.

Data from each county prosecutor's office regarding case outcomes was collected. CPJAD also collected funding information from other governmental agencies throughout the State to provide a summary of the state and federal funds being spent on domestic violence and sexual assault related services. All of this data are included in this document and was shared with the VPC members prior to the approval of the Implementation Plan.

Information regarding the State's Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) plan is provided to understand how resources for shelters are distributed. Seventy percent of FVPSA monies are allocated to Shelter Services and 20% are allocated to Teen Dating Violence Education and Prevention services. The Department of Human Services, which administers FVPSA monies, is a member of the VPC. CPJAD is also actively involved in the State's Department of Health, Rape Prevention Education's Community Action Seminars (CAS) which develops prevention strategies for various demographic populations throughout the State. The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding is administered by CPJAD. Funds are awarded to each county prosecutor's Victim Witness program who subgrants a portion of the VOCA funds to agencies that assist domestic violence and sexual assault victims. Funds from FVPSA, Rape Prevention Education, and VOCA did not impact how STOP funds will be distributed. However, STOP funds enhance what is provided statewide and contributes to services provided to victims of crimes against women.

On March 7, 2014, the VPC met to finalize and approve the Implementation Plan. Documentation from each member of the VPC regarding their participation in the planning committee has been attached to the State's 2014 VAWA federal application.

III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

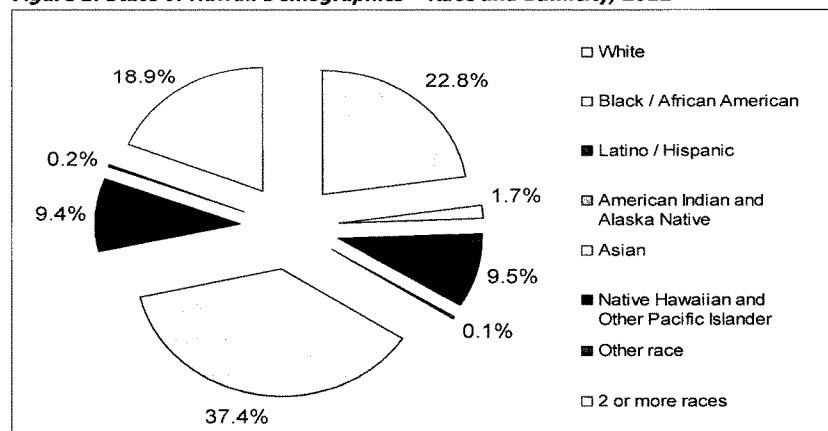
A. Demographic Characteristics

The primary sources of information for this section are: (1) the 2010 U.S. Census specifically the Decennial Census (Census), which is completed every ten years, in years ending in zero, to count the population and housing units for the entire United States and (2) the one-year 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), which is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with a fresh look at how states and their respective counties are changing. The ACS provides population, demographic, and housing unit estimates.

According to the 2012 ACS, Hawaii's total resident population reached 1,392,313 (49.6% female and 50.4% male), reflecting a 2.4% population growth from 2010. The State geographically is separated into eight major islands which are incorporated into four counties. The island of Oahu (Honolulu County) was the most populous island with 976,372 residents, followed by the island of Hawaii with 189,191 residents. Maui County, which includes the islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai, had 158,266 residents. The island of Kauai had 68,434 residents.

In the 2012 ACS, the statewide median age was 38.3 years. Twenty-two percent of the population was under 18 years old and 15% was 65 years and older. The percentage of households with one or more people 65 years and over was 31.1% which is ranked second highest in the nation. Regarding racial and ethnic groups (refer to Figure 1 below), 90.5% of the population reported as non-Hispanic and 9.5% of the population reported as Hispanic or Latino. For people reporting as one race alone, 22.8% was White; 1.7% was Black or African American; 0.1% was American Indian and Alaska Native; 37.4% was Asian; 9.4% was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and 0.2% was some other race. Approximately 19% reported two or more races.

Figure 1: State of Hawaii Demographics – Race and Ethnicity, 2012



Source: 2012 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates

Underserved Populations

The VAWA Reauthorization of 2013 defines underserved populations as “populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age); and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as appropriate.” Both the VAWA Planning Committee and VAWA Working Group have discussed vulnerable populations who fit the VAWA definition of underserved.

In comparison with the rest of the nation, Hawaii has the largest Asian population, largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population, and largest mixed race population within its State. Using 2012 ACS data, the most recent population breakdown by Asian ethnic group, Filipinos (15%) and Japanese (13.6%) were identified as the two largest Asian populations in Hawaii followed by Chinese (3.5%). Regarding Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, Native Hawaiians were identified as 6.5% of the population, followed by Samoans (1.1%). Among the mixed race population of two or more races, the combination of races includes Asian descent approximately 78%, White descent 74%, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander descent 67% of the time.

In 2012 ACS, Hawaii has a foreign-born population of 251,866 which is approximately 18% of the total resident population. Seventy-seven percent of the foreign-born population originates from Asia. Approximately 10% of the foreign-born population originates from Oceania and 4.8% originates from Latin America. Based on a 2011 Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism report entitled, “The Non-English Population in Hawaii,” the top languages spoken at home in Hawaii consisted of Tagalog (17.7%), Japanese (16.7%), Ilocano (15%), Chinese (9.5%), and Spanish (8.4%).

In 2012, the median household size was 3.1 household members. The median household income was \$66,259. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the 2012 poverty level for a household of three in Hawaii was \$21,960. During 2012, over 10% of the State’s households were below the poverty level. Approximately 11.3% of all households received food stamps or SNAP benefits, and 3.4% received some form of public assistance income. The poverty rate was the lowest in Honolulu County and Maui County where 10.3% of the county’s residents were under the poverty level in 2012, while Hawaii County had the highest poverty rate at 19.2%. Kauai County had a poverty rate of 11.0%.

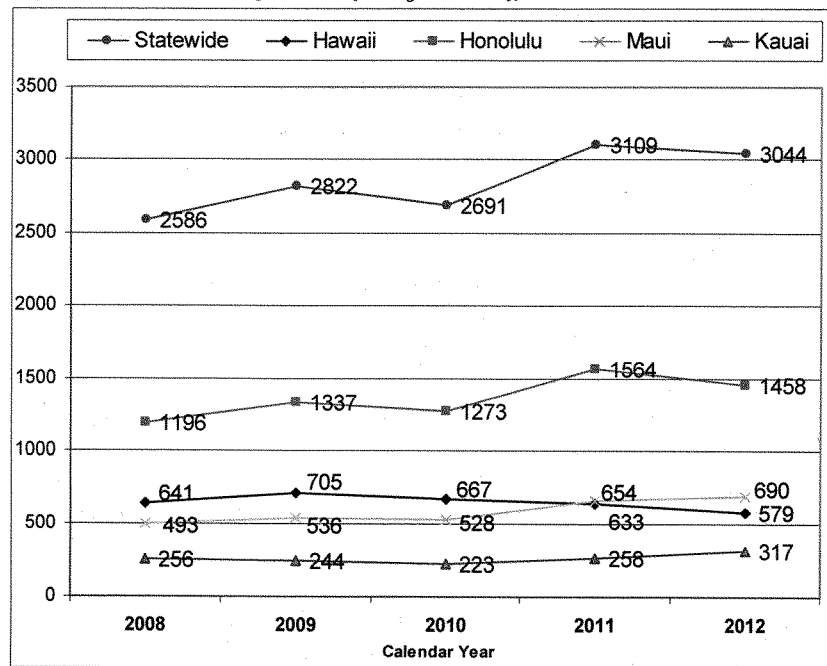
As previously mentioned, Hawaii has a diverse racial and ethnic population, a large number of residents in rural and geographically isolated areas throughout the State, and many immigrants and/or migrants with limited English proficiency. The Department will continue to work with the VPC on identifying the State’s most underserved populations as it relates to accessing services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

B. Crime Statistics and Victim Services

1. Domestic Violence

The four county police departments (Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai) have mandatory arrest policies for the Abuse of Family or Household Members statute (ABFHM) HRS § 709-906, which is a misdemeanor offense for the first conviction. It is a Class C felony for any subsequent offenses of abuse of a family member that occurs within two years after a second misdemeanor conviction of this offense. The law enforcement standard for mandatory arrest for abuse of household members is “visible injury or complaint of pain.” Figure 2 below shows the total arrests statewide and by county for Abuse of Family or Household Members based on the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center’s (HCJDC) statewide criminal history record information system (*CJIS-Hawaii*). All arrests are entered by each county into CJIS-Hawaii. Between 2008 and 2012, there has been an 18% increase statewide in ABFHM arrests with the highest increase in Maui County (40%). Increases in arrests can be due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, more incidents of abuse, victims more likely to report to the police, or a change in reporting requirements or reporting systems.

Figure 2: Abuse of Family Arrests (HRS § 709-906), CY 2008 - 2012

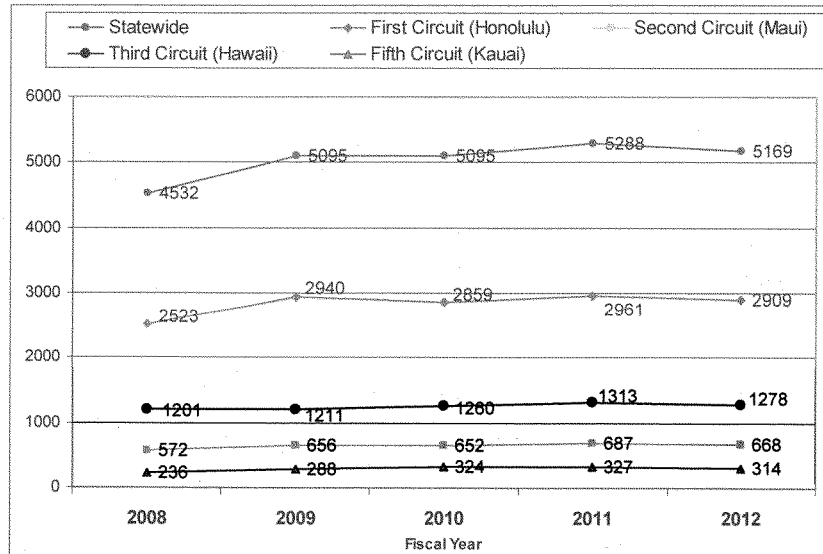


Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center – CJIS-Hawaii data

Domestic violence incidents can also be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from a felony arrest for assault to a misdemeanor arrest for harassment, or a property offense (e.g. criminal property damage). The Abuse of Family arrest numbers are only a portion of the total domestic violence incidents that occur in Hawaii. Each county records their domestic violence data differently. In Honolulu, all incidents and arrests related to domestic violence are tracked by the police department regardless of the arrest charge. For every arrest, officers are asked to identify if the case involved domestic violence. When analyzing the Honolulu Police Department data, it was clear that approximately twice as many domestic violence arrests are classified under an arresting charge other than Abuse of Family or Household Members. This data was not available for the other county police departments. Also missing from this data are the un-reported incidents of domestic abuse. Non-reporting of domestic violence incidents to law enforcement can be due to a variety of reasons, such as fear of re-victimization, cultural inhibitions, and frustration with the criminal justice response.

The Family Court in each of the four Circuit Courts issues temporary restraining orders and protection orders in domestic violence cases involving family or household members. Statewide, protection order filings have increased by 14% with the largest percentage increases in the Fifth Circuit (33%), Second Circuit (16%), and First Circuit (15%).

