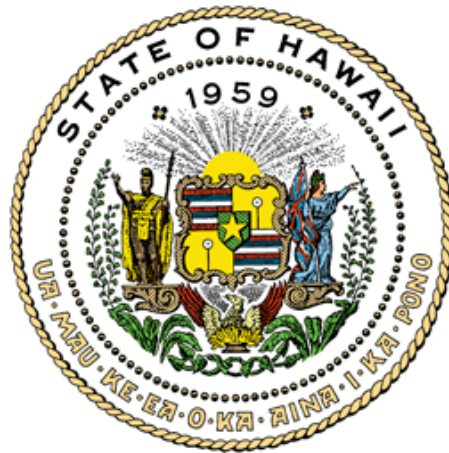


State of Hawai'i
Department of Human Services
Office of Youth Services
Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council



**2012 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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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
707 Richards Street, Suite 525
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Aloha,

As Chair of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC), I am proud to present our Annual Report for the Federal Fiscal Year 2012, from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. This report provides a summary of 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 of Hawaii Office of Youth Services (OYS).

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

- ▲ Conducted audits and provided training to law enforcement officers on the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.
- ▲ Awarded a total of \$758,281 in grants from the Title II Formula Grants Program, Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. These grants have funded programs throughout the State to provide prevention and intervention services to at-risk youth, enhance delinquency prevention efforts, support system improvements, and promote greater accountability in Hawaii's juvenile justice system. Programs funded were the Juvenile Justice Center on Oahu- serving 1,120 youth; the Kupuna Program on Oahu- serving 86 youth; the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Program on Oahu- serving 34 youth; Family Strengthening Program in the County of Hawaii- serving 42 youth; the Teen Court Program on Kauai- serving 24 youth; the Long-Term Suspension Program on Kauai- having served 0 youth at this time; and the Positive Outreach Intervention Program on Maui- serving 136 youth.
- ▲ Oversaw the completion of a Disproportionate Minority Contact study and dissemination project conducted by staff from the University of Hawaii Department of Urban and Regional Planning.
- ▲ The Juvenile Crime Analysis was conducted by the University of Hawaii Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work.

The members of the JJSAC are committed to improving Hawaii's juvenile justice system to provide Hawaii's troubled youth with opportunities to guide them in making better choices and becoming productive and pro-social citizens. In the coming years, we look forward to continuing the development of programs such as those mentioned with the intention of preventing youth who have made contact with the juvenile justice system from getting further into the juvenile justice system.

Respectfully submitted,


Wayde Lee
JJSAC Chair

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AGENCY



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
707 Richards Street, Suite 525
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

December 17, 2012

Aloha JJSAC Members,

This past year has seen a deliberate and focused effort on behalf of state and county agencies and the judiciary to revisit how our State addresses the complex issues involving juvenile delinquency, and this effort would not have been possible without the full support of the JJSAC.

With a JJSAC membership dedicated to juvenile justice reform, your respective experiences and backgrounds in the private, non-profit, and government sectors contribute significantly to the Office of Youth Services' vision of a comprehensive juvenile justice system with the primary focus on maximizing opportunities for youth to become productive and responsible citizens.

To sustain this vision, the Office of Youth Service's strategic plan for this upcoming year includes, in part, the following objectives:

- a reduction in the reliance on incarceration as a solution to juvenile delinquency
- fair and equal treatment for all youth, regardless of race/ethnicity, and a decrease in disproportionate minority contact at all decision making points in the juvenile justice system
- the promotion of mentoring and family strengthening in local communities incorporating an ohana multi-generational framework
- the expansion of the continuum of services for at-risk youth in every judicial circuit by supporting community-based services tailored to identified needs

These objectives are consistent with Governor Abercrombie's A New Day Plan, and should we reach any level of achievement towards these goals, it truly will be a new day in Hawai'i's juvenile justice system!

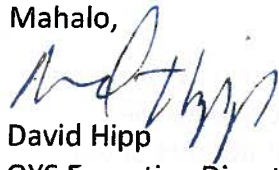
Furthermore, throughout this past year, programs have been implemented throughout the state which focus on preventing youth from getting further involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs have been and continue to be designed to serve juveniles at the 'front end' of the juvenile justice system so that they are diverted from deeper involvement in the court system and are ultimately diverted from incarceration. The various programs and services utilizing funds from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) have experienced ongoing success here in Hawai'i in these efforts.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AGENCY

Of course, with the JJSAC's involvement and support, the State of Hawai'i's continued compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 has made these federal funds available for these delinquency prevention, diversion and intervention programs and services that support the OYS's strategic plan.

In this upcoming year, I look forward to your continued commitment to expanding front end services and support for our state's at-risk youth and their families. Your passion and enthusiasm in these endeavors are both admired and appreciated.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Hipp", written over the printed name.

David Hipp

OYS Executive Director

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council

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.”

The Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) is a Governor-appointed advisory group concerned about youth who are involved, or at-risk of being involved, in the juvenile justice system. The JJSAC advises the Governor, the Legislature, and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) on the formulation of policies to improve the overall effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and addresses juvenile justice issues. The JJSAC oversees the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (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 JJDP of 1974, as amended. Ultimately, the JJDP empowered states participating in the Formula Grant Program to establish volunteer, citizen-based advisory groups to oversee the implementation of the JJDP in their state. Hawaii’s JJSAC was established by Executive Order 91-2, and has state-wide representation from each of the islands and from the public and private sectors and representation from the youth demographic.

