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# JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL



# 2001



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
TO THE GOVERNOR  
AND THE LEGISLATURE OF  
THE STATE OF HAWAII

A Report to the Governor  
and the Legislature of  
the State of Hawaii  
as prescribed by Section 233 (2) (3) (D) (ii)  
of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act  
of 1974, as amended.

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## *Letter from the Chair*

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*Aloha,*

*As Chair of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC), I am pleased to present our Annual Report for the State Fiscal Year 2001 for the period of July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001. This report summarizes the activities of the JJSAC funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and administered by the Office of Youth Services (OYS) during this period.*

*Highlights of the JJSAC activities during this period include the following:*

- i Continued to monitor the State's compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.*
- i Awarded over \$1,028,000 in grants from the Federal Formula Grant Program, State Challenge Activity Program, and Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Grant dollars assisted programs throughout the State to provide intervention and prevention services to at-risk youth, enhance delinquency prevention efforts, and support improvements to the juvenile justice system.*
- i Contracted \$1,885,900 for services funded by the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant to promote greater accountability in Hawaii's juvenile justice system.*
- i Coordinated technical assistance from the OJJDP to support the development of comprehensive strategies for serious, violent, and chronic youth offenders at the County and State levels.*
- i Supported the Hawaii Girls Project, an initiative of the JJSAC and the OYS sponsored state wide training on gender-specific programs for at-risk girls and female youth offenders.*
- i Prepared to host the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Western Regional, conference which was held in Honolulu in July 2001.*

*We wish to thank the OYS for their support and staffing, and we look forward to the continuation of a close working relationship.*

*In closing, we offer recommendations which we feel will help to ensure that the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs of Hawaii youth and families are addressed.*

Respectfully submitted,



Jon R. Ono, Esq.  
JJSAC Chair

## *Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council*

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The Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) is a Governor-appointed advisory group concerned about youth involved, or at-risk of being involved, in the juvenile justice system. The JJSAC advises the Governor, Legislature, and Office of Youth Services (OYS) on the formulation of policies to improve the overall effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and address juvenile justice issues. The JJSAC oversees the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act federal grant programs which are administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Congress recognized that the success of Federal involvement in juvenile justice systems would rest on committed and knowledgeable individuals at the state and local levels who support and promote the goals of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. Therefore, the JJDP Act empowered States participating in the Formula Grant Program to establish volunteer, citizen-based advisory groups to oversee the implementation of the JJDP Act in their state. Hawaii's JJSAC was established by Executive Order 91-2, and has representation from each of the islands and from the public, private, business, and youth sectors.

The JJSAC has four standing committees: Executive, Compliance, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity (ECD) and Prevention. In addition, there is a sub-committee, the Coalition for Ethnic and Cultural Diversity of Youth, which assists the ECD committee in addressing the issue of ethnic over representation in the juvenile justice system.

One of the primary responsibilities of the JJSAC is to monitor and ensure that the four federal mandates, as defined by the JJDP Act, are addressed. Other responsibilities include the development and review of Hawaii's State plan, and the review of grant applications submitted for funding with OJJDP funds.

**Mission Statement of JJSAC:**

To advise government and local communities to ensure effective service provision and development of policies that improve the juvenile justice system, advocate for delinquency prevention and guide Hawaii's youth in becoming productive community members.

**Membership of the  
Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council  
2000 - 2001**

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**Mr. Jon R. Ono, Esq., Chair**  
Amano, Pinao and Kobayashi, Hawaii

**Ms. Lyn S. Bonk, First Vice Chair**  
Molokai

**Ms. Carol A. Furtado, Second Vice Chair**  
Marriott's Waiohai Beach Club, Kauai

**Mr. Reynold M. Gima, Compliance Committee Chair**  
Department of Health, Mental Health Division, Lanai

**Ms. Marilyn Wong, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee Chair**  
Ke Anuenue Connection, Kauai

**Ms. Iris Kaneshiro, Prevention Committee Chair**  
Family Court, First Circuit, Oahu

Ms. Meda Chesney-Lind, Ph.D.  
Women's Studies Program  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, Oahu

Ms. Trisha Nakamura  
Youth Representative, Oahu

Mr. Christopher Harrison  
Youth Representative, Oahu

Ms. Carolene Neely  
Hawaii Baptist Academy, Oahu

Honorable Jay Kimura, Esq.  
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Hawaii

Ms. Jocelyn Robins  
Youth Representative, Oahu

Ms. Ann Kobayashi  
Governor's Office, Oahu

Ms. Renee Sambueno  
U.S. Congressman Neil Abercrombie's Office

Mr. David Nakada  
Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii, Oahu

Honorable Bode A. Uale  
Family Court, First Circuit, Oahu

Ms. Ann Nakagawa  
Maui Police Department, Juvenile Crime  
Prevention Division, Maui

Ms. Sue Vaouli-Tugi  
Teen Center, Farrington High School, Oahu

## ***Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act***

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The enactment of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended, P.L. 93-415; 42 U.S.C. 5601 et. seq., serves as a vehicle to achieve Congressional directives aimed at improving the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

Nationwide, Juvenile Justice State Advisory Councils/Groups, authorized by the Act and appointed by the Governor, use funds from Titles II and V of the JJDP Act for programs designed and implemented to address compliance with the mandates of the Act, and for prevention programs specifically designed to address youth and crime delinquency issues in their locale.