Figure 3: Protection Order Filings, by Circuit, FY 2008 - 2012

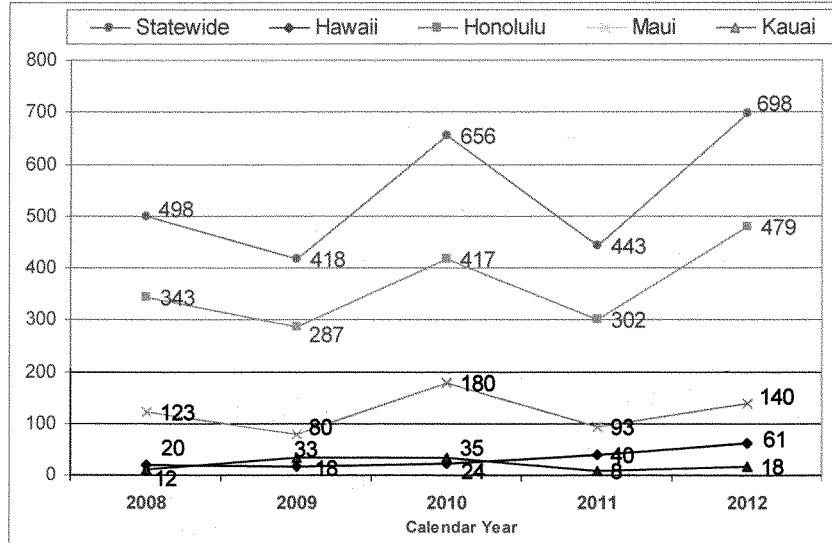


Source: Judiciary, Annual Reports

Arrests for violations of Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO) have increased statewide by 40% between 2008 and 2012. The largest increases occurred in the counties of Hawaii and Honolulu with 200% and 40% increases respectively. Figure 4 has the

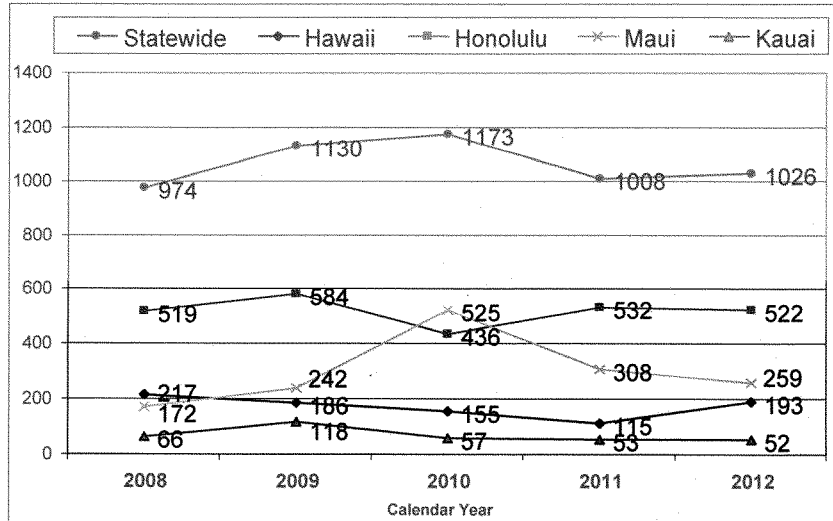
complete county breakdown. Arrests for violations of Protection Orders have increased statewide by approximately 5% between 2008 and 2012. Maui County, however, saw a 50% increase in arrests for violations of Protection Orders during the same time period.

Figure 4: Violation of TRO Arrests (HRS §586-0004), CY 2008 - 2012



Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center – CJIS-Hawaii data

Figure 5: Violation of Order of Protection Arrests (HRS §586-0004), CY 2008 - 2012



Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center – CJIS-Hawaii data

All of the prosecutors' offices primarily use a vertical prosecution model for domestic violence cases. Deputy prosecutors also handle felony offenses that have a domestic violence connection. Table 1 lists the county prosecutors' cases received for Abuse of Family or Household Members and their outcomes. The case numbers do not equal to the total number of the different disposition categories because of carryover cases.

Table 1: Abuse of Family Prosecution under HRS § 709-906, CY 2008 - 2012

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Honolulu					
-Cases Received	1620	1678	1593	1824	1750
-Declined Prosecution	12	14	15	16	12
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	420	464	420	442	463
-Found Guilty as Charged	9	16	18	25	14
-Acquitted	31	39	26	70	57
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	175	258	178	448	378
Hawaii					
-Cases Received	758	797	937	925	808
-Declined Prosecution	92	105	180	279	294
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	498	493	232	311	281
-Found Guilty as Charged	9	8	1	8	13
-Acquitted	17	12	6	20	13
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	142	179	123	231	226
Maui					
-Cases Received	432	342	245	267	250
-Declined Prosecution	202	143	12	23	10
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	107	129	142	143	140
-Found Guilty as Charged	6	5	10	11	4
-Acquitted	9	8	7	3	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	29	27	23	30	29
Kauai					
-Cases Received	257	357	405	341	409
-Declined Prosecution	36	104	123	48	81
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	58	105	119	118	141
-Found Guilty as Charged	7	8	5	2	1
-Acquitted	10	5	2	1	2
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	8	29	22	14	32

Source: County Prosecutor Offices

Table 2 details each county prosecutors' data regarding prosecution of HRS § 586-0011, Violation of Protection Orders. The case numbers do not equal to the total number of the different disposition categories because of carryover cases. Kauai County Prosecutor's office did not have data available for 2008 and 2009.

Table 2: Violation of Protection Order Prosecution under HRS § 586-0011, CY 2008 - 2012

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Honolulu					
-Cases Received	417	359	261	287	319
-Declined Prosecution	1	1	0	0	3
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	197	177	138	118	122
-Found Guilty as Charged	3	4	3	6	8
-Acquitted	6	4	6	16	10
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	58	38	32	52	44
Hawaii					
-Cases Received	402	386	343	328	512
-Declined Prosecution	130	163	132	174	262
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	102	101	76	62	96
-Found Guilty as Charged	1	5	1	2	5
-Acquitted	2	5	12	5	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	135	100	114	59	94
Maui					
-Cases Received	31	41	28	19	14
-Declined Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	25	29	20	14	13
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	2	1	0	0
-Acquitted	2	0	0	0	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	4	10	7	4	3
Kauai					
-Cases Received	no data	no data	202	103	44
-Declined Prosecution	no data	no data	10	14	7
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	no data	no data	22	23	15
-Found Guilty as Charged	no data	no data	2	0	0
-Acquitted	no data	no data	0	1	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	no data	no data	0	3	2

Source: County Prosecutor Offices

Domestic abuse murders include not only intimate partners and former partners, but also non-intimate familial relationships (such as siblings, parents, and children) and non-related individuals residing in the same domicile (e.g., roommates, tenants, and children of partner.) The average annual rate of domestic abuse murders over the five-year period of 2008 to 2012 is 9.2 and for domestic abuse murders related to intimate partners, the average annual rate is 5.4. Refer to Table 3.

Table 3: Murders Involving Domestic Abuse between Family and Household Members under HRS § 586-1, CY 2008-2012

Victim-Offender Relationship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Avg.
Intimate Partners (incl. former partners)	7	7	8	2	3	27	5.4
Non-Intimate Familial Relationships	4	3	4	5	0	16	3.2
Non-Intimate/Non-Familial Cohabitants	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.6
Total	12	11	13	7	3	46	9.2
<i>Percent of Murders Involving Domestic Abuse</i>	46.2%	47.8%	52.0%	33.3%	14.3%	--	38.7%
<i>Rate per 100,000 resident population</i>	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	--	0.7

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

There are several agencies throughout the State providing services to victims of domestic violence. Data was collected from eleven non-profit agencies (five on Oahu, one on Hawaii, two on Maui, one on Molokai, and two on Kauai) providing domestic violence related services. In the Table 4, agencies provided total unduplicated clients served. One client could be provided multiple services throughout the year but for the purposes of this report, agencies were asked to count each victim/survivor only once within each type of service. Between 2008 and 2012, the number of victims/survivors served increased statewide by 12%. There was a greater increase in 2009 and 2010 when the total numbers served reached 8,753 but the numbers of victim/survivors served decreased in 2011 and remained steady in 2012. The number of hotline calls received has decreased by 12% between 2008 and 2012. Counseling services and victim advocacy services both saw increases between 2008 and 2009 and have remained relatively static since then. Crisis intervention services have declined by 33% between 2008 and 2012. The fluctuation in the number of victims/survivors served and the types of services they are receiving can be due to a variety of reasons such as changes in funding, types of services offered at each agency, types of services needed by clients, or other reasons related individual agencies' data systems and/or circumstances. There was one agency that was unable to provide data for 2008 which may slightly skew the annual numbers for that year.

Table 4: Statewide Domestic Violence-related Victim Services, CY 2008-2012

Type of Domestic Violence related services	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Violence Victims / Survivors served	8,230	10,380	10,499	8,930	8,750

Hotline Calls	19,729	18,900	18,709	17,316	16,619
Legal Advocacy/Court Accompaniments	1,621	3,256	3,328	2,657	2,683
Legal Assistance/Representation	955	1,215	1,384	1,370	1,154
Counseling Services/Support group	2,302	2,639	2,161	1,927	1,804
Victims / Survivors provided Advocacy	1,561	2,547	2,741	2,389	2,031
Crisis Intervention Services	7,356	6,175	5,766	5,083	4,791
DV Outreach / Education	5,330	11,596	9,446	8,159	7,069
Batterers' Intervention Clients	567	891	1,176	1,285	971
Other Services	391	1,657	1,788	1,460	1,614

Source: Catholic Charities - Oahu, Child and Family Service - Hawaii and Oahu, Domestic Violence Action Center, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Molokai Community Service Council, Parents and Children Together - Kauai, Maui, and Oahu, Women Helping Women - Maui, YWCA of Kauai

There are nine shelter facilities statewide (three on Oahu, two on Hawaii, one on each of the islands of Molokai, Kauai, and Maui), and one for military victims and dependents only. The Department of Human Services contracts with seven non-profit entities to operate and provide emergency shelter and support services. Six of the seven agencies operating the shelters statewide provided data regarding the number of individuals served. The numbers below are not inclusive of all shelters within the State due to data collection issues. Table 5 shows significant increases in usage of shelters by victims and their family members.

Table 5: Shelter for Domestic Violence Victims, CY 2008 - 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Victims/Survivors provided Shelter (unduplicated)	632	671	727	740	769
Family Members of Victims / Survivors provided Shelter	465	569	673	637	648
Number of Bed Nights	26,378	32,407	36,688	42,686	42,579

Source: Child and Family Service - Hawaii and Oahu, Molokai Community Service Council, Parents and Children Together, Women Helping Women - Maui, YWCA of Kauai

2. Sexual Assault

Reported incidents of forcible rape in Hawaii, which is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will,” decreased statewide by 23% between 2008 and 2012. The number of arrests for forcible rape increased from 2008 to 2009 then remained steady until decreasing between 2011 and 2012 by 27%. Over the five-year period of 2008 to 2012, however, the number of arrests for forcible rape remained almost the same. In 2014, the definition for forcible rape will change to “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim”, which will change the way data on forcible rapes will be captured.

Table 6: Reported Incidents and Arrests for Forcible Rape, CY 2008 - 2012

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES					
Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
City & County of Honolulu	203	243	218	203	165
County of Hawaii	78	66	85	63	41
County of Maui	30	44	34	54	44
County of Kauai	52	32	40	33	29
Statewide	363	385	377	353	279
ARRESTS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES					
Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
City & County of Honolulu	69	98	79	93	69
County of Hawaii	24	16	25	20	9
County of Maui	5	16	21	26	18
County of Kauai	11	6	7	3	8
Statewide	109	136	132	142	104

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

Sexual Assault in the First Degree is defined in HRS § 707-730 as occurring when: *The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration or sexual contact by strong compulsion.* The arrests for Sexual Assault in the First Degree may be captured in the UCR definition of forcible rape but also could be different depending on the circumstances of the case. The definition for sexual assault in the Hawaii statutes is broader than the UCR definition for forcible rape. Using data from the HCJDC, Table 7 below has the total statewide and county arrests for sexual assault by varying degrees. The number of arrests for total sexual assault charges increased between 2008 and 2012 from 768 arrests to 1,022 arrests. Arrests for Sexual Assault in the First Degree rose by 52% between 2008 and 2012. The increase in arrests can be due to a number of factors such as an increase in victims reporting incidents, a change in police response, or an increase in incidents.

Table 7: Sexual Assault Arrests, CY 2008 - 2012

Sex Assault, First degree	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hawaii	32	61	65	38	41
Honolulu	182	167	199	183	239
Kauai	16	78	26	20	40
Maui	52	81	184	66	110
<i>Statewide</i>	282	387	474	307	430
All Sex Assault Arrests, 1st degree - 4th degree	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hawaii	54	157	119	72	95
Honolulu	555	417	485	502	622
Kauai	34	106	49	62	97
Maui	125	168	339	158	208
<i>Statewide</i>	768	848	992	794	1,022

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center – CJIS-Hawaii data

Table 8 lists the county prosecutors' cases received for Sexual Assault in the First Degree and their outcomes. The case numbers do not equal to the total number of the different disposition categories because of carryover cases.

Table 8: Sexual Assault in First Degree Prosecution HRS § 707-730, CY 2008 - 2012

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Honolulu					
-Cases Received	87	96	87	110	97
-Declined Prosecution	13	18	17	29	21
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	42	42	33	38	26
-Found Guilty as Charged	2	4	4	8	4
-Acquitted	3	5	3	3	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	3	0	2	7	2
Hawaii					
-Cases Received	128	136	121	168	106
-Declined Prosecution	18	45	52	86	95
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	4	9	12	18	1
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	0	1	18	1
-Acquitted	0	0	1	0	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	6	3	20	26	24
Maui					
-Cases Received	29	58	29	112	47
-Declined Prosecution	23	29	0	0	0
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	2	4	10	20	21
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	0	0	0	0
-Acquitted	0	0	1	1	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	0	0	4	3	2

Kauai					
-Cases Received	35	42	119	93	247
-Declined Prosecution	4	14	11	27	2
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	0	5	8	11	12
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	0	1	0	0
-Acquitted	0	1	0	0	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	1	1	1	2	6

Source: County Prosecutor Offices

The sexual violence services are provided by four programs which provide 24/7 services to adult and minor victims of sexual assault: one on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The programs are Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children Sex Abuse Treatment Center, YWCA of Kauai Sexual Assault Treatment Program, Child and Family Services Sex Assault Support Services of Maui, and the YWCA of Hawaii Island Sexual Assault Support Services. Services are offered on the island of Molokai through Child and Family Services on Molokai. The continuum of services includes 24/7 on-call crisis intervention (for immediate attention, information, and referral service), medical/legal examinations (includes crisis counseling, legal systems advocacy, outreach, and case management), therapy (includes case management and legal advocacy), prevention/education, and administration and capacity building services. There are other domestic violence or dual DV and SA agencies who provide other sexual assault related services to their clients. Data in Table 9 below was collected from six non-profit organizations (two on Oahu, two on Hawaii, one on Maui, one on Kauai). Agencies were asked to provide an unduplicated number of victims/survivors served by their agency. The number of victims / survivors of sexual assault served increased between 2008 and 2012 by approximately 20%. Most of the sexual assault related services increased during the five-year period with the exceptions of legal advocacy/court accompaniments and outreach/education. Hospital and medical support remained approximately the same during the five-year period. The data is limited because not all agencies providing sexual assault services provided data. One agency was unable to break out their medical support, legal advocacy, and advocacy services. In addition, there may be a small margin of duplicated clients due to data system limitations.

Table 9: Statewide Sexual Assault-Related Victim Services, CY 2008 - 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sexual Assault Victims / Survivors served	1,815	1,760	1,800	2,115	2,169
Hotline Calls	1,865	1,802	1,941	2,457	3,266
Counseling Services/Support groups	926	1,006	1,105	984	1,334
Crisis Intervention Services	1,545	1,695	1,635	1,800	1,799
Forensic Exams Administered	300	309	282	291	324

Hospital / Clinic / Other Medical support	340	333	282	291	324
Legal Advocacy/Court Accompaniments	1,058	1,041	989	1,089	993
Victims / Survivors provided Advocacy	1,368	1,302	1,317	1,451	1,674
Outreach / Education	10,571	12,390	11,451	8,340	4,428

Source: Catholic Charities, Child and Family Service – Hawaii and Maui, KMCWC – Sex Abuse Treatment Center, YWCA of Hawaii, YWCA of Kauai

3. Stalking

Harassment by Stalking, a misdemeanor (HRS § 711-1106.5), requires that the perpetrator intends “to harass, annoy or alarm another person or in reckless disregard of the risk thereof, that person engages in a course of conduct involving pursuit, surveillance or non-consensual contact upon the other person on more than one occasion without legitimate purpose.” “Non-consensual contact” is defined as “any contact that occurs without the individual’s consent or in disregard of the person’s express desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued.” Aggravated Harassment by Stalking (HRS § 711-1106.4) is a Class C felony, in which the perpetrator has a prior conviction for Harassment by Stalking within the past five years of the present offense. The victim of harassment need not be the same from the prior offense. According to data from HCJDC, statewide there were only 27 arrests for Harassment by Stalking in 2008, 26 arrests in 2009, 23 arrests in both 2010 and in 2011, and 27 arrests in 2012. In 2010, there was one Aggravated Harassment by Stalking arrest.

Table 10 lists the county prosecutors’ cases received for Stalking and their outcomes. The case numbers do not equal to the total number of the different disposition categories because of carryover cases. Stalking data was collected from Honolulu, Maui, and Hawaii counties. No data was available from Kauai County.

Table 10: Statewide Stalking Prosecution HRS § 711-1106.4 and 711-1106.5, CY 2008 - 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
-Cases Received	37	27	9	10	24
-Declined Prosecution	2	2	1	2	2
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	10	9	3	0	4
-Found Guilty as Charged	2	3	0	0	0
-Acquitted	1	3	0	1	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	15	5	0	2	10

Source: County Prosecutor Offices

C. Federal and State Resources for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services

Several state agencies and victim service providers receive local, state, and federal funds to address violence against women. In fiscal year 2012, agencies received approximately \$4.5 million in federal funds and \$6.5 million in state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault related services and activities. In fiscal year 2013, agencies received slightly less in federal funding and more in state funding, approximately \$3.8 million in federal funds and \$7.3 million in state funds. Data regarding total funding for fiscal year 2014 has not been released for all agencies. Appendix C lists the sources of federal and state funding for domestic violence and sexual assault related services.

D. Results from VAWA Planning Committee Surveys and Working Group Discussions

Through the VAWA Planning Committee meetings and VAWA Working Group meetings, members have been able to discuss ways in which their agencies are effectively addressing violence against women and areas that remain challenging in responding to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. A survey was completed by each VPC member agency which included three open-ended questions asking for their agency's accomplishments, challenges, and the potential areas for statewide collaboration related to addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Copies of the survey questions and a summary of responses are included in Appendix B.

Many of the challenges listed by the agencies can be categorized into seven topic areas: inadequate funding and resources, lack of outreach and public awareness, responding to underserved and special needs populations, inadequate coordination and collaboration throughout the system, recanting of victims/survivors, challenges with law enforcement, and the need for sustained and consistent training for all sectors involved.

The areas for collaboration can also be categorized into seven topic areas: enhancing funding and resources, coordinating responses to victims, increasing outreach and education, enhancing training, strengthening statutes and policy changes, engaging leadership to improve collaboration, and expanding partnerships. More specifically, the two most common responses for potential areas for collaboration were coordinating and sustaining education and training for the community and for professional staff working with victims/survivors and strengthening protocols to improve victim assistance as it relates to domestic violence. The VAWA Working Group agreed to prioritize the need for outreach and resources for underserved populations and for ongoing and sustained training for first responders to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The VAWA Working Group will continue to meet to develop next steps and establish collaborative efforts to address both issues.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

A. Identified Goals

The State Implementation Plan FY 2014-2017 for the Violence Against Women Formula Grant represents the planning efforts that were adopted by the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC). The concept of a multi-year implementation plan is to offer a longer range “road map” for statewide action for VAWA and other funding that address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and related homicides.

The overall goal of the Plan is to strengthen the State’s ability to respond to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and related homicides by improving the criminal justice system, developing and providing better access to victim services, and increasing offender accountability.

B. Priority Areas (Objectives)

For victim services agencies:

- support and develop core services, including, but not limited to:
 - Advocacy;
 - Case Management;
 - Counseling;
 - Crisis Response;
 - Increased accessibility by special populations or underserved including disabled, immigrant, and victims with substance abuse or mental health issues;
 - Legal Assistance;
 - Legal Advocacy;
 - Shelter;
 - Transitional services; and
 - Prevention, outreach, and education (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant)
- develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking.

For criminal justice agencies:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;

- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve system response (court security and interpreter services for victims)
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities; and
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities. (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant)

All of the priority areas listed for both victim services and criminal justice agencies are subject to compliance with the Presidential Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency." The Executive Order requires that the Federal agencies work to ensure that recipients of Federal financial assistance provide meaningful access to their LEP applicants and beneficiaries.

In addition, with the VAWA Reauthorization of 2013, states are now required to use at least 20% of STOP grant funds toward projects which meaningfully address sexual assault. States must ensure that funds are allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocations (i.e., law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts). From FY 2008 through FY 2012, the Department has consistently used at least 20% of the STOP funds through two or more allocations on projects addressing sexual assault. In FY 2008, one prosecution project and one victim services project focused on addressing sexual assault were funded which accounted for 36% of the total STOP funds. In FY 2009, two police projects and two victim services projects were funded which accounted for 43%. In FY 2010, three police projects and one victim services project were funded which accounted for 24% of the STOP funds. In FY 2011, one prosecution project and two police projects accounted for 23% of the STOP funds. In FY 2012, two police projects and one victim services project were funded which accounted for 22%. The Department will continue to encourage and support projects addressing sexual assault and will remain in compliance with the 20% set-aside requirement.

C. Grant-Making Strategy

1. Victim Services

The State allocates at least 30% of the STOP grant funds towards victim services. The competitive method of procurement for health and human services pursuant to Section 103F-402, Hawaii Revised Statutes will be applied. The Department will seek proposals from interested non-profit, non-government victim service agencies for a two-year grant. This method of procurement is used most often when state purchasing agencies buy health and human services. Health and human services mean services to communities, families, or individuals which are intended to maintain or improve health or

social well-being. No match is required, but may be made on a voluntary basis by non-profit, non-government victim service agencies.

The Department will solicit for proposals from qualified entities to develop, enhance, and provide victim services to adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Priority may be given to applicants that submit proposals that support core services, which include but are not limited to:

- Advocacy;
- Case Management;
- Counseling;
- Crisis Response;
- Increased accessibility by special populations or underserved including disabled, immigrant, and victims with substance abuse or mental health issues;
- Legal Assistance;
- Legal Advocacy;
- Shelter;
- Transitional services; and
- Prevention, outreach, and education (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant)

The focus of services is for adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Services to children must show an inextricable link and be the direct result of providing services to an adult victim. Services may be provided to adolescents age 11 or older who are: 1) victims of dating violence, or 2) sexually assaulted by a person who is not a family or household member.

As mandated by the STOP grant, at least 10% of the 30% victim service allocation must be set aside for culturally specific community-based victim organizations. The Department reserves the right to award more than the 10% minimum set-aside for culturally specific community-based organization services. Beginning with the 2014 STOP funds, the Department will give priority to victim service providers who serve culturally specific communities particularly underserved culturally specific populations within the State. Extra points in the victim services solicitation will be awarded to agencies providing culturally specific services as defined by VAWA and specified in the solicitation. Additionally, the Department will give priority to victim service providers serving geographically isolated rural areas within the State. Extra points will be awarded in the victim services solicitation to rural areas as defined by VAWA and as specified in the solicitation.