The JJSAC is organized into six committees: Executive Committee, Compliance Committee, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee, Prevention and Accountability Committee, Youth Committee, and a special Nominations Committee.

The Executive Committee consists of the Committee chairpersons (except for the Nominations Committee), and other such members as appointed by the Chairperson. The Vice-Chair of the standing committees shall assume the duties of the standing committee chair in his/her absence at the Executive Committee meetings. This Committee shall ensure that youth input is represented in JJSAC efforts and activities, reviews and recommends requests for mainland travel, reviews and adopts the JJSAC’s annual report, reviews the by-laws as needed, and sets the annual meeting schedule. The Committee may also act on behalf of the JJSAC subject to the following conditions: (1) the action is of an emergency nature; (2) the action is required by a specific date which falls before the next regularly scheduled meeting of the JJSAC; (3) the action does not modify any action already taken by the JJSAC; or (4) the power to act on this matter has been delegated by the JJSAC. Any interim action must be ratified by the JJSAC at the following regular meeting.

The Compliance Committee’s duties shall include, but are not limited to, addressing issues regarding the mandates of the JJDP, on the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Sight and Sound Separation (SSS), and Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR). Additionally, the Committee shall identify and

undertake all action necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the mandates, including but not limited to assisting with data collection for the compliance monitoring; reviewing the annual Compliance Monitoring Report; identifying and taking appropriate action on legislation related to these mandates; conducting appropriate public awareness and educational activities; assisting in the development of the Request For Proposals specifications; reviewing applications and recommending to the JJSAC programs to be funded; and other activities as deemed necessary to further efforts in complying with these mandates.

The Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee's duties shall include, but are not limited to, addressing the issue of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) mandate of the JJDP of 1974, as amended, and keeping the diversity of color, gender, and ethnicity of youth in the juvenile justice system. The Committee shall identify and undertake all action necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the mandate, including, but not limited to, identifying and implementing program plans as appropriate; identifying and taking appropriate action on legislation as it related to the mandate; conducting appropriate public awareness and educational activities; assisting in the development of the Request For Proposals specifications; reviewing applications and recommending to the JJSAC programs to be funded; and other activities as deemed necessary to further efforts in the area of reducing ethnic over representation in the juvenile justice system.

The Prevention and Accountability Committee's duties include, but are not limited to, addressing issues relating to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The Committee shall also identify and undertake all action necessary to meet the requirements of Title V, Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, including, but not limited to, identifying and implementing program plans as appropriate; identifying and taking appropriate action on legislation; conducting appropriate public awareness and educational activities; assisting in the development of the Request For Proposals specifications; reviewing applications and recommending to the JJSAC programs to be funded with Formula Grant Program funds with Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program funds; and other activities as deemed necessary.

The Youth Committee's duties include, but are not limited to, providing a youth perspective and making recommendations on issues as delegated by the JJSAC and on issues of its own concern; identify issues of its own concern; be responsible for developing and implementing the Hawaii Spirit of Youth Award; and shall develop an orientation/training manual for its members. The Committee members shall be between the ages of 16 years and 24 years at the time of appointment and at least one member who is older than 18 years.

Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council Membership

To ensure equal representation from the community, government, and law enforcement on the JJSAC, the by-laws of the Hawaii JJSAC mirrors the requirements from the JJDP Act.

“...The size and membership of the JJSAC are described in Section 223(a)(3)(A)(ii). Members must include (I) at least 1 locally elected official, representing general purpose local government; (II) representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies including prosecutors and counsel for children and youth; (III) representatives from family court, including juvenile and family court judges and probation workers; (IV) representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, or youth services; (V) representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children; (VI) volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents; (VII) youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities; (VIII) persons with special experience and competence in addressing the problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; and (IX) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence; (i) a majority of whose members (including the chairman) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government; (ii) at least one-fifth of whose members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment, and (iii) at least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

In addition, the JJSAC voted on June 28, 1999 to serve as the statewide JABG Advisory Board as required by the JABG Program.

Membership for the JABG shall include if appropriate (I) the state of local police department; (II) the local sheriff's department; (III) the State or local prosecutor's office; (IV) the State or local juvenile court; (V) the State or local probation office; (VI) the State or local educational agency; (VIII) a State or local social service agency; (VIII) a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization; and (IX) a nonprofit, religious or community group.

... All members shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii and shall serve for a term of four years, but no more than two consecutive terms, from the date of appointment. ...”

2012 Membership

Mr. Wayde H. Lee

Chair

Kahua Ola Hau, Owner
Term: 1/2/04 – 6/30/13

Mr. Jay Kimura

1st Vice Chair

Hawaii County Prosecutor (retired)
Term: 1/16/09 – 6/30/12

Mr. Dexter R. Artienda

2nd Vice Chair

Chair, Youth Committee
Youth Member
Term: 10/1/10 – 6/30/14

Ms. Christina Andersson, MA, LMFT, CSAC

Clinical Director of Youth Services
Aloha House & Maui Youth & