

J
S
A
C



JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL



2002

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.

The funds for printing the JJSAC 2002 Annual Report were provided by Grant '00 JF-FX-0015, awarded under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



Table of Contents

Letter from the Chair	1
Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council	2
Council Membership	3
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)	4
Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and Hawaii's Compliance Status	4
JJDP Act Programs	5
Formula Grants Program.....	6 - 9
State Challenge Activities Program	10 - 11
Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.....	12 - 13
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program.....	14 - 16
Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Hawaii.....	17 - 18
Programs Funded in FY 2002.....	19 - 23

Letter from the Chair

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 2002, from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. This report summarizes the activities of the JJSAC and the federal grants that are awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), overseen by the JJSAC, and administered by the State Office of Youth Services (OYS).

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

- Provided monitoring of, and training to law enforcement officers on, the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.*
- Awarded \$955,000 in grants from the Formula Grants Program, State Challenge Activities Program, and the Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Grant dollars assisted programs throughout the State to provide prevention and intervention services to at-risk youth, enhance delinquency prevention efforts, and support system improvements.*
- Awarded \$1,979,032 from the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant to promote greater accountability in Hawaii's juvenile justice system. Initiatives supported by this funding included: the Juvenile Justice Center on Oahu; a comprehensive planning process for the County of Hawaii's juvenile justice system; the Teen Court Program on Kauai; and the Positive Outreach Intervention Program on Maui.*

The members of the JJSAC are committed to improving Hawaii's juvenile justice system to provide Hawaii's troubled youth with opportunities to better their lives.

Respectfully submitted,



*David Nakada
JJSAC Chair*

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council

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 administration of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) 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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. Therefore, the JJDP Act empowered States participating in the Formula Grants 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 state-wide representation from the public, private, business, and youth sectors.

The primary responsibilities of the JJSAC include providing oversight for the implementation of the federal grant programs in Hawaii, developing and reviewing Hawaii's State plan, reviewing grant applications submitted to the OYS for funding with OJJDP funds, and assuring the State's compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The JJSAC has four standing committees: Executive, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity, Compliance and Prevention.

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
2001 - 2002*

Mr. David Nakada, Chair

Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii, Oahu

Ms. Carol A. Furtado, First Vice-Chair

Marriott's Waiohai Beach Club, Kauai

Ms. Iris Kaneshiro, Second Vice-Chair

Family Court, First Circuit, Oahu

The Honorable Jay Kimura, Compliance Committee Chair

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Hawaii

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

The Honorable Ann Kobayashi
City Council, City and County of Honolulu, Oahu

Ms. Carolene Neely
Hawaii Baptist Academy, Oahu

Ms. Sesnita Moepono, Esq.
Oahu

Ms. Jill Nunokawa
University of Hawaii at Manoa, Oahu

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

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

Mr. Jon Ono, Esq.
Pinao and Ono, Hawaii

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act

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 core requirements of the Act, and for prevention programs specifically designed to address youth and crime delinquency issues in their locale.

Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and Hawaii's Compliance Status

The four core requirements 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 core requirements and OJJDP's most recent review and analysis of Hawaii's compliance status are as follows:

Core Requirements of the JJDP Act	Compliance Status
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) 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 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR) 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 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
Sight and Sound Separation (SSS) 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 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report, Hawaii is currently in compliance.
Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) 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 - Continued

Federal juvenile justice funds are made available by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and 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 2002, the State Office of Youth Services administered a total of \$955,073 in federal grants awarded from the Formula Grants Program (\$701,472), State Challenge Activities (\$79,601), and Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (\$174,000).

The purposes 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 Activities Program:** To provide incentives for states to develop, adopt and improve policies and programs in one or more of ten specified State Challenge Activities areas to improve the juvenile justice system.

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 Grants Program

The Title II, Part B - Formula Grants Program of the JJDP Act allocates funds annually to States based on each State's youth population. The purpose of the Formula Grants Program is to enable States to meet and maintain compliance with the four core requirements 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 core requirements 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 2001 Compliance Monitoring Report revealed that Hawaii was in compliance.

Compliance Violations in 2001

	Number of Violations	Rate of Violations*
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	5	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.