### ***Mandates of the JJDP Act and Hawaii's Compliance Status***

The four mandates of the Act were established to ensure appropriate services, proper treatment and safe confinement of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system, and to address the due process rights of juveniles. Brief descriptions of the mandates and OJJDP's most recent review and analysis of Hawaii's compliance status are as follows:

<b>Mandates of the JJDP Act</b>	<b>Compliance Status</b>
<b>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)</b> Juveniles charged with status offenses, offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult, shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Status offenses include but are not limited to truancy, running away, and minors in possession of alcohol.	Based on the preliminary findings of the 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
<b>Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR)</b> No juvenile shall be securely held in adult jails and lockups. Under the Reporting Exception, accused law violators may be held for up to six hours for the purpose of identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility, or while awaiting release to parents/guardians.	Based on the preliminary findings of the 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
<b>Sight and Sound Separation (SSS)</b> During the temporary period that a juvenile may be securely held in an adult jail and lockup, sight and sound contact is not permitted between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees.	Based on the preliminary findings of the 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
<b>Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)</b> States must address reducing the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, and jails and lockups, who are members of ethnic groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such group represents in the general population.	Based upon a plan submitted to the OJJDP on how Hawaii will address ethnic over representation, Hawaii is currently in compliance.

## ***JJDP Act Programs***

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Federal juvenile justice funds are made available by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), to support states in meeting the objectives and requirements of the JJDP Act. The majority of the funds received by Hawaii under this federal act were used during this period to develop and continue programs that provide alternatives to the secure detention of status offenders and juveniles charged with criminal offenses. The funds were also used for projects designed to improve the juvenile justice and youth services system. During FY 2001, the State of Hawaii contracted a total of \$1,028,167 in federal grants Formula Grant Program (\$664,667), State Challenge Activity Program (\$151,500), and Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (\$212,000).

The purpose of the federal grant programs are as follows:

Title II, Part B - **Formula Grants Program:** To enable states to meet and maintain compliance with the four mandates of the JJDP Act, support delinquency prevention efforts, and improve the juvenile justice system.

Title II, Part E-**State Challenge Activity Program:** To provide incentives for states to develop, adopt and improve policies and programs in one or more of ten specified State Challenge Activity areas to improve the juvenile justice systems.

Title V, **Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs:** To reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in identifying, planning, and implementing delinquency prevention programs.



## Formula Grant Program

The Title II, Part B - Formula Grant Program of the JJDP Act allocates funds annually to states based on each state's youth population. The purpose of the Formula Grant Program is to enable states to meet and maintain compliance with the four mandates of the JJDP Act, support delinquency prevention efforts, and improve the juvenile justice system. Eligibility for the funds is based upon OJJDP's annual review of each state's report on compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

The OYS provides training to the local law enforcement agencies on the JJDP Act and monitors all facilities that securely hold juveniles, including police facilities, the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, the juvenile detention facility and community correctional facilities, for their compliance with the JJDP Act. The preliminary findings of the 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report revealed that Hawaii was in compliance.

### Compliance Violations in 2001

	Number of Violations	Rate of Violations
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	15	1.69*
Sight & Sound Separation	0	n/a
Jail and Lock-up Removal	9	2.70*

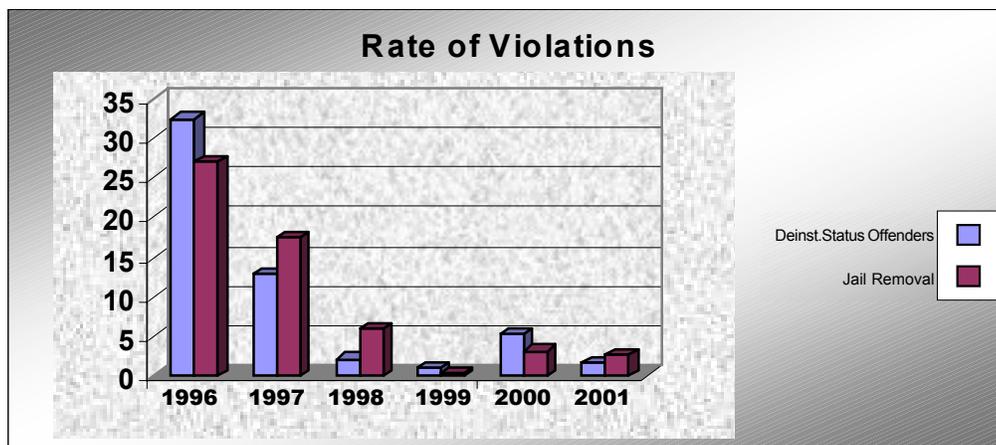
\*Rate is derived from the number of violations per 100,000 youths under the age of 18.