The Department will also solicit for proposals from qualified entities that support a coordinated community response model. Such a model is the foundation for both effective services for female victims of violent crimes as well as for holding offenders fully accountable. Fragmentation, redundancy, and victims “falling through the cracks,” can result when people and systems do not coordinate their efforts. Victim service projects selected which develop or enhance a coordinated community response for

domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking will utilize funds from the discretionary allocation of the STOP grant.

Documentation regarding victim service providers' need for grant funds and intended use of funds will be included in the FY 2014 STOP Formula federal application.

2. Law Enforcement

The primary law enforcement policing agencies in the State are the four county police departments: Honolulu Police Department, Hawaii Police Department, Maui Police Department, and Kauai Police Department. The four police jurisdictions encompass both rural and urban areas of the State. As mandated by VAWA statute, 25% of STOP monies will go to law enforcement. Distribution to law enforcement will be through a formula plan. Through a formula distribution, the police departments will be able to develop long-term plans for the funds, will be better able to leverage and coordinate the STOP funds with local resources, and will have the flexibility to use the funds as needs change. Each grant operates as a one-year grant but can be continued year to year with each application request. The formula distribution consists of each department receiving a base amount of \$45,000 with the balance of the allocation divided based on population.

Each police department will be required to submit an application for grant to the Department to ensure that the use of the STOP funds fall within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. Law enforcement agencies are required to provide documentation to show they have consulted with local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

Applications submitted shall identify the specific problem or area that the STOP funds will address. The applications should address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities; and
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP

Documentation regarding law enforcement's need for grant funds and intended use of funds will be included in the FY 2014 STOP Formula federal application.

3. Prosecution

The agencies responsible for prosecuting the majority of the domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases in Hawaii are the four county prosecuting attorneys: City and County of Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney; Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, and Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. As mandated by VAWA statute, 25% of STOP monies will go to prosecution.

The four county prosecutors share the VAWA grant funds through a formula distribution. This allows the prosecutors to develop long-term plans for the funds and better leverage and coordinate the STOP grant with local resources. The formula consists of each prosecuting attorney office receiving a base amount of \$45,000 with the balance of the allocation divided based on population.

Each prosecutor will be required to submit an application for grant to the Department to ensure that the use of the STOP funds fall within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. Each grant operates as a one-year grant but can be continued year to year with each application request.

Prosecutors are required to provide documentation to show they or their staff have consulted with local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

Applications submitted shall identify the specific problem or area that the STOP funds will address. The applications should address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;

- Support underserved/marginalized communities; and
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant).

STOP funds allocated for the four prosecutors currently support staff working in the domestic violence prosecution units. Documentation regarding prosecution's need for grant funds and intended use of funds will be included in the FY 2014 STOP Formula federal application.

4. Local and State Court

Hawaii's judicial branch is a unified state court system that functions under one administrative head, the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts has the primary responsibility for daily operations of the court system and the Director is appointed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Hawaii Supreme Court. In addition to hearing civil and criminal cases on violence against women, Hawaii's Judiciary oversees the adult probation services.

Annually, a request for the Judiciary's VAWA grant application is sent to the Administrative Director of the Courts for the 5% court allocation. The proposed use of funds operates on a one-year grant but can be continued from year to year with each annual request. The Director's office is responsible for returning the grant application to the Department. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. The Judiciary is also required to provide documentation to show that their staff has consulted with local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant application in order to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

The Judiciary application should address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve system response (court security and interpreter services for victims)
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities; and
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP

Documentation regarding the Judiciary's need for grant funds and intended use of funds will be included in the FY 2014 STOP Formula federal application.

5. Discretionary Allocation

Priority use for the distribution of the 15% discretionary allocation will be given to victim service providers. (Refer to section C.1 Victim Services Page 23). Victim service projects funded by discretionary funds must address at least one of the priority areas listed on page 22 under Victim Services. In the event there is a balance available after Section 103F Hawaii Revised Statutes and their related administrative rules are applied, then these funds will be made available to the other three eligible entities (prosecutor, law enforcement, and court).

6. Timeline of STOP Grant Cycle

Criminal justice agencies (police, prosecution, and judiciary) apply for STOP funds each year when the solicitation is released by the Department. The agencies are generally given six weeks to submit their application. Once the application is submitted and approved, the Department prepares the contract for signature and execution. The timing of the contract execution is dependent on protocols within each specific agency to obtain approvals and signatures.

Victim service providers are selected through a competitive method of procurement, previously described above. The Department solicits proposals from interested providers. The proposals are generally due six weeks from the release of the solicitation. Once the proposals are submitted, the evaluation process takes generally four to six weeks. Once proposals are selected, the Department prepares the contract for signature and execution. The timing of the contract execution is dependent on protocols within each specific agency to obtain approvals and signatures.

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

The Department is committed to addressing the needs of underserved victims. The VAWA Planning Committee has consistently discussed the importance and challenges associated with responding to victims/survivors from different underserved communities. As mentioned in the Demographic Characteristics section of the Needs and Context section of the Plan, Hawaii has a culturally and ethnically diverse population with many immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency. The State is geographically separated into eight major islands which can create several isolated areas where access to services can be limited. The VPC have also discussed other vulnerable populations that are often underserved including the LGBTQ, the elderly, and the disabled populations. The Department will continue to consult with the VPC regarding these matters in an effort to identify the underserved populations throughout the State. The Department, as detailed under Grant-Making Strategy in the Plan Priorities and Approaches section of the Plan, will use the victim services solicitation process to

encourage and prioritize providers serving underserved culturally specific communities and/or geographically isolated rural areas. For the criminal justice agencies, STOP funds are distributed to all four counties based on population size, which allows for both urban and rural areas to have access to criminal justice services.

E. Federal FY 2008 to FY 2012 STOP Program Allocations

Appendix D lists the specific projects funded by the STOP Formula Grant funds for Federal FY 2008 through 2012. Only the federal amounts are listed for each project. Agency match amounts are not included in the chart. All of the projects listed address at least one or more of the priority areas identified in the previous Implementation Plan.

V. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The Department of the Attorney General's Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) will utilize its current procedures to monitor and assess federally funded projects. CPJAD will continue to apply the Project Effectiveness Model which requires five elements in an application for grant: a clear problem statement, goals and objectives to address the problem, program activities that provide the desired effect, a flow model to help assess the impact the activities are having on the project's objectives, and performance indicators to measure outcomes/outputs.

A. Project Goals and Objectives

When an application is submitted to the CPJAD, the staff works with the agency in developing acceptable (meaningful and measurable) goals and objectives for the project. Performance indicators are defined in the application. In some cases, the agency and the staff will develop or review the goals and objectives prior to the formal submission of a project application. An application will not be processed unless staff is satisfied that the goals, objectives, performance indicators, and evaluation plan are adequate. Methods for the data collection and a description of the information collection of target populations are also to be included as part of the evaluation plan.

B. Project Monitoring

The monitoring activities are part of the ongoing process evaluation of projects. During the life of the project, several products are produced to assess the implementation of the project (process evaluation).

- Each project is assigned an individual project number and a project file is created which includes sections for programmatic and fiscal information documentation.
- CPJAD assesses which projects will receive a site visit monitoring. A copy of the monitoring report is shared with the subgrantee for follow-up action as needed.
- Desk monitoring is completed which includes telephone contacts with grant recipients and reviews of required program and fiscal reports that are submitted by grant recipients.
- Agencies are required to submit a written progress report every six months to CPJAD that details activities and accomplishments toward project goals and objectives. The report form contains a section for the discussion of any problems in implementation and steps taken for resolution.
- Agencies are required to complete a VAWA STOP Annual Report form each year which is mandated by the Office on Violence Against Women.

Technical assistance to project personnel is done as requested, or as deemed necessary by staff monitoring. Subgrantees are invited to participate in local training and workshop events as appropriate to project activities.

C. Evaluation at the End of the Project

A formal project closeout is conducted by the Department for each VAWA-funded recipient. The closeout is an administrative process which ensures that the following requirements are met:

- a final expenditure report is received indicating the proper federal and match breakdown for expenditures;
- a final request for funds and cash balance report is received indicating that all federal funds have been received and expended;
- an internal financial checklist is completed to confirm that the grant recipient's reporting of the match ratio agrees with the budget and meets the minimum requirements, that the grant recipient's expenditures are within the administrative guidelines, and any refund (if applicable) from the grant recipient was received.
- an internal final project review report is completed to ensure that all final progress reports are on file; a certification for transfer of property has been completed if applicable; an assessment is completed on whether goals/objectives were accomplished, partially accomplished, or not accomplished; and that all programmatic conditions have been completed.

APPENDIX A

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2014 to FY 2015

Member List

<p style="text-align: center;">VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2014 to FY 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Members List</p>
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The Honorable David M. Louie
 Attorney General
 Department of the Attorney General
 425 Queen Street
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Catherine Betts
 Executive Director
 Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women
 235 South Beretania Street, Suite 407
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The Honorable R. Mark Browning
 Senior Judge
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Ms. Calleen Ching
 Supervising Attorney
 Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at LASH
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 Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

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The Honorable Keith Kaneshiro
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The Honorable Patricia McManaman
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The Honorable Mitch Roth
 Prosecuting Attorney
 County of Hawaii
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 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

The Honorable Gary Yabuta
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 55 Mahalani Street
 Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

The Honorable Florence T. Nakakuni
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 United States Attorney
 Prince Kuhio Federal Building
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APPENDIX B

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE SURVEY RESULTS

Most Challenging Areas for Your Agency to Address

VAWA Committee Members, the Police Chiefs, and the Prosecuting Attorneys were asked to provide a written response to the question in the box below. CPJAD collated the responses into eight areas that emerged from the responses. The eight areas are Funding & Resources, Outreach & Awareness, Underserved & Special Needs Populations, Coordination & Collaboration, Recanting, Law Enforcement, Training, and Miscellaneous. Some of the responses were edited for brevity or clarity but most of the responses are listed verbatim.

What is/continues to be the most challenging for your department/agency when addressing intimate partner violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Please explain.

A. Funding and Resources

- Not having all of the necessary tools, budget, staff
- Reliable and consistent funding
- Sexual assault victims often do not have the array of services available to domestic violence victims
- Insufficient resources to meet the demand for services
- Requests for funding always exceed the availability of resources. Homelessness lends additional challenges to domestic violence client needs
- Additional services are needed in the community including resources for women not participating in shelter-based services
- Difficulty finding forensic examiners on Oahu due to low physician reimbursement
- Inconsistent funding which impact staffing, resource for program development and training, and prevention education to change individual and societal attitudes and beliefs which support violence
- Difficulty hiring qualified staff in rural areas, challenges with staff retention
- Securing qualified individuals to provide services
- Lack of institutional support for victims/survivors
- Lack of dedicated courtrooms for domestic violence jury trials (except in the First Circuit)

B. Outreach and Awareness

- Broadening awareness on gender based violence and changing social norms that support violence against women
- Lack of awareness by community, decision makers, and leaders about the gravity and complexity of the problem
- More education & resources for the community on domestic violence, accessing resources, and safety factors
- Funding to provide victim/public outreach education and training programs to boost awareness and prevention of domestic violence and sexual assaults.
- Reduction of prevention and awareness activities which impacts the community's awareness to sexual violence

- The lack of prevention education and community health promotions to make the community more aware of the issues that surround IPV, dating violence, sex assault, and stalking. If victims don't understand they have a voice, they won't use it.
- Societal, cultural, peer pressure to protect abusers

C. Underserved and Special Needs Populations

- Working with immigrant and limited English proficient (LEP) victims
- Reaching isolated communities across the State
- Addressing the needs of Hawaii's diverse underserved populations
- Immigrant women, even when they are victims, have reported that they are afraid to reach out to law enforcement for fear that any contact with law enforcement could result in deportation or that police may take their children away
- Difficult to verify the statuses of battered or trafficked non-U.S. citizens to determine eligibility for public assistance.
- Meeting the needs of special populations (such as prisoners); meeting case management needs, particularly for high risk victims; lack of a safe place to house trafficking victims;