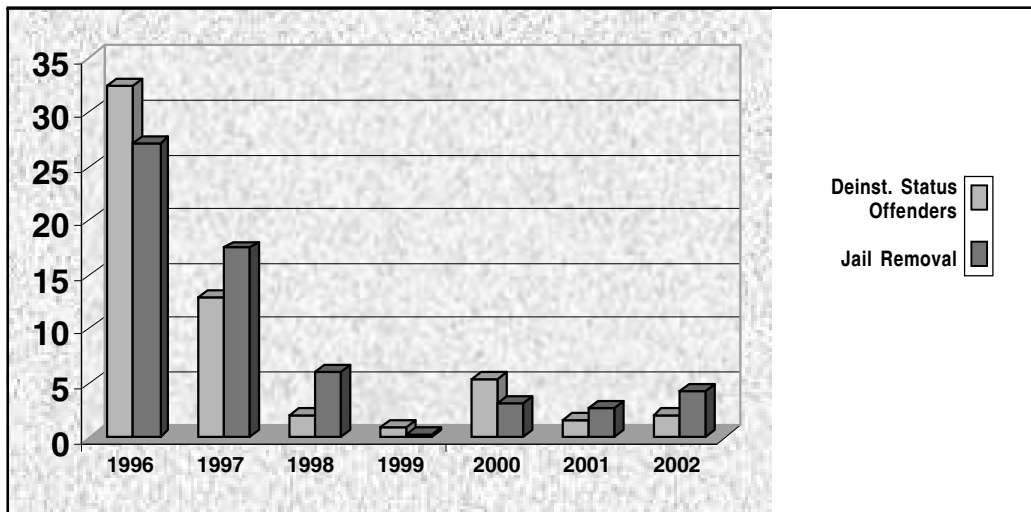
Since 1996, significant improvements have been achieved in meeting the federal mandates for deinstitutionalizing status offenders and jail removal. The following data compares the rates of violations from 1996-2001:

Comparison of Rate of Violations from 1996-2001

Core Requirements	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.

Rate of Violations



Formula Grants 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 “to 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.

A total of \$980,327 was administered for *Ho`okala* services; of this amount \$480,327 was from the Formula Grants Program and \$500,000 from the federal Title XX program.



Informational sign posted in all police stations to remind officers of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

The following four agencies were contracted to remove juveniles from jails and police lock-ups during FY 2002:

Hawaii: The Salvation Army-Family Intervention Services
Geographic Area: Hawaii
Allocation: \$376,000
Number Served: 360

Kauai: Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.
Geographic Area: Kauai
Allocation: \$33,077
Number Served: 35

Maui: Maui Youth & Family Services
Geographic Area: Maui, Lanai and Molokai
Allocation: \$71,250
Number Served: 80

Oahu: Hale Kipa, Inc.
Geographic Area: Oahu
Allocation: \$500,000 [Funded by federal Title XX]
Number Served: 455

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 secure confinement facilities is known as Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). In Hawaii, youth of Hawaiian, Samoan, African-American, and Filipino ancestry are arrested and referred to Family Court in significantly greater numbers than their proportion in Hawaii's youth population. 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 the 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 underlying factors contributing to overrepresentation of minority youth include socioeconomic conditions, family, educational system, and the juvenile justice system (Fig.1).

The JJSAC Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee 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.