Since 1996, significant improvements have been achieved in meeting the federal mandates for deinstitutionalizing status offenders and jail removal. The following data compares the number and rate of violations from 1996-2001:

### Comparison of Rate of Violations from 1996 -2001

Rates of Violations*	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	32.5	12.86	2.14	1.07	5.36	1.69
Jail and Lock-up Removal	27.14	17.5	6.07	.35	3.21	2.70

\*Rate is derived from the number of violations per 100,000 youths under the age of 18.



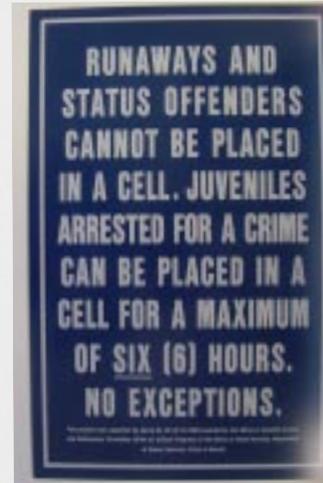
## Formula Grant Program - continued

### Ho'okala Program

The JJSAC established the *Ho'okala* Program in 1993 in response to the problem of status offenders being securely held in police lockups. *Ho'okala*, which means its release, has been a key factor in Hawaii's ability to remain in compliance with the mandates regarding the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, and jail and lockup removal.

*Ho'okala* provides youth (status offenders, non-offenders, and juveniles arrested for non-violent law violations) who cannot be returned home immediately and are at risk of being placed in secure custody, with 24-hour access to immediate crisis intervention, assessment services and linkages to appropriate services.

*Ho'okala* services are aimed at reuniting youth with their families, and in cases where that is not feasible, to provide the least restrictive care, i.e. one-on-one attendant care.



Sign posted in all police stations

A total of \$1,050,978 was contracted for *Ho'okala* services; of this amount \$550,978 was from the Formula Grants Program and \$500,000 from federal Title XX funds.

The following four agencies were contracted to remove juveniles from police lockups during FY 2001:

Hawaii: The Salvation Army Family Intervention Services  
Geographic Area: all Police Districts on Hawaii  
Allocation: \$376,000  
Number Served: 360

Kauai: Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.  
Geographic Area: all Police Districts on Kauai  
Allocation: \$33,385  
Number Served: 35

Maui: Maui Youth & Family Services  
Geographic Area: all Police Districts on Maui, Lanai and Molokai  
Allocation: \$75,000  
Number Served: 80

Oahu: Hale Kipa, Inc.  
Geographic Area: all Police Districts on Oahu  
Allocation: \$500,000 [Funded by federal Title XX]  
Number Served: 700

In February 2001, the Oahu *Ho'okala* program relocated to the new Juvenile Justice Center. The center provides centralized intakes and screening services, and is intended to provide services for status offenders and non-violent juvenile offenders under one roof at a one-stop center.

## Formula Grant Program - continued

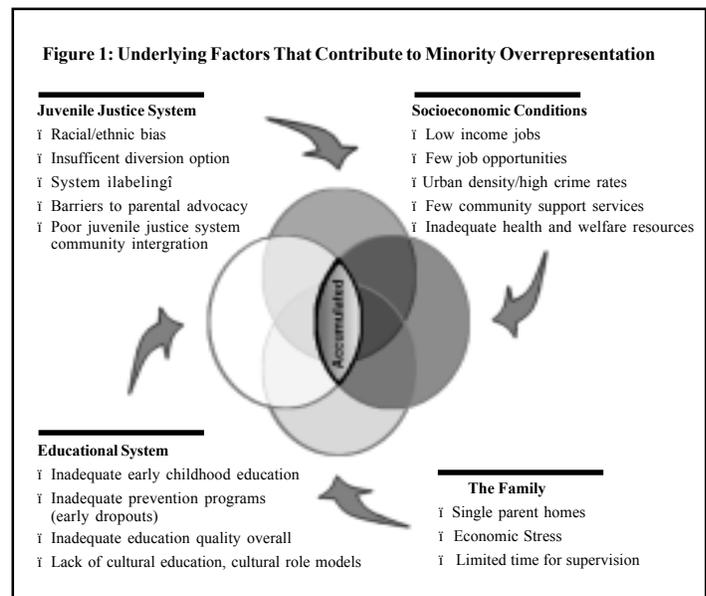
### Disproportionate Minority Confinement

Nationally, as well as in Hawaii, racial and ethnic minority youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. The overrepresentation of minority youth in secured confinement facilities is known as Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC).

In 1995, the Center for Youth Research at the University of Hawaii- Manoa conducted a study, *Identifying Disproportionate Representation of Ethnic Groups in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System*.<sup>1</sup> The following were a few of the findings identified in the study:

- Youth of Hawaiian, Samoan, and African-American, and Filipino ancestry are arrested and referred to Family Court in significantly greater numbers than their proportion in Hawaii's youth population.
- Filipino youth are disproportionately represented at the points of arrest and detention.
- Once adjudicated, Hawaiian and Samoan youth are more likely than others to be confined at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF).

In seeking to understand the factors that contribute to overrepresentation of minority youth, numerous research projects have been conducted. Two schools of thought have emerged. One points to a flawed juvenile justice system where minority youth are the victims of discrimination. The other explains that minority youth commit a disproportionate number of crimes, leading to disparities that contribute to their overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. While the causes within the juvenile justice system are still disputed, there is agreement that the overrepresentation of minority youth are attributed to a multitude of factors ñ socioeconomic conditions, family, educational system, and juvenile justice system (Fig.1).



To address the issue of DMC in Hawaii, the JJSAC established the Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee (ECDC) and a sub-committee, the Coalition for Ethnic and Cultural Diversity (Coalition). Together, the ECDC and the Coalition identified four priority areas:

- To support education and awareness for service providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and administrators on the issues related to DMC, including the development of culturally appropriate approaches to reduce unintentional bias.
- To develop and support programs that promote cultural pride for youth of Samoan, Hawaiian, African-American and Filipino ancestry.
- To review and support policy and procedural changes at the state and local levels that impact on overrepresentation.
- To improve and expand data collection and research capabilities on minority overrepresentation in Hawaii's juvenile justice system.

## *Formula Grant Program - continued*

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### *Disproportionate Minority Confinement*

The priorities reflect the ECDC and Coalition's understanding that there are multiple factors that contribute to the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and no single initiative will remediate the issue.

During FY 2001, the Coalition planned two new events to bring greater community awareness to the DMC issues. First, recognizing the importance of hearing from youth about their views on this issue, planning occurred for a youth camp in July 2001 with a focus on the juvenile justice system and cultural sharing. Second, plans were set in motion for a state-wide conference in August 2001 to increase the level of understanding of the DMC issue and understanding of the Hawaiian, Samoan, and Filipino cultures among providers and community members.

## *State Challenge Activity Program*

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Title II, Part E-State Challenge Activity Program was established in the 1992 amendment to the JJDP Act. The State Challenge Activity Program provides incentives for States participating in the Formula Grant Program to develop, adopt and improve policies and programs in one or more of ten specified State Challenge Activity areas to improve their juvenile justice systems.

In FY 2001, the JJSAC contracted \$151,000 of FY 99 and FY 00 State Challenge Activity funds to: continue the Hawaii Girls Project (HGP); expand learning opportunities at the Lanakila Learning Center, Hilo High School; initiate a youth mentoring project for status offenders in East Hawaii; and develop an objective classification system for the County of Hawaii identify a continuum of graduated sanctions. The following is a brief description of each project:

- The HGP sponsored several events to raise the awareness and understanding about the importance of gender-specific programs for girls:
  - ◆ Sponsored the conference, *iKokua No Na Kaikamahine*, Supporting the Girls At-Risk and the Female Adolescent Offender in April 2001;
  - ◆ Convened planning sessions for the start-up of an alternative day program for girls;
  - ◆ Sponsored the third annual Girl Power! Camp on the island of Molokaëi in August 2001; and
  - ◆ Continued to convene the statewide HGP Steering Committee.



In the coming years, the HGP will focus on helping service providers to implement or enhance their programs for girls.

- The Lanakila Learning School, an alternative education program for Hilo High School, provided experiential worklabs, after-school projects and other activities to enhance the learning opportunities of the alienated students. The activities provided were in the areas of : practical arts, carpentry, Hawaiiana, and cultural immersion.
- The Salvation Army ñ Family Intervention Services initiated a program called *iYouth Mentoring.* This is a two-year demonstration project to provide mentoring to status offenders, including female runaways who are not on protective supervision with the Family Court.
- The University of Hawaii Hilo, was contracted to develop an objective classification system for the County of Hawaii to identify the serious, dangerous, violent and chronic juvenile offender who requires secure incarceration in HYCF, and to identify a continuum of graduated sanctions for youth who do not require confinement at HYCF.

## ***Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs***

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The 1992 reauthorization of the Act also established Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. The purpose of the Title V Grant Program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in identifying, planning, and implementing delinquency prevention programs.

A major impetus behind the development of the Title V Grant Program was national concern that local units of government had been caught in a cycle of paying the expensive (back-end) costs of the juvenile justice system without an alternate source of funds for (front-end) delinquency prevention strategies. Hence, the Title V Grant Program was created to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts that integrate six underlying principles:

- Community control and decision-making
- Research foundation for planning
- Comprehensive and multidisciplinary solutions
- Leverage of resources and system
- Evaluation to monitor program success
- Long-term perspective

Within the Title V Grant Program, these fundamental principles are combined to form a strategic approach for reducing juvenile delinquency and providing a sound framework for program design and delivery.

During FY 2001, \$212,000 of Title V funds (FFY 1998 and FFY 1999) was contracted to two counties to implement a total of three projects.

### **City & County of Honolulu**

**Pearl City Community Youth Organization** ñ Continued to coordinate a program, called PRIDE Productions, that engages the youth in training that lead to their production of staged performances called (Positive Choices Assemblies) at area schools. The youth's participation is linked to, and supportive of, his/her academic performance, school attendance, and positive behaviors.

**YMCA, Leeward Branch** - Implemented the Waipahu Youth Employment Project, a juvenile delinquency prevention program for at-risk youth, ages 12-19, who reside in the Waipahu community. The program for high school students is offered as an after-school class for which a student can earn a school credit. The core components of the program includes job readiness, career exploration, and community service learning. A program is being developed for the intermediate school youths.

### **County of Hawaii**

**Kau Learning Center** ñ Provided a third year of funding to the Kokua Kau project, a computer based project to provide students in the rural district of Kau with learning opportunities to develop computer skills and reinforce their academic skills utilizing computer technology. The program included a reverse mentoring component with the student teaching his/her parent new computer skills.

## ***Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)***

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Since 1977, Congress has been appropriating funds to support the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) to assist states and units of local government in promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. Accountability, for the purpose of JAIBG, is defined as assuring that as a result of their wrongdoing, juvenile offenders face individualized consequences that make them aware of and answerable for the loss, damage or injury perpetrated upon the victim.

In order to be eligible to receive the JAIBG funds, States and counties must establish a Juvenile Coordinated Enforcement Coalition (JCEC). The Hawaii JJSAC serves as the State's JCEC in providing oversight of the State's portion of the JAIBG funds. Unless a waiver has been granted by the OJJDP, each state must allocate 75% of the total funds to the counties. Allocation to the counties is formula-based in accordance with the JAIBG Program Guidelines.

In October 2000, the first statewide JAIBG workshop was held at Fort Shafter on Oahu. The purpose of the workshop was to provide an overview and present the requirements of the JAIBG Program, to assist the JCECs in developing their Coordinated Enforcement Plan, and to enable the JCEC members to learn about the other JAIBG-funded programs.

During FY 2001, the FFY 99 JAIBG Grant \$ 1,885,900 was allocated to support the following initiatives:

### **County Funds**

#### **County of Kauai**

- Continued work to develop a 5-year plan to reduce juvenile justice crime in the county.
- Provided a second year of support to the Teen Court program.

#### **County of Maui**

- Continued support for Positive Outreach Interventions (P.O.I.) an intervention program for the juveniles, their parents, and the victims during the in-between time between the offense and the court hearing.

#### **City and County of Honolulu**

- Continued support for the establishment of a Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) to centralize intake and screening services. The JJC is intended to provide services for status offenders and non-violent juvenile offenders under one roof; hence, serving as a one-stop center.
- Identified, developed, and supported resources and/or programs, which promote accountability in the juvenile justice system as part of the sanctions administered by the JJC.
- Developed and implemented a Juvenile Drug Court program for alcohol and drug-using adolescents under the age of 18 years who are involved in the juvenile justice system, by providing comprehensive treatment services to juveniles and their families in an environment that promotes respect, opportunity, and personal wellness.

## ***Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) - Continued***

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### **County of Hawaii**

- Continued the collaborative work of developing a Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders for the County of Hawaii.
- Initiated the development of a Hawaii County Teen Drug Court Program to channel non-violent, pre-trial and adjudicated youth, into a comprehensive integrated system of judicial and treatment services. The aim of the court is to enhance the effectiveness of the County juvenile justice system and its delivery of substance abuse treatment.
- Promoted and administered accountability-based sanctions for the juvenile offenders. Hired a deputy prosecuting attorney to serve as an interagency coordinator to promote accountability in a balanced and restorative approach in juvenile cases, and to enable the juvenile justice system to work with schools, social service agencies and others to obtain pertinent data to ensure appropriate level of sanction.

### **State Funds**

- Initiated the State Judiciary Victim Impact Classes (VIC) and served approximately 320 juvenile offenders who had been placed on probation status. The classes brought the juvenile offenders together with the victims to educate the juveniles on the emotional, physical, psychological and financial impact of their crime on the survivors. The goal is to prevent further victimization by developing offender awareness and empathy for the victim.
- Enhanced the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) which aids juvenile justice agencies in making informed decisions, JJIS makes available to the police, prosecutors, Family Courts, and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, timely, accurate, and relevant information on all juveniles who are in the juvenile justice system.

### **Interest Funds**

The JAIBG interest funds were used to support the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) in the following areas:

- Established a vocational training program for the youth incarcerated at the facility in the following areas: food service, basic plumbing, facilities maintenance, auto mechanics, grounds keeping, hydroponics, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and office administration and technology.
- Developed and implemented a staff training curriculum to prepare HYCF staff to provide vocational training to youth at the facility.
- Established a Training Academy to address the training needs of personnel at HYCF (administrators, youth correction officers, social workers, medical staff, teachers, recreation staff, maintenance staff, and support staff).

## Comprehensive Strategy

To assist communities in developing a systemwide approach, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) developed a planning process called, "Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders." A basic premise of the Comprehensive Strategy is that juvenile justice agencies and programs are one part of a larger system that involves many other local agencies and programs; hence, it is important that juvenile delinquency programs and intervention programs are integrated with police, social service, child welfare, school, and family preservation programs, among others.

The Comprehensive Strategy incorporates two principal components:

- 1) Preventing youth from becoming delinquent by focusing prevention programs on at-risk youth; and
- 2) Improving the juvenile justice system's response to delinquent offenders through a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives that include immediate intervention, intermediate sanction, and community-based corrections sanctions, incorporating restitution and community service when appropriate.

During 2001, the JJSAC initiated steps towards the development of a comprehensive strategy for the State. Technical assistance was obtained from the OJJDP, and the JJSAC worked with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) to provide informational sessions with an overview of the comprehensive strategy framework for state legislators and department directors.

The JJSAC encouraged each of the counties to develop comprehensive planning processes. To support the county initiatives, the JJSAC supported the counties' allocating JAIBG funds for the implementation of a planning process. The County of Hawaii demonstrated readiness to undertake the planning process and under the leadership of the Prosecutor's Office, and with technical assistance from NCCD, the community initiated the planning process. The process included a comprehensive assessment of the risk factors facing the community and the available resources. It is anticipated that a draft of the strategy will be ready by the summer of 2002.

An effective juvenile justice system combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation services.

A model graduated sanctions system combines treatment and rehabilitation with reasonable, fair, humane, and appropriate sanctions.

Comprehensive Strategy is intended to ensure the availability of "The Right Resources for the Right Youth at the Right Time."

## ***Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Hawaii***

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The JJSAC hereby summarizes its positions and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for their consideration in the enactment of policies, programs, and services to ensure that the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs of Hawaii's youth and their families are addressed.

### ***Support greater coordination of community resources (private and public), juvenile justice agencies, and enforcement to provide integrated services to youth involved in the juvenile justice system.***

While significant inroads have been made to better coordinate the services, there continues to be fragmented and categorical responses to the needs of youth and their families. The individual youth and his/her family who may face a host of problems, would be better served by an integrated, multi-discipline intervention strategy. The development of a comprehensive community plan, supported by public-private partnerships, to build a continuum of services would add to the success of the strategy.

### ***Continue to emphasize strategies for family strengthening, prevention and early intervention.***

Numerous studies have demonstrated that prevention and early intervention programs are more cost-effective than "back end" responses. Expanding prevention and early intervention resources can assist families in successfully providing a nurturing and caring environment that foster the positive growth and development of young people. Program emphases on strengthening the family unit, encouraging more active parental involvement, and developing appropriate community-based services responsive to that community's youth are examples of such strategies.

### ***Maintain the rehabilitative function of the juvenile justice system.***

Studies indicate a clear correlation between neglect and abuse and increased delinquency and violence. These factors must be regarded in developing treatment and support services to enable youth to mature and to become productive members of society. While juveniles must be held accountable for their illegal actions, society must also recognize that they are not adults and that many need intensive treatment and support to grow and mature in a responsible fashion. Recommended approaches for a youth's rehabilitation include culturally appropriate practices and Balanced and Restorative Justice principles.