D. Coordination and Collaboration

- Coordination & collaboration between key stakeholders in the criminal justice and civil justice systems, the private service providers and the community; strong leadership and commitment to address IPV, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking have been tenuous; past and on-going efforts have been difficult to sustain
- Smooth & seamless coordination of services to victims among government & nongovernment agencies
- Developing Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) on Molokai and Lanai
- Sustaining the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Training (HSART)

E. Recanting

- Police frequently faced with victims who recant their statement. Victim statements are digitally recorded at our department and we work closely with the victim witness counselor at the prosecutor office.
- The initial contact with the victims/survivors enables them to feel empowered to move forward and seek prosecution against a perpetrator. Later a variety of reasons are provided by the victims/survivors as to why they do not want to prosecute.
- Working with a victim/witness who is having feelings of uncertainty and fear while going through the legal process of convicting the defendant. Recanting is a major problem.
- Recanting victims, reluctance to report crimes

F. Law Enforcement

- Working with county police departments can be challenging

- Stories of temporary restraining orders not being served, weak monitoring and accountability of perpetrators who violate their TRO/PO and inconsistent enforcement of surrender of firearms across the State
- Lack of effective enforcement of existing statutes; unresponsive system

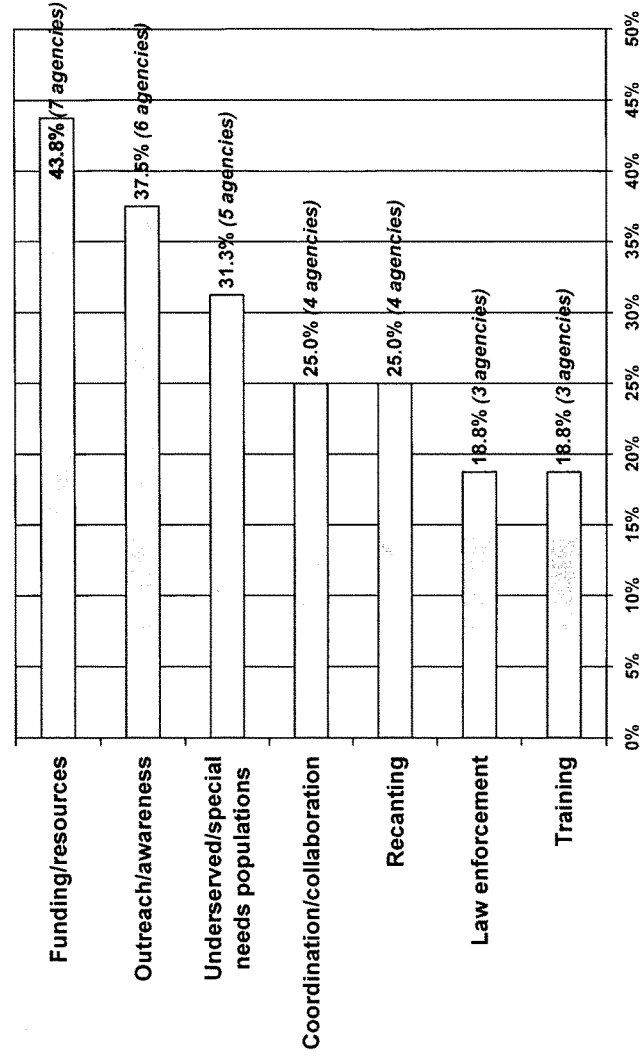
G. Training

- High turnover of agency staff working with immigrant and limited English proficient (LEP) victims in the State, creating a need for continuous training and education
- There is a need for on-going training and education for DHS staff on how to best serve DV clients
- Responding to increasing requests from the military branches for training on sexual violence
- Training offered on the mainland and Oahu are not accessible to rural areas due to lack of funding

H. Miscellaneous Challenges

- Holding institutions accountable (sexual assault in DOE and university system)
- Adjusting to an continuously changing landscapes of agencies, directors, and priorities to serve intimate partner violence
- The State's lengthy and complex procurement process is one of our most significant challenges in getting resources out to the community
- Domestic violence survivors continue to be dismissed, ignored, and/or re-traumatized when they reach to the criminal justice system for help
- Strengthen laws that hold the batterer accountable
- Media – what we are watching and what is considered acceptable in mainstream media
- Although there has been a collaborative effort to curb DV incidents, there continues to be an upward trend of incidents
- The Volume of cases, especially on the misdemeanor level

Most Challenging Areas for Your Agency to Address (N=16 VAWA Planning Committee member responses)



Note: The sum of the percentages does not equal 100%. Committee members could list more than one challenge in their survey response. Responses that could not fit in the one of the seven areas were accounted for under miscellaneous challenges.

Statewide Level – Areas for Collaboration

VAWA Committee Members, the Police Chiefs, and the Prosecuting Attorneys were asked to provide a written response to the question in the box below. CPJAD collated the responses into eight areas that emerged from the responses. The eight areas are Enhancing Funding & Resources; Coordinating Responses for Victims; Increasing Outreach and Education; Providing Training; Strengthening Statutes and Policy; Engaging Leadership; Expanding Partnerships; and Miscellaneous Areas for Collaboration. Some of the responses were edited for clarity but most of the responses are listed verbatim.

At a statewide level, what areas should we collaboratively work towards to improve the response to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking?

A. Enhancing Funding and Resources

- Increase interagency efforts to streamline resources and responses as it relates to military cases, and cases involving a range of VAWA offenses (DV, SA, stalking) in the same intimate partner relation.
- Infrastructure to support the civilian-military interface in addressing service needs for active duty personnel
- Providing for longer term contractual agreements for mastercontract services
- Addressing the burden place on programs to continue to delivering services despite contract delays and funding lapses
- Provide more integrated services at sexual assault centers; fund clinical treatment and cases management services for DV and sex assault victims; protective orders and also persons available to assist with walk-ins and others in crisis
- Unify the funding, unify the Coalitions and end the competition. Intimate partner violence (IPV) by it names crosses both areas but providers/professionals/state staff maintains the separation. In the transformation, each side would need to feel their needs understood and valued and not diminished however, perhaps a more powerful voice to end intimate partner violence would emerge as a result.
- Sustained funding for support in providing services to specific victims
- Counseling and victim support services.
- Ensure services are available in each community that provides a safety net for the victims/survivors.
- Longer term transition shelters for victims and their families to avoid returning home with the defendant in the same home.
- Increased resources for courts, prosecutors, and victim service providers

B. Coordinating Responses for Victims

- More collaborative work is necessary to improve relations with police departments. Either a periodic dialog with each county's police departments with victim service agencies, or a person in each police department designated as a liaison with the agencies, is desirable and will help work with victims.
- Building protocols for law enforcement response to victims of domestic violence statewide, especially in communities that do not feel safe to reach out to police.

- Improving access to temporary restraining orders/protective orders and enforcement and monitoring of these orders.
- Law enforcement creating higher priority in resource allocation
- Effectively and efficiently tracking adult cases across multiple agencies
- Similar with what Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Training (HSART) has done to support statewide protocols surrounding sexual assault, the same concept with any of these topics
- The Maui Sexual Assault Response Team (MSART) is currently working collaboratively with the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (HSART) where HSART is providing technical assistance upon request to work with Child and Family service- Maui and the Police Department in the development of MSART activities. A similar program could be established in regards to domestic and dating violence at the statewide level.

C. Increasing Outreach and Education

- Increase prevention/education to younger women and girls who are being victimized at younger ages
- The DOH's focus is on prevention, versus treatment or responding to victims of DV, SA, dating violence, etc. DOH continues to value its long standing collaborative partnerships across prevention, intervention, treatment and advocacy.
- The establishment of an outreach program to educate the public on violence prevention and the role of evidence in investigating domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Prevention education surrounding dating violence and stalking.
- Advocacy for more community awareness and involvement. i.e., advertising campaigns, talking points, help lines.
- Educate victims/survivors to absolutely know it is never their fault if they find themselves on the receiving end of violence to include but not limited to physical, emotional, financial, verbal, or sexual abuse. Ensure services are available in each community that provides a safety net for the victims/survivors.

D. Providing Training

- Increase train-the-trainer and capacity building for community member to provide safe resources.
- Improved, consistent, effective training of intervening professionals and agencies
- Staff education and training on the dynamics of domestic violence. This will help staff to better understand this issue which in turn will allow us to serve the applicants for and recipients of our services, as well as being better equipped to work with other agencies who deal with this subject matter.
- Education of current trends and best practices to address the issues.
- Training in cyber-tactics for stalking and how to establish safety plans with victims
- Develop on going local training capabilities for law enforcement and victim services providers
- Increased access to national training experts

E. Strengthening Statutes and Policy Changes

- Increase education about Act 206 (protect the employment rights of victims of domestic and sexual violence [SLH 2011])
- Increase education about the reauthorization of VAWA 2013
- Working towards changing some of the laws related to sexual assault for married women which is currently disadvantage for them to press charges
- Make it a felony to commit family abuse in the presence of a minor
- Statutory improvements

F. Engaging Leadership

- To effectively address violence against women issues, leadership should be identified and engagement obtained, with the overall goal of providing a coordinated community response. Current fragmented efforts only produce short term, non-sustained gains, and have limited potential in promoting victim safety. Perhaps the role of the State VAWA Planning Committee could be revisited to determine if a more proactive role would be appropriate.
- Improve collaborations between government agencies and victim service agencies as a whole by having more meetings like the VAWA State Planning Committee
- Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence to actively engage communities and organizations to end domestic violence through education, advocacy and action for social justice.

G. Expanding Partnerships

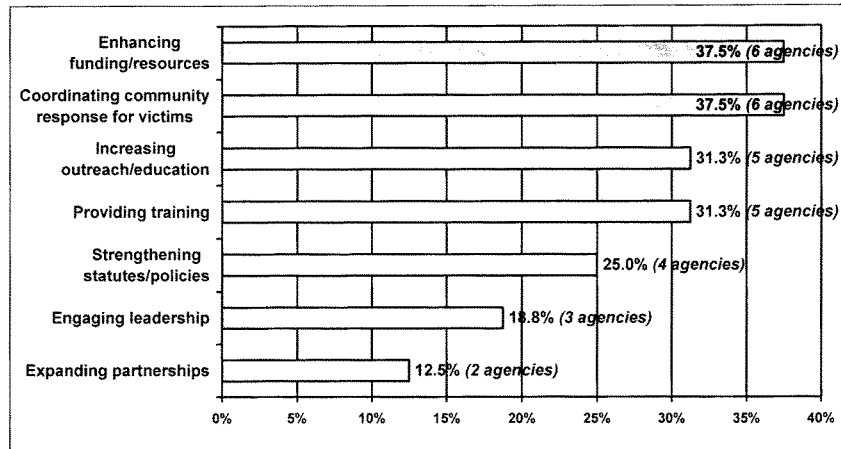
- The DOH's focus is on prevention, versus treatment or responding to victims of DV, SA, dating violence, etc. DOH continues to value its long standing collaborative partnerships across prevention, intervention, treatment and advocacy. These partnerships build stronger unified movements to end all types of violence. We should look at the intersections of these areas of violence to improve collaboration and because of limited resources.
- DV program statewide should all be participating in either Partners in Care (PIC) or Bridging the Gap (BTG), the Continuum of Care for Oahu and Neighbor Islands respectively. These collaborations will allow the special needs of domestic violence victims to be heard and responded to as part of homeless provision. PIC and BTG are volunteer organizations made up of representatives from the community, homeless service providers and government entities. Their goals are to build and maintain a community-based process based on the Continuum of Care; develop a full continuum of programs and services; ensure that homeless persons are treated with dignity and care; engage in planning and evaluation to maximize the use of existing resources; and advocate policy changes that promote a comprehensive, long-term approach to solve homeless.
- More fully implement the guidelines in "the Greenbook" regarding collaboration. In 1999, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges published "Effective Interventions in Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice." This publication, commonly referred to as "the Greenbook" is helping child welfare, domestic service providers and family courts work together more effectively to serve families experiencing violence.