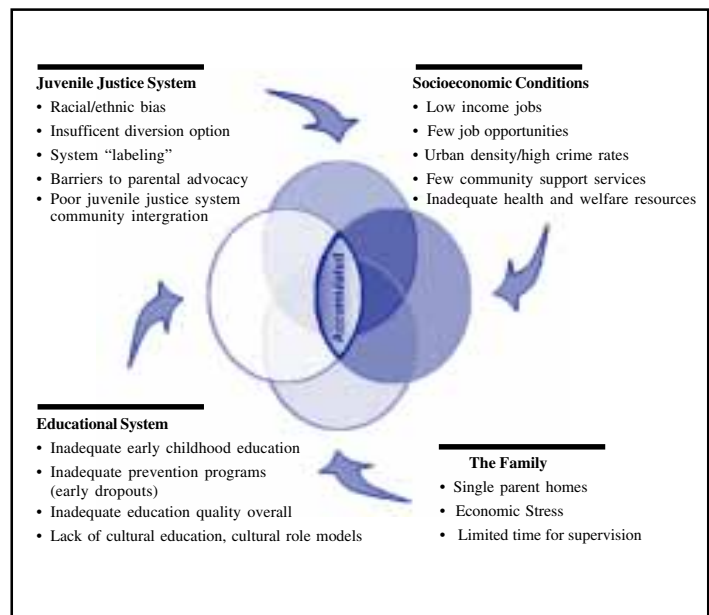


Figure 1: Underlying Factors That Contribute to Minority Overrepresentation

In August 2001, the committee coordinated a conference, "Responding to Cultural Clashes, Working with Hawaii's Youth and Expanding Approaches to Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System." Over 300 juvenile justice professionals, school counselors, law enforcement officers, and youth workers attended the conference to learn about the values of the Hawaiian, Samoan, and Filipino cultures and the approaches of other States for addressing the issue. Youth and elders who participated in the DMC Youth Camp, *Ho'ola ma loko o ke kahua 'opio kaulike*, which was held in July 2001, were presenters at the conference session on "Youth Perspectives on Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System."

Formula Grants Program - Continued

Youth Perspectives on Hawai'i's Juvenile Justice System

A summary of the thoughts shared by youth at the July 10-14, 2001 camp, *Ho'ola ma loko o ke kahua 'opio kaulike*, "Healing within the Juvenile Justice System."

- ❖ Overall, the system has fairness in it but needs to find ways to be more supportive and flexible.
- ❖ No one solution works in all circumstances. Provide more programs (e.g., teen court, peer counseling, Maui's Positive Outreach Intervention (P.O.I.) Program as options to address problems. Punishment alone will not resolve the problem.
- ❖ More family involvement. Parents, grandparents and other supportive family members can make a difference.
- ❖ Program for parents; sometimes the parents are the ones in need of counseling.
- ❖ The system needs to take into consideration the individual's characteristics, i.e., his/her social background, religion, culture, etc. when interpreting violations and determining consequences.
- ❖ Counseling should help the individual feel good about themselves and support what they can do. Focus on strengths and assets, not the negative stereotypes of teens.
- ❖ It's important for youth to get in touch with their culture(s).
- ❖ Provide LOTS more activities; i.e., sports, clubs, etc. as an alternative for getting into trouble.
- ❖ Cultural traditions for resolving conflict, i.e., *ho'oponopono*, should be an option within the court.
- ❖ When community service is required, provide meaningful activities, e.g., working at a homeless shelter.
- ❖ Parents (and all adults) need to learn to listen more. Allow "talk story" time, not just "telling us what to do."
- ❖ When laws are broken, teach teens and their families about the judicial system, their rights, and the consequences.
- ❖ Provide cultural sensitivity training to officers. Eliminate police stereotyping.



Samoan youth sharing about their culture.



Hawaiian youth enacted canoeing to convey the importance of individual responsibility to community.

State Challenge Activities Program

Title II, Part E-State Challenge Activities Program was established in the 1992 amendment to the JJDP Act. The State Challenge Activities 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 Activities areas to improve their juvenile justice systems.

In FY 2002, the JJSAC administered \$79,601 of State Challenge Activities funds to: continue the Hawaii Girls Project; support learning opportunities at the Lanakila Learning Center, Hilo High School; establish a youth mentoring project for status offenders in East Hawaii; and develop an objective classification system for the County of Hawaii. The following is a brief description of each project:

- The Hawaii Girls Project (HGP) is a coalition of service providers seeking to improve programs and services for at-risk girls in Hawaii. The HGP initiated and guided the OYS's procurement of technical assistance to two Youth Service Centers for the development or enhancement of programs for girls, coordinated two one-day events for girls on Oahu, and met quarterly for the purposes of networking and planning.
- The Lanakila Learning School, an alternative education program for Hilo High School, provided experiential worklabs to compliment the academic studies of the at-risk students in the program. The worklabs included practical arts/carpentry, Hawaiian culture, and after-school projects.
- The Salvation Army – Family Intervention Services initiated a program called “Youth Mentoring.” This project was a two-year demonstration project to provide mentoring to status offenders, including adolescent female runaways who were not on protective supervision with the Family Court.
- The University of Hawaii, Hilo campus, was contracted to develop and validate an objective classification system for the County of Hawaii to identify the serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders who require secure incarceration in the HYCF, and to identify a continuum of graduated sanctions for youth who do not require secure confinement.

State Challenge Activities Program - Continued

Youth Mentoring for Status Offenders

The Salvation Army-Family Intervention Services (SA-FIS) was awarded State Challenge Activities Grant funds and contracted for 2 years to develop and implement a Youth Mentoring for Status Offenders Project. The project served youth, ages 12-17 years, who reside in East Hawaii. The youth had been referred to the project because of status offending behaviors; i.e., running away, truancy, curfew violation and beyond parental control.

The project design utilized a one-to-one youth/adult relationship at a minimum of two hours each week. This sustained relationship between a youth and an adult mentor allowed the mentor to offer support, guidance, and assistance to the youth. Mentors utilized a variety of activities to connect with the youth; such as, cultural and art events, recreation, tutoring, and simple “talk story” moments.



Youth and mentor enjoying “talk story” time.

In FY 2002, there were 20 youth/mentor pairings and the following outcomes were achieved:

- ◆ Of the 20 youth who participated in the mentoring program, 5 were maintaining a 2.0 GPA by the end of the school year.
- ◆ Of the 11 youth with a history of running away behavior, after 3 months of mentoring, 7 stopped running away and maintained themselves at home.

The key lessons learned from this two-year demonstration project included:



Youth and mentor during a get-together.

- ◆ Program design needs to provide for support and encouragement to the mentors and youth to assure the continuity of the one-to-one relationship.
- ◆ There are numerous liability and safety concerns that will surface during the implementation of such a program.
- ◆ A mentoring program should not be designed as a stand-alone program. Results indicated that the youth who did better were also active participants in other related programs, such as a work training program or a Youth Service Center.
- ◆ The community at-large appeared in great need for a mentoring program. The program received more referrals of youth than it originally projected.

Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

The 1992 reauthorization of the Act also established the 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 2002, the OYS administered \$174,000 of Title V funds to contract with the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, to support the Pearl City Community Youth Organization and the Leeward Branch of the YMCA.

Pearl City Community Youth Organization – Continued to coordinate PRIDE Productions, a program that engages the youth in training that lead to their production of 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 which serves youths, ages 12-19 years, 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 include job readiness, career exploration, and community service learning.

Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs -Continued

YMCA, Leeward Branch - Waipahu Youth Employment Program

In 2000, the City and County of Honolulu established a 3-year agreement with the YMCA, Leeward Branch, to develop and coordinate a youth employment program for the Waipahu neighborhood. The program was expanded in 2001 when funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service enabled the YMCA to offer a Community Service Learning Program. The Youth Employment Program (YEP) and the Community Service Learning Program (CSL) are offered under the umbrella program, YMCA YouH, OutreAch, CommuNity, Career Development, Service Learning (HANDS) Program.



HANDS participants on a career exploration outing to Kapiolani Medical Center.

The HANDS program works with youth, ages 12-19 years, and provides students with outreach services that are focused on career development and service learning. With the support of the HANDS staff, high school and intermediate students participate in many career strengthening field trips and projects around the community. Students enrolled in the HANDS Program have the opportunity to earn school credits; this is an important feature for recruitment because many at-risk youth need to make up high schools credits in order to graduate.

The outcomes of the YEP program are to develop the student's interest and knowledge of possible careers, to strengthen the student's job retention skills, and to increase the family's involvement. In the FY 2002, the YEP served 38 high school and 12 intermediate school youth. The YEP program components include:

- ◆ A 60-hour course for high school students which teaches job readiness skills and career exploration;
- ◆ A 25-hour non-credit program for intermediate school students to explore and learn about career fields;
- ◆ Follow-up services that coordinate internships, job shadows, and job placement for high school students who have completed the course; and
- ◆ Family strengthening and cultural activities.

In addition, youth who have been through courses in the HANDS Program may serve on the Waipahu Teen Community Board and provide input into the HANDS Program.



HANDS participants assisting with a Community Service Learning Project

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program

Since 1998, Congress has been appropriating funds to support the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program to assist states and units of local government in promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The JAIBG program defines accountability 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. 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 order to be eligible to receive the JAIBG funds, States and units of local government must establish a Juvenile Coordinated Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) to develop a plan to reduce juvenile delinquency. The Hawaii JJSAC serves as the State's JCEC in providing oversight of the program statewide and of the State's portion of the JAIBG funds.

During FY 2002, the OYS administered \$1,979,032 of the JAIBG Grants to support the following initiatives:

State's Funds

- Supported the counties in implementing a comprehensive strategy planning process to address the needs of youth and their families. Using a model developed by the OJJDP, the counties convened a community-wide coalition that included representatives from both the public and private sectors. The counties received technical assistance from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in the implementation of the planning process.

County Funds

County of Kauai

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

County of Maui

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

City and County of Honolulu

- Continued support for the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) to centralize intake and screening services. The JJC is intended to serve as a one-stop center and to provide services for status offenders and non-violent juvenile offenders under one roof.
- Identified, developed, and supported resources and/or programs, which promote accountability in the juvenile justice system as part of developing a continuum of sanctions administered by the JJC.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program - Continued

- Continued support for a 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.

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's juvenile justice system and its substance abuse delivery system.
- Established an Interagency Information Sharing Program that enables the juvenile and criminal justice system, schools, and social service agencies to make more informed decision-making regarding the early identification, control, supervision and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
- Identified appropriate sanctions existing in the community.
- Promoted the balanced and restorative justice approach in juvenile cases by providing training opportunities for key juvenile justice personnel and by conducting community educational sessions.

Interest Funds

The JAIBG interest funds were used to support the HYCF in the following areas:

- Initiated installation of a new security camera system for surveillance of the facility to assure the safety of staff and wards.
- Developed 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).
- Provided training for staff at HYCF to implement and coordinate the vocational training program at the facility.

Juvenile Drug Court

The Juvenile Drug Court is a post adjudication, treatment-based program for substance abusing, non-violent juveniles and their families that requires a minimum of 8 months to complete. Participation in the program requires that a youth be 12-17 years of age at the time of referral, be referred to Family Court for a non-violent law violation or status offense, voluntarily participate, and have a parent/guardian who agrees to participate in program activities. The youth must agree to random drug testing and frequent contact from the probation counselor, and both the youth and parent/guardian must make regular appearances before a Family Court judge. Following the initial assessment, the youth will be placed into one of two categories; the first provides Multi-Systemic Therapy for the Family, and the second provides outreach from the YMCA. Following graduation from the program, the youth will continue to remain in contact with the program staff and be administered a drug test at the end of the 6-month follow-up period.

The Juvenile Drug Court is administered within the Family Court of the First Circuit. During FY 2002, there were 83 youth referred to the program of whom 36 moved from intake and assessment into the treatment phase.

Mission of Juvenile Drug Court is to:

Reduce harm to communities by responding to the treatment needs of alcohol and drug exposed adolescents involved in the juvenile justice system, and their families, through gender-specific, culturally competent, family-based, and juvenile justice appropriate interventions.

Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Hawaii

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 law 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 fosters the positive growth and development of young people. Program emphasis 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

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 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 Hawaii's 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 Hawaii's at-risk youth population.

JJDP Act, Title II, Part B – Formula Grants Program

Services Contracted during July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002

Provider	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.	\$ 33,077. 9/1/01 – 8/31/02 98-JF-FX-0015	Kauai	Juveniles, ages 10-17, who have been arrested for status offenses, 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	\$71,250. 9/1/01 – 8/31/02 98-JF-FX-0015	Maui, Molokai, Lanai		
Salvation Army – Family Intervention Services	\$376,000. 9/1/01 – 8/31/02 00-JF-FX-0015 01-JF-FX-0015	Hawaii		
Hale Kipa	\$ 62,500. 6/1/02 – 8/31/03 00-JF-FX-0015	Statewide	Status offenders, ages 10-17, who are on protective supervision status with Family Court.	Implementation of independent reviews on status offenders who are alleged to have violated a Valid Court Order.
University of Hawaii-Manoa	\$40,000. 1/17/02 – 6/30/03 98-JF-FX-0015	Statewide	System Improvement	Evaluation of the <i>Ho'okala</i> Program to determine its effectiveness in diverting youth from further penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.
University of Hawaii-Manoa	\$25,000. 4/15/01 – 9/15/01 98-JF-FX-0015	Statewide	Youth, grades 9-11, who are interested in learning about the issue of Disproportionate Minority Confinement.	Coordinated a 4-day Youth Camp on the issue of Disproportionate Minority Confinement.
University of Hawaii-Manoa Conference Center	\$10,000. 6/22/01 – 10/30/01 98-JF-FX-0015	Statewide	Service providers and juvenile justice providers who work with at-risk youth.	Assisted with the conference "Responding to Cultural Clashes, Working with Hawaii's Youth and Expanding Approaches to Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System."