## *Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Hawaii*

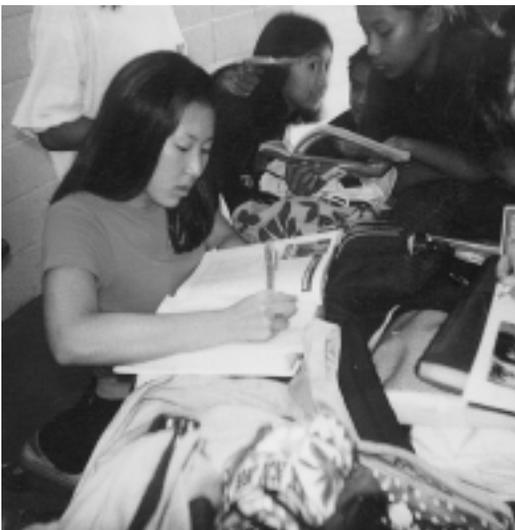
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***Develop and implement a classification system with objective criteria and a uniform risk assessment instrument for the determination of appropriate placement in detention and secure confinement.***

Concerns about the population at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, the effectiveness of confinement for juvenile offenders, and variability in the determination of short-term commitments point to the need for further analysis of data and discussions with the Family Court on the development of a classification system and a uniform risk assessment instrument.

***Provide the Office of Youth Services (OYS) the authority and funding to fully meet its mandates, as established in Act 375, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1989.***

Again, the JJSAC makes this recommendation, as adequate funding has not been fully achieved. Central to the creation of the OYS in 1989 was the responsibility of administering the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and providing a continuum of services for Hawaiis youth, under one agency. While the OYS has been able to achieve significant accomplishments with limited resources, the intention and goals that the Legislature envisioned for the OYS have not been fully realized. Services for youth in the juvenile justice system continue to be provided by several agencies, and efforts need to be more coordinated to best serve Hawaiis at-risk youth population.



**JJDP Act, Title II, Part B – Formula Grant Program  
Services funded during July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Grant Award</b>	<b>Area Served</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Services Description</b>
Hale `Opio Kauai, Inc.	\$ 33,385. 9/1/00 – 8/31/01 98-JF-FX-0015	Kauai	Juveniles, ages 10-17, who have been arrested for status offenses, non-offenders, and juveniles arrested for non-violent law violations, who cannot be returned home immediately and are at risk of being placed in secure custody	Provided a 24-hour intake/assessment response system, called <i>Ho`okala</i> , that is a community-based alternative to the inappropriate confinement of juveniles in police lockups.  Kauai – 35 youth served Maui, Molokai, Lanai – 80 youth served Hawaii – 360 youth served
Maui Youth & Family Services	\$75,000. 9/1/00 – 8/31/01 98-JF-FX-0015	Maui, Molokai, Lanai		
Salvation Army – Family Intervention Services	\$376,000. 9/1/00 – 8/31/01 99-JF-FX-0015 00-JF-FX-0015	Hawaii		
State Judiciary, Family Court	\$31,500. 12/01/99 – 9/30/01 98-JF-FX-0015	Statewide	Staff, judges, and administrators at Family Court	Provided state-wide training and technical assistance on Balanced and Restorative Justice philosophy and practices.
University of Hawaii Office of Research Services	\$25,000. 4/15/01-9/15/01	Statewide	Youth of Hawaiian, Samoan, and Filipino ancestry, 10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> grade.	Coordinated a 5-day camp, “ <i>Ho`ola ma Ioko o ke kahua `opio kaulike</i> , Healing within the Juvenile Justice System,” for 45 youth to learn about the juvenile justice system, to explore issues related to the overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in the system, and to share their cultures.

**JJDP Act, Title II, Part E, State Challenge Activities**  
**Services funded during July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Grant Award</b>	<b>Area Served</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Services Description</b>
Hawaii Girls Project (HGP)	\$24,500. 4/1/00-4/30/01 99-JE-FX-0015	Statewide	Service providers and juvenile justice professionals who work with girls at-risk and adolescent female offenders.	Continued HGP's educational and program initiatives. Sponsored the conference, " <i>Kokua No Na Kaikamahine</i> , Supporting Girls At-Risk and Juvenile Female Offenders." Sponsored the third annual Girl Power! Camp on Molokai. Continued coordination of the statewide Steering Committee.
Department of Education, Hilo High School, Lanakila Learning Center	\$27,500. 10/1/00-6/30/02 00-JE-FX-0015	Hilo	At-risk and severely alienated students	Provided worklabs, after-school projects and other activities to enhance the learning opportunities of students at the Lanakila Learning Center. The activities provided were in the areas of culinary arts, carpentry, silk-screening, community service, and cultural immersion activities.
University of Hawaii – Hilo	\$60,000. 9/18/00-9/30/02 99-JE-FX-0015	Hawaii	System Improvement	Funded a study to identify the continuum of graduated sanctions in the County of Hawaii's juvenile justice system, and to develop an objective classification system.
Salvation Army - Family Intervention Services	\$61,500. 7/1/00-6/30/01 97-JE-FX-0015 00-JE-FX-0015	East Hawaii	Status offenders	Implemented the Youth Mentoring Project that pairs status offenders with adult mentors.