H. Miscellaneous Areas for Collaboration

- If collaboration is one of the important areas for VAWA, specifically award points in the RFP proposal for collaborative responses to intimate partner violence.
- On an annual or other periodic basis highlight successful collaborations to all those working in intimate partner violence community through a newsletter or similar avenue.
- Police assistance in videotaping at the scene with their built-in videotape cameras in their vehicles when responding to domestic violence calls
- Provide support to victims/survivors who want to get out of abusive relationships

Statewide level - Areas for Collaboration

(N=16 VAWA Planning Committee member responses)



Note: The sum of the percentages does not equal 100%. Committee members could list more than one area for collaboration in their survey response. Responses that could not fit in the one of the seven areas were accounted for under miscellaneous areas for collaboration.

Examples of areas for collaboration:

Enhancing funding and resources

- Integrate domestic violence and sexual assault services including unifying funding
- Streamline resources and ensure services are available in each community

Coordinating responses for victims

- Improve coordination between police and victim service agencies
- Strengthen HSART coordination
- Develop coordinated community response for domestic violence similar to the HSART program

Increasing outreach and education

- Prevention education and community awareness
- Identified topics include dating violence, stalking, teens

Providing training

- Develop and enhance training capabilities for law enforcement and victim services (local and national)
- Identified topics include dynamics of domestic violence, best practices, cyberstalking, safety planning

Strengthening statutes and policies

- *Identified areas include employment rights & victims, sexual assault for married women, increasing penalties*

Engaging leadership

- *Expand role of VAWA Planning Committee*
- *Support statewide Coalitions*

Expanding partnerships

- *Collaborate with non-criminal justice and criminal justice agencies*
- *Develop a full continuum of care*

Collaborative Work

VAWA Committee Members, the Police Chiefs, and the Prosecuting Attorneys were asked to provide a written response to the following question:

At a statewide level, what areas should we collaboratively work towards to improve the response to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking?

Of the responses provided, the following issues were identified by three or more agencies – the highest number of similar responses.

A. Coordinate & Sustain Education & Training Responses to VAWA for the:

Community (25% or 4/16 agencies)

Note: Multiple responses were provided by more than one agency.

- Increase train-the-trainer and capacity building for community member to provide safe resources.
- Increase prevention/education to younger women and girls who are being victimized at younger ages.
- The establishment of an outreach program to educate the public on violence prevention and the role of evidence in investigating domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Prevention education surrounding dating violence and stalking.
- Advocacy for more community awareness and involvement. i.e., advertising campaigns, talking points, help lines.
- Educate victims/survivors to absolutely know it is never their fault if they find themselves on the receiving end of violence to include but not limited to physical, emotional, financial, verbal, or sexual abuse. Ensure services are available in each community that provides a safety net for the victims/survivors.

Professionals (18.75% or 3/16 agencies)

- Improved, consistent, effective training of intervening professionals and agencies.
- Staff education and training on the dynamics of domestic violence. This will help staff to better understand this issue which in turn will allow us to serve the applicants for and recipients of our services, as well as being better equipped to work with other agencies who deal with this subject matter.
- Develop on going local training capabilities for law enforcement and victim services providers.

B. Strengthen/Develop Protocols to Improve Victim Assistance as it relates to Domestic Violence (18.75% or 3/16 agencies)

- Similar with what HSART has done to support statewide protocols surrounding sexual assault, the same concept with any of these topics (domestic violence, dating violence, stalking).

- The Maui Sexual Assault Response Team (MSART) is currently working collaboratively with the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (HSART) where HSART is providing technical assistance upon request to work with Child and Family service- Maui and the Police Department in the development of MSART activities. A similar program could be established in regards to domestic and dating violence at the statewide level.
- Building protocols for law enforcement response to victims of domestic violence statewide, especially in communities that do not feel safe to reach out to police.

APPENDIX C
FUNDING SOURCES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND
SEXUAL ASSAULT RELATED SERVICES

Source	Award Agency	FY12			FY13			FY14		
		State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL
VAWA STOP (Formula)	Department of the Attorney General	0	1,036,624	1,036,624	0	1,010,149	1,010,149	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA Sexual Assault Services Program (Formula)	Department of the Attorney General	0	238,722	238,722	0	244,609	244,609	TBD	TBD	TBD
Statewide SA Services (master contract to SATC)	Department of the Attorney General	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Department of the Attorney General Funding Total		2,000,000	1,275,346	3,275,346	2,000,000	1,254,758	3,254,758			
Domestic Violence (DV) Shelter Funding	Department of Human Services	962,500	1,953,989	2,916,489	1,599,720	1,392,508	2,992,228	1,599,720	1,392,508	2,992,228
Teen Dating Violence Education & Prevention Services	Department of Human Services	0								
Survivor/Child Services & Batterers Intervention	Department of Human Services	0	148,900	148,900	136,893	86,470	223,363	136,893	86,470	223,363
Legal Services in DV Shelters (Kauai, Maui, East and West Hawaii)	Department of Human Services	0	0	0	270,163	0	270,163	1,683,837	0	1,683,837
Legal Services for Immigrants Experiencing DV	Department of Human Services	0	0	0	12,000	0	12,000	88,000	0	88,000
Department of Human Services Funding Total		962,500	2,102,889	3,065,389	2,042,776	1,478,978	3,521,754	3,684,450	1,478,978	5,163,428

Source	Award Agency	FY12			FY13			FY14		
		State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL
First Circuit, Victim Services Funding*	Judiciary	2,308,513	0	2,308,513	2,308,513	0	2,308,513	2,538,313	0	2,538,313
Second Circuit, Victim Services Funding	Judiciary	116,685	0	116,685	119,285	0	119,285	117,985	0	117,985
Third Circuit, Victim Services Funding	Judiciary	470,499	0	470,499	470,499	0	470,499	470,499	0	470,499
Fifth Circuit, Victim Services Funding	Judiciary	67,683	0	67,683	67,763	0	67,763	43,320	0	43,320
Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account Access & Visitation Grant (DHHS)	Judiciary	467,591	0	467,591	496,767	0	496,767	482,500	0	482,500
Judiciary Funding Total		3,430,971	100,000	3,530,971	3,462,827	100,000	3,562,827	3,652,617	100,000	3,752,617
CDC Rape Prevention & Education	Department of Health	0	114,349	114,349	0	141,690	141,690	TBD	TBD	TBD
State Domestic Violence Sexual Assault (DVSA)	Department of Health	564,193	0	564,193	258,419	0	258,419	TBD	TBD	TBD
Department of Health Funding Total		564,193	114,349	678,542	258,419	141,690	400,109			
*First Circuit Victim Services Funding amount includes services for victims and batterers' intervention.										

Source	Award Agency	FY12			FY13			FY14		
		State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL	State	Federal	TOTAL
VAWA State Coalitions (Formula)	Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault	0	117,344	117,344	0	113,870	113,870	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA State Coalitions (Formula)	Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	0	80,380	80,380	0	76,431	76,431	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA Legal Assistance for Victims	Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA Transitional Housing	Parents And Children Together	0	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA Housing Grant	Women Helping Women	0	0	0	0	294,183	294,183	TBD	TBD	TBD
VAWA Rural Grant	YWCA of Kauai	0	0	0	0	439,842	439,842	TBD	TBD	TBD

APPENDIX D
STOP FORMULA GRANT PROJECTS FUNDED BY
FEDERAL FY 2008 TO FY 2012

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2008										
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 217,886									
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 38,686	Cell Phone/PPDA Violence Against Women								
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 41,952	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator	x				x			
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 14,147	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator	x							
		Improving Law Enforcement and Community Response to Violent Crimes Against Women								
Maui Police Department Honolulu Police Department	\$ 16,772		x							
	\$ 32,472	Higher Education								
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 47,438	Specialized Investigative Training								
Department of Attorney General	\$ 20,091	VAWA Training for Police (partial)								
Department of Attorney General	\$ 2,689	VAWA Training for Police (discretionary)								
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 3,639	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator (discretionary)	x							
PROSECUTION	\$ 314,670									
Hawaii Prosecutor	\$ 49,103	DV and SA Prosecution	x							
Maui Prosecutor	\$ 48,471	DV Investigations	x							
Kauai Prosecutor	\$ 22,457	DV Prosecution Unit	x							
Kauai Prosecutor	\$ 24,121	DV Prosecution Unit	x							
Honolulu Prosecutor	\$ 67,406	Misdemeanor DV	x							
Honolulu Prosecutor	\$ 103,112	Misdemeanor DV (discretionary)	x							
JUDICIARY	\$ 38,310									
First Judicial Circuit	\$ 38,310	The Impact of Domestic Violence on Victims								

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2008 (continued)									
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 308,045		CCR	Core Services					
Parents and Children Together	\$ 84,780			X					
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$ 205,525		X	X					
Women Helping Women	\$ 15,740			X					

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2009									
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 220,035		CCR	Stalking	Offender Accountability	Training	Data Collection	Policies/Procedures	Protection Orders
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 51,095	Specialized Training				X			
Maui Police Department	\$ 16,731	Improving Response to Violent Crimes Against Women	X			X			
Honolulu Police Department	\$ 59,403	Continuing Higher Education				X			
Maui Police Department	\$ 38,898	Maui Sexual Assault Response Team	X			X		X	
Kauai Police Department	\$ 36,039	SANE Recruitment Training and Stand-by Pay	X			X			
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 17,869	Specialized Investigative Training				X			
PROSECUTION	\$ 220,035								
Hawaii Prosecutor	\$ 50,205	DV Prosecution	X		X				
Maui Prosecutor	\$ 49,404	DV Investigations	X		X				
Kauai Prosecutor	\$ 47,002	DV Prosecution Unit	X		X				
Honolulu Prosecutor	\$ 73,424	Misdemeanor DV	X		X				
JUDICIARY	\$ 42,236								
First Judicial Circuit	\$ 42,236	Improving Judicial Response				X			
			CCR	Stalking	Offender Accountability	Training	Data Collection	Policies/Procedures	Protection Orders
									Underserved

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2009 (continued)									
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 395,766					CCR	Core Services		
Parents and Children Together		Enhanced Case Management and Nanieluapono Wahine Project							
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$ 76,085						X		
	\$ 235,036	Statewide Sexual Assault Services					X		
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$ 84,645	Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training (HSART)				X			

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2010									
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 230,632					CCR	Stalking	Offender Accountability	Training
Honolulu Police Department	\$ 78,918	STOP DV							X
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 52,068	SAFE Program Coordination				X			
Mau Police Department	\$ 51,719	Sex Assault Exams				X			X
Kauai Police Department	\$ 47,927	SANE Exams and DNA Analysis				X		X	
PROSECUTION	\$ 230,632								
Honolulu Prosecutor	\$ 78,918	Family Justice Center				X	X		
Hawaii Prosecutor	\$ 52,068	DV Prosecution				X		X	
Mau Prosecutor	\$ 51,719	DV Investigations				X		X	
Kauai Prosecutor	\$ 47,927	DV Prosecution				X		X	
JUDICIARY	\$ 46,127								
First Judicial Circuit	\$ 46,127	Promoting DV Skills				CCR	Stalking	Offender Accountability	Training
									X
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 415,135								
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	\$ 84,780	Hispanic Family Violence Awareness				CCR	Core Services		
Child and Family Service	\$ 53,053	Oahu DV Abuse Shelter				X	X		