JJDP Act, Title II, Part E, State Challenge Activities Program

Services Contracted during July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002

Provider	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
Hawaii Girls Project (HGP)	\$4,671. 7/1/01-6/30/02 00-JE-FX-0015	Statewide	Service providers and juvenile justice professionals who work with girls at-risk and adolescent female offenders.	Convened quarterly meetings of the Hawaii Girls Project Steering Committee for planning and information sharing.
Department of Education, Hilo High School, Lanakila Learning Center	\$27,500. 10/1/00-8/31/02 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. 32 youth served.
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	\$54,750. 7/1/01-6/30/02 01-JE-FX-0015	East Hawaii	Status offenders	Coordinated the Youth Mentoring Project that paired status offenders with adult mentors. 20 youth served.
Coalition for A Drug Free Hawaii	\$24,000. 6/1/02-9/30/03 00-JE-FX-0015 01-JE-FX-0015	Statewide	Service providers and juvenile justice professionals who work with at-risk girls and adolescent female offenders.	Initiated technical assistance to two OYS funded Youth Services Centers for the development and/or enhancement of programs for girls. Provided staff support to the Hawaii Girls Project. Established a resource center on gender-specific programs for girls.

**JJDP Act, Title V, Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency
Services Contracted during July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002**

Provider	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Service Description
City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Community Services Sub-recipient: Pearl City Community Youth Organization	\$56,000. 7/1/01-3/30/02 00-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	\$100,000. 4/1/02-3/31/03 00-JP-FX-0015	Waipahu	Youth, ages 12-19, residing in the Waipahu community.	Coordinated 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 Contracted During July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002

County Funds

County	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Service Description
County of Kauai	\$51,189. 10/01-9/02 00-JB-VX-0015	Kauai	System Improvement; Status offenders and minor law violators	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	\$137,395. 10/01-9/02 00-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 time" before their court appearance.
City and County of Honolulu	\$659,880. 12/01-9/02 00-JB-VX-0015 \$300,000. 12/01-10/02 00-JB-VX-0015	Oahu	Status offenders and law violators Alcohol and drug-using youth	Continued support for the Juvenile Justice Center with centralized intake and screening services to address the needs of the status offenders and law violators. The center is intended to serve as a one-stop center to coordinate sanctions and link youth and families with services to reduce recidivism. Continued support to the State Judiciary to operate a juvenile drug court program for alcohol and drug-using adolescents who are involved in the juvenile justice system.
County of Hawaii	\$173,261. 10/01-9/02 00-JB-VX-0015	Hawaii	System Improvement	Initiated planning for the Teen Drug Court Program for the County. Coordinated inter-agency efforts to promote accountability in a balanced and restorative approach.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Services Contracted During July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002

State Funds

Provider	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
County of Kauai	\$39,290. 10/01-9/02 (00-JB-VX-0015	Kauai	System Improvement	Supported the counties in implementing a comprehensive strategy planning process to address the needs of youth and their families. Using a model developed by the OJJDP, the counties convened a community-wide coalition that included representatives from many sectors of both the public and private sectors. The counties received technical assistance from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in the implementation of the planning process.
County of Maui	\$88,600. 10/01-9/02 (00-JB-VX-0015	Maui	System Improvement	
City & County of Honolulu	\$144,978. 10/01-9/02 (00-JB-VX-0015	Oahu	System Improvement	
County of Hawaii	\$141,650. 10/01-9/02 (00-JB-VX-0015	Hawaii	System Improvement	

Interest Funds

Provider	Contract Amount	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
University of Hawaii-Manoa Honolulu Community College, Employment Training Center	\$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.
HYCF	\$22,000. 5/1/02-3/30/03 99-JB-VX-0015	Statewide	HYCF	Initiated installation of a new security camera system at HYCF.