**JJDP Act, TITLE V, Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency  
Services funded during July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Grant Award</b>	<b>Area Served</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Service Description</b>
County of Hawaii Parks & Recreation Dept. Sub-recipient: Kokua Kau	\$35,000. 8/1/00- 6/30/01 98-JP-FX-0015	Kau District	Youth, K-12 <sup>th</sup> grade, residing in the district of Kau, Hawaii.	Coordinated the final year of a 3-year project in Naalehu and Ocean View. Provided 150 youth with the opportunity to improve their computer skills and to strengthen their academics while utilizing computer technology.
City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Community Services Sub-recipient: Pearl City Community Youth Organization	\$65,000. 7/1/00-6/30/01 99-JP-FX-0015	Pearl City	Youth, ages 12-18, residing in the Pearl City community.	Coordinated a program, called PRIDE Productions, that engages youth in training that lead to their participation in staged performances. The program also provided tutoring, community service projects, 24-hour access to an adult adviser, leadership development, and peer counseling.
City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Community Services Sub-recipient: YMCA, Leeward Branch	\$112,000. 9/1/00-3/31/02 99-JP-FX-0015	Waipahu	Youth, ages 12-19, residing in the Waipahu community.	Implemented the Waipahu Youth Employment Program. The program's core component is a job readiness training and career exploration curriculum.

## Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Services Funded During July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001

### County Funds

Grantee	Grant Award	Area Served	Target Group	Service Description
County of Kauai	\$203,208. 7/1/99-3/31/01 98-JB-VX-0015 \$57,767. 1/1/01-9/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Kauai	System Improvement	Supported the development of a local 5-year Juvenile Crime Enforcement Plan to reduce juvenile crime in the county. Continued support of the Teen Court Program.
County of Maui	\$150,099. 7/1/99-3/31/01 98-JB-VX-0015 \$129,194. 4/1/01-9/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Maui	Youth offenders	Supported an intervention service known as Positive Outreach Intervention (P.O.I.). Juveniles who admit their involvement in the offense can participate in this early intervention program to reduce likelihood of recidivism during the "lag" before their court appearance.
City and County of Honolulu	\$665,466. 12/1/99-3/31/01 98-JB-VX-0015 \$610,318. 4/1/01-9/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015 \$439,000. 7/1/00-11/30/01 98-JB-VX-0015	Oahu	System Improvement  Alcohol and drug- using youth	Established a Juvenile Justice Center with centralized intake and screening services to address the needs of the status offenders and juvenile minor-law violators. The center is intended to serve as a one-stop center and coordinate placement and/or links with services for the youth and families. Allocated funds to State Judiciary to develop and implement a juvenile drug court program for alcohol and drug-using adolescents who are involved in the juvenile justice system.
County of Hawaii	\$394,265. 7/1/99-3/31/01 98-JB-VX-0015 \$178,227. 11/00-9/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Hawaii	System Improvement	Initiated the collaborative work of developing a Comprehensive Strategy for the County of Hawaii. Implemented the Teen Drug Court Program for the County of Hawaii. Coordinated inter-agency efforts to promote accountability in a balanced and restorative approach.

## Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Services Funded During July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001

### State Funds

Grantee	Grant Award	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
State Judiciary	\$129,641 7/1/00-11/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	Juvenile offenders	Coordinated Victim Impact Classes for approximately 320 juvenile offenders who were placed on probation status.
State Department of the Attorney General	\$181,253. 1/1/01-9/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	System Improvement	Enhancement of the Juvenile Justice Information System.

### Interest Funds

Grantee	Grant Award	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF)	\$109,000 10/1/99-11/30/01 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	HYCF	Established a vocational training program for youth incarcerated in the facility. The vocational areas included food service, basic plumbing, facilities maintenance, auto mechanics, grounds keeping, hydroponics, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and office administration and technology.
University of Hawaii, Honolulu Community College, Employment Training Center	\$12,300. 11/1/00-12/31/00 98-JB-VX-0015 \$24,700. 1/1/01-9/30/03 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	HYCF	Provided training for staff at HYCF to implement and conduct the vocational training program at the facility.
HYCF	\$59,800 1/1/01-9/30/03 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	HYCF	Established a Training Academy at HYCF to address the training needs of administrators, youth correction officers, social workers and other staff.

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