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2010 (continued)									
VICTIM SERVICES		\$ 415,135					CCR	Core Services	
Domestic Violence Action Center			Services for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence					X	
Molokai Community Service Council		\$ 125,687							
YMCA of Hawaii Island		\$ 50,000	Hale Ho'omalu					X	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center		\$ 54,041	Family Visitation Center					X	
		\$ 47,574	Sex Assault Crisis Services					X	

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2011									
LAW ENFORCEMENT		\$ 231,202							
Honolulu Police Department		\$ 79,444	DV Training & Officer Involved DV Training						
Hawaii Police Department		\$ 52,061	SAFE Stand-By Pay & Forensic Exams					X	
Maui Police Department		\$ 51,794	DV Outreach in Underserved Communities						X
Kauai Police Department		\$ 47,903	SANE Stand-By Pay, Coordination & Non-Reporting Exams					X	X
PROSECUTION		\$ 231,202							
Honolulu Prosecutor		\$ 79,444	DV & SA Training for Prosecutor					X	
Hawaii Prosecutor		\$ 52,061	DV Prosecution					X	
Maui Prosecutor		\$ 51,794	DV Investigations					X	
Kauai Prosecutor		\$ 47,903	DV Prosecution					X	
JUDICIARY		\$ 46,240							
First Judicial Circuit		\$ 46,240	Trauma & DV						
							CCR	Offender Accountability	Training
									X
								Data Collection	
								Policies/Procedures	Protection Orders
									Underserved

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2011 (continued)									
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 397,785		CCR	Core Services					
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	\$ 90,511	Outreach to Legal Services for, & Training about Inmigrant Victims	x	x					
Child and Family Service	\$ 117,872	Trauma Informed Intensive Case Management		x					
Domestic Violence Action Center	\$ 189,402	Holistic Services for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence		x					

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2012									
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 233,241		CCR	Stalking	Offender Accountability	Training	Data Collection	Policies/Procedures	Protection Orders
Honolulu Police Department	\$ 80,730	Solving Sex Assault			x	x			
Hawaii Police Department	\$ 52,353	SAFE Stand-By Pay & Forensic Exams	x						
Mauai Police Department	\$ 52,113	To be determined							
Kauai Police Department	\$ 48,045	To be determined							
PROSECUTION	\$ 233,241								
Honolulu Prosecutor	\$ 80,730	Misdemeanor DV			x	x			
Hawaii Prosecutor	\$ 52,353	DV Prosecution	x		x				
Mauai Prosecutor	\$ 52,113	DV Investigations	x		x				
Kauai Prosecutor	\$ 48,045	DV Unit	x		x				
JUDICIARY	\$ 46,648								
First Judicial Circuit	\$ 46,648	Conducting a Safety Assessment	x						
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 419,832								
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	\$ 93,439	Hispanic Family Violence Awareness II	x	Core Services					

VAWA STOP Subgrant Awards -- FY 2012 (continued)												
VICTIM SERVICES	\$ 419,832											
Molokai Community Service Council	\$ 50,000	Hale Hoomalu										
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$ 135,000	Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training (HSART) Program										
Domestic Violence Action Center	\$ 141,393	Holistic Specialized Services for Victims of Intimate Partners	x									

ATTACHMENT II TO PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID LOUIE

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
VAWA STOP Funded Domestic Violence Victim Service Providers (FY 2008 - FY 2012)

VAWA Funding Year	Agency Name	Project Name	Project Description	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Funding
FY 2008	Parents and Children Together	Family Peace Center Advocacy Services & Namelehuapono Wahine Program	Parents and Children Together through their Family Peace Center increases the well-being, resiliency, and self-determination of victims of domestic violence by assisting them with additional emergency services and enhanced case management or advocacy to address their long-term concrete emotional needs. Culturally specific group counseling is provided to Native Hawaiian survivors through a separate PACT program called Namelehuapono Wahine.	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	\$73,000
FY 2008	Women Helping Women	Victim Services for Victims of Domestic Violence on Lanai	Women Helping Women provides advocacy services to victims of domestic violence on Maui and Lanai. Grant funds were used to increase program services for victims on Lanai.	11/1/2010	9/30/2011	\$15,244
FY 2009	Parents and Children Together (PACT)	Enhanced Case Management and Namelehuapono Wahine Project	Parents and Children Together through their Family Peace Center provide enhanced individual case management and/or advocacy services, including emergency response, crisis intervention, and counseling for survivors. PACT also provides culturally specific programming for Native Hawaiian survivors through the Namelehuapono Wahine group.	10/15/2010	4/30/2012	\$76,085
FY 2010	Child and Family Service (CFS)	Oahu Domestic Abuse Shelters	CFS operates two domestic violence shelters on Oahu that offer a wide range of advocacy and case management services. Grant funds were used to enhance CFS Domestic Abuse shelters by implementing trauma-informed care protocol and services.	8/1/2012	3/31/2014	\$53,053
FY 2010	Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC)	Support Services for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence	DVAC's client caseload reflects a great need for support services for women seeking TROs. Specialized services are offered by the EXPO Court Outreach Advocate and Advocate Case Manager to adult female victims of intimate partner violence. The EXPO Court Outreach Advocate and Advocate Case Manager staff the two points of access to legal and other core victim services.	7/1/2012	8/31/2013	\$125,687
FY 2010	Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid (HJC@Legal Aid)	Hispanic Family Violence Awareness	The Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid Society of Hawaii seeks to raise awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault issues affecting Hawaii's immigrants, specifically within the Hispanic community and provide legal and social service tools for victims and their communities. Through training service providers and community leaders, this program provides the information needed to equip victims and the community to learn about and use the various avenues of legal and social service assistance available to them.	5/1/2012	9/30/2013	\$84,474

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
VAWA STOP Funded Domestic Violence Victim Service Providers (FY 2008 - FY 2012)

VAWA Funding Year	Agency Name	Project Name	Project Description	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Funding
FY 2010	Island of Hawaii YMCA	Family Visitation Center	The Family Visitation Center program was established to meet and accommodate the needs of children and adults, especially adult female victims experiencing difficulties with visitation issues arising from Protective Orders and/or TROs as a result of domestic violence, or child custody disputes or child neglect/abuse issues on the Island of Hawaii.	5/1/2012	6/30/2013	\$37,008
FY 2010	Molokai Community Service Council (MCSC)	Hale Ho'omalu	Hale Ho'omalu (the House of Refuge) is the only domestic violence shelter on the island of Molokai. Safe housing, food and other basic essentials are provided to victims and their children for up to 90 days. MCSC will be able to increase the number of victims staying at the shelter, increase the number of safety plans for victims and retain a Victim Services Advocate through this contract.	3/1/2012	5/31/2013	\$50,000
FY 2011	Child and Family Service on Island of Hawaii (CFS - Hawaii County)	Trauma Informed Intensive Case Management	CFS Hawaii operates two domestic violence shelters on the island of Hawaii. Grant funds were used to expand CFS emergency shelter support services for female victims of domestic violence to include best practice models and to offer Trauma-Informed Intensive Case Management services that meet the individual needs of high-risk clients suffering from mental illness, substance abuse, or immigration problems.	12/1/2012	2/28/2014	\$117,872
FY 2011	Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC)	Holistic Specialized Services for Victims of Intimate Partners	DVAC's Holistic Specialized Services for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence seeks to increase the safety of adult female victims of intimate partner violence who are facing danger, risk and uncertainty. Services to be provided include: comprehensive long term advocacy, counseling, crisis response, and specialized legal services.	12/1/2012	2/28/2014	\$189,402
FY 2011	Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid (HIJC@Legal Aid)	Outreach to, Legal Services for, and Training about Immigrant Victims	The Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid Society of Hawaii seeks to raise awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault issues affecting Hawaii's immigrants, specifically within the COFA migrant and Chuukese communities and provide legal and social service tools for victims and their communities. Through training service providers and community leaders, this program provides the information needed to equip victims and the community to learn about and use the various avenues of legal and social service assistance available to them.	10/1/2012	4/30/2014	\$87,424

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
VAWA STOP Funded Domestic Violence Victim Service Providers (FY 2008 - FY 2012)

VAWA Funding Year	Agency Name	Project Name	Project Description	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Funding
FY 2012	Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC)	Holistic Specialized Services for Victims of Intimate Partners	Program services will be provided in the community and in Family Court of the First Judicial Circuit. Services provided include comprehensive long term advocacy, counseling and crisis response to survivors of intimate partner violence, specialized legal services; counsel and advice for victims seeking court protection; and triage response to survivors who need legal services but who had not sought representation prior to court hearing date.	3/1/2014	5/30/2015	\$141,393
FY 2012	Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid (HIJC@Legal Aid)	Hispanic Family Violence Awareness II	The Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid Society of Hawaii will provide core services to increase accessibility to an underserved immigrant population, Hispanic victims, and support a coordinated community response for responding to the needs to immigrant victims by training state and federal government agencies and others in the community working with immigrant victims.	9/1/2013	2/28/2015	\$93,439
FY 2012	Molokai Community Service Council (MCSC)	Hale Ho'omalu	Hale Ho'omalu (the House of Refuge) is the only domestic violence shelter on the island of Molokai. MCSC will maintain and strengthen shelter services for adult women and their children who are victims of domestic violence and ensure their safety through court restraining orders.	9/1/2013	12/31/2014	\$50,000

PREPARED STATEMENT OF Nanci Kreidman



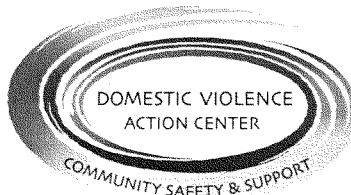
TO: The Honorable Patrick Leahy
Chairman
United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary

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

Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) is dedicated to alleviating the problem of domestic abuse in Hawaii. It is the only agency in the state of Hawaii providing direct services and inspiring community engagement to address this complex and costly problem. Positioned as a stand-alone organization the agency's work is designed to advocate for individual clients and mobilize the community. Founded and incorporated in 1990, DVAC began as a legal hotline with 2 part time staff. Today, the organization has grown to employ 48 staff and serve thousands of survivors of domestic violence through a comprehensive array of services that includes legal services and advocacy for victims, extensive support for families in the child welfare system suffering the harm of child and spouse abuse, civil and criminal court outreach, education about dating violence, professional training, public education, employer training, advocacy for teen victims, program development for ethnically specific communities, community organizing and technical assistance to the public and private sector. The Domestic Violence Action Center accepts high-risk, contested divorce, temporary restraining order (TRO), post-decree, and paternity cases and provides safety planning, crisis management, risk assessment, accompaniment, and bilingual advocacy.

The agency has been involved in almost every effort to examine the efficacy of the system's response to domestic violence. Invitations to serve on planning bodies and legislative bodies have allowed the expertise of staff to shape development and improvements.

DVAC has nearly 25 years of experience serving the civilian and the military communities, primarily on Oahu. It has been long noted that the survivors seeking our specialized services include military families and military family members. Despite efforts, previously, to dialogue about the impact this place on the agency's capacity to serve the civilian island families this is the first real initiative to fully understand the military use of community programs.



With clients active on the agency's caseload, staff routinely advocate for the myriad services and support a survivor needs as she/he seeks safety, custody, healthcare, mental health, financial and support services; and in particular for military survivors, sometimes relocation. The experiences with military members, commanding officers, and institutional agents vary greatly. Cooperation is not always forthcoming.

This discussion creates a fantastic opportunity to build and strengthen new relationships, partnerships and, ultimately support for families who are far from home, isolated and unfamiliar with the community they are residing.

In order to be more helpful in this discussion, the Domestic Violence Action Center captured data over a designated two week period to illustrate the range of services and the number of requests/inquiries received by military families.

During the two week period September 15 -30, 2014, 8 new cases were opened and 8 cases were closed. Safety planning, which is a key practice for survivors to prepare them and support them as they face danger, was conducted 40 times (safety planning is not a one time event, it is ongoing – to acknowledge changes in circumstances). Staff at DVAC's on site court (EXPO) program provided outreach at each stage of the temporary restraining order process to 6 survivors: that is a total of 12 survivors. Staff made 104 contacts with clients during that time and 52 contacts with others on their behalf. There were 92 children in those military families.

This data is underscored by data available from the Hawaii State Judiciary. On average, from 2009 – 2014 37.2% of all divorce cases sampled involved at least one member of the military. Those families where children are involved exceeds 50% in each of these years¹

There is a great deal of work to be done. In order to be of best service to military families, DVAC would be delighted to participate in efforts to improve training, strengthen military-civilian collaboration and coordination.

Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to offer these few thoughts and contribute to the discussion and development of strategy moving forward.

¹ Military Divorce & its Effects on the Hawaii State Judiciary. An Analysis of Cases from 2009 - 2014

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARCI LOPES



To: Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont, Chairman
 Senator Mazie Hirono, Hawaii
 COMMITTEE of the JUDICIARY

From: Marci Lopes, Executive Director
 Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Hearing Date and Time: Thursday, October 16, 2014; 10:00 a.m.

Place: Conference room 325

RE: Accessing Support: How the Violence Against Women Act Serves Hawaii
 Military Families Experiencing Domestic Violence.

Distinguished members of the Judiciary Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony about the importance of FVPSA and VAWA programs and funding for our Hawaiian Islands. I am the Executive Director for the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV). We represent a membership of 22 domestic violence service providers statewide, and the many victims and survivors they help with their critical services. Our mission is to engage communities and organizations to end domestic violence through education, advocacy, and action for social justice.

I am speaking today about some of the lifesaving services provided to residents of Hawaii because of the existence of VAWA and FVPSA. The Island of Oahu reported the greatest impact on the demands for their services being accessed by the military. On the Island of Oahu service provider's aided families from the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, as well as the Air National Guard and the Army Reserves. Services are not only accessed by legal military dependents, they are also accessed by intimate partners who are not legally married to the service members, and sometimes by their adult children, and extended family members who were living in the home of the service member.

Since its passage in 1984 the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) has remained the only direct federal funding source for shelter programs. FVPSA currently funds 9 domestic violence emergency shelters statewide.

Oahu-4 Domestic Violence emergency shelters

2 Operated by Child and Family Service- Honolulu & Leeward

1 Operated by Parents and Children Together- Kaneohe

1 Operated by Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter- Kailua

Hawaii Island-2 shelters operated by Child and Family Service- Hilo & Kona

Kauai- 1 shelter operated by the YWCA

Maui- 1 shelter operated by Women Helping Women

Molokai- 1 shelter operated by the Molokai Community Services Council Hale Ho'omalu

Shelter Utilization Chart 2013

PROGRAM	CLIENTS SERVED					BED DAYS				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
CFS Honolulu	39	66	36	63	204	1045	2419	1720	1214	6398
CFS Leeward	87	45	69	50	251	1903	2114	1829	1690	7536
PACT Kaneohe	55	41	38	37	171	1900	1755	1621	1610	6886
WSAS Kailua	35	29	14	25	103	799	509	498	502	2308
YWCA Kauai	42	24	26	27	119	685	766	828	830	3109
WHW Maui	81	57	44	49	231	1646	801	1949	2041	6437
Molokai CSC	57	8	9	20	94	314	158	122	145	739
CFS West HI	44	43	48	54	189	965	1267	1503	1576	5311
CFS East HI	69	88	73	92	322	1556	1575	1595	1130	5856
TOTAL STATEWIDE	509	401	357	417	1684	10813	11364	11665	10738	44580

There is a Military Shelter available on Oahu, but it is not staffed. Active duty or spouses can access the shelter after contacting the military crisis line and getting a referral from a military victim advocate. Victims are only allowed to stay two weeks. If additional weeks are needed, the advocate must request an additional two weeks from the chain of command. Oahu service providers have shared that many military victims prefer to access local service provider shelters because they have staff available 24-7, they can stay 90 days, and they do not trust the military restricted and unrestricted reporting levels. Victims have also reported they are fearful that the perpetrators chain of command will be able to keep them safe, and ensure that her abuser will be held accountable.

When events occur off base there are jurisdiction challenges. If the Honolulu Police Department makes a report because the event took place off base, victims and perpetrators can choose to access services off base. If the Hawaii judicial system is involved they can also mandate military personnel to batter interventions programs (BIP). There are two service providers on Oahu that are contracted with the Judiciary to provide BIP services. Child and Family Service, and the Parents And Children Together Family Peace Center. It was also reported by our membership that some military active duty self-refer for services off base to avoid their employer knowing they have a problem, and out of fear that it would have a negative impact on their career if their command knew of their problem. The Judiciary contracted programs follow the Hawaii Batter Intervention Standards and require 39 weeks to complete services. If an incident occurs on base a victims have the choice to access services on or off base.

In Hawaii if a victim with children files a TRO, a case is generated to Child Welfare Services. If Child Welfare Services becomes involved in the military family's case, they can also receive a referral to the 3 of the Oahu based domestic violence service providers listed below for victim support groups, and victim advocacy.

- Child And Family Services-for Leeward Oahu
- Domestic Violence Action Center- for Central Oahu
- Parents And Children Together Puuhonoua for Windward Oahu

If a military dependent child is in need of counseling services they can access the Parents And Children Together Family Peace Center- Haupo Unit. The military does not have any therapeutic groups for children at this time. Individual and family counseling is available on some base facilities.

Because of the lack of affordable housing, and the inventory of housing in the open market, many victims return to their abusers, or become homeless as a result of the violence they have experienced in their homes. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides much needed **Transitional Housing** programs on our Islands, but this is still not enough. 3 Islands in this state benefit from the Transitional Housing program.

Oahu-

Child And Family Service- For victims and their children

Parents And Children Together Lehua Transition Home- 8 single women, no children

Maui-

Women Helping Women-For victims and their children

Hawaii Island-

Child And Family Service- For victims and their children

Oahu also receives Safe **Havens** money for a supervised visitation Center on Oahu. Visitation centers operate to keep children and victims safe while families are going through the TRO process, a custody dispute, or a highly conflicted divorce. If visitation is not handled properly it puts children at risk for being abused, kidnapped, or further harm to the custodial parent. The Parents And Children Together Family Visitation Center has been in operation since 1994, and serves over 250 families and provides over 3,000 visits per year. Many military families access this service because it is the only service of its type on the island of Oahu. The center currently has a waiting list, and families are only allowed one 90 minute visit with their children per week. This is a helpful service to military families because they are able to provide phone call visits for family members who are deployed or are out of state.

HSCADV operates a program called Flight to Freedom. If a victim is working with one of our 22 member programs and is in imminent danger we will assist with the purchase of a ticket to fly her to safety. Many military victims access this service because they are so geographically isolated in Hawaii, and have no family or friends nearby. Victims have reported that they have limited resources, and they need to leave the Islands quickly because their life is in danger. This service is also accessed by intimate partners who are not married to the service member, and also family members who are not listed as dependents.

There continues to be great need for all of these services across the Island of Oahu. On September 17th, 2013 Hawaii participated in a 24 hour survey and identified, 575 adults and children received assistance and services, including individual counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups in Hawaii. Unfortunately, on the very same day, there were 45 unmet requests for services in our state due to a critical shortage of funds and staff (National Network to End Domestic Violence Census 2013). In this last quarter of 2014, 22 member programs reported an increase in demand for their services. Funding shortages have created greater vulnerabilities in the network of services which survivors need for their safety, self-sufficiency and to live lives free from violence.

Respectfully,

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SUBMISSION FOR THE RECORD

Written Testimony of Hawai'i State Senator Rosalyn H. Baker

Before the
United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary,

Field Hearing on "Accessing Support: How the Violence Against Women Act Serves Hawai'i Military
Families Experiencing Domestic Violence"

October 16, 2014

Aloha Senator Mazie Hirono and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and mahalo for the invitation to discuss with you the very important issue of domestic violence in our community. I am Senator Rosalyn Baker, Co-chair of the Women's Legislative Caucus. As Chair Hirono knows, she was one the founding members of the Women's Legislative Caucus when she served in the Hawaii State House of Representatives, our Caucus is non-partisan and comprised of all women legislators from both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Our mission is to advocate of behalf of issues affecting the women of our state. Each year the Caucus develops a package of bills to address issues impacting the health, wellbeing and overall status of women in Hawai'i. We also support community organizations that help to support this mission.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to share with the Committee some information on laws the Hawai'i State Legislature recently passed to support victims of domestic violence and enable our local law enforcement to better respond to reports of domestic violence in our community. Some of our most recent efforts have helped to empower survivors and to give law enforcement the tools that they need to effectively protect victims and their families.

In 2011 we passed laws to lengthen temporary restraining orders from 90 days to 180 days from the date the order was granted or until the effective date of a protective order issued by the court. We also passed SB 229 CD1, Act 206, Session Laws of Hawai'i (SLH), 2011 that helps stop the re-victimization that can occur in the workplace when an employer learns of an employee's protective order. A victim's ability to retain employment is crucial to secure financial independence from their abuser. Remaining employment ensures continued access to medical care and to an income at a time when the woman is experiencing increased emotional and physical distress and in need of greater protection and security.

In 2012 and 2014 we were able to enact additional protections and strengthen police oversight when incidents of domestic violence occur afterhours or on weekends. Act 205, SLH 2012, requires a police officer with reasonable grounds to believe that physical abuse or harm has occurred, to order the believed abuser to have no contact with that family or household member for a 24-hour period, or longer if the incident occurs on the weekend, when the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that there is probable danger of further physical abuse or harm to the family or household member. The law also requires the police officer to seize all firearms and ammunition there. This law has the ability to save lives and gives law enforcement an additional tool to help victims by clarifying a grey area for officers called to the scene of a domestic dispute. In Act 117, SLH 2014, the Legislature continued to strengthen this protection by requiring police officers to make reasonable inquiries into situations they believe may involve physical abuse, requires officers to order the person they believe is the abuser to leave the premises for 48 hours, and makes physical abuse of a family member in the presence of a minor younger than 14 years a class C felony. These provisions will result in more informed assessments of domestic situations, help family members cool off and provide time, if necessary, for an individual to seek a restraining order for further protection.

Violence against women is not just a woman's issue. Because it affects families and communities, it is essential to draw attention to its devastating impacts and develop strategies and services to help those affected and begin to break the cycle of violence in our communities. The work we have done as legislators has made a difference in Hawai'i but there is always more work to do. We need all parts of our community to be engaged and involved in eliminating domestic violence.

As we continue to work with advocates and survivors, it is apparent that we must take a closer look at the training our law enforcement officers receive to enable them to better understand and respond to instances of violence against women. We also need a different, more robust reporting mechanism that can accurately capture the true picture of intimate partner violence in our state as well as nationwide. Currently the Uniform Crime Reporting Program does not quantify incidents of domestic violence. Many DV incidents may be reported as assault or another crime without noting that the underlying nature of the crime was domestic violence. When such incidents are incompletely categorized or improperly categorized, such incorrect reporting skews the data and doesn't provide an accurate picture of what is going on in the community. That can cause even more underreporting and flawed analysis. Once we have a true picture of what is happening in our

community we can then provide the necessary and appropriate services to victims and abusers to help stop the violence.

The Caucus is also working with the University of Hawai'i leadership to better understand what policies and protocols are in place to deter sex assault on the various campuses as well as to ascertain what on-campus services are available to support the students who have been victimized. Since our universities are a microcosm of the larger community the incidents of sex assault on campus seems to be on the rise. We must be proactive to ensure that all students have a real sense of safety and security while on campus.

The statistics on violence against women are concerning. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has reported that 1 in 4 women will report experiencing abuse over the course of a lifetime. Domestic violence and sex assault are not just women's issues. They are societal issues and important ones. It is imperative that we all work together to find a way to tackle them.

Mahalo for helping to raise awareness about this very important issue of violence against women and mahalo for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Hawai'i Legislative Women's Caucus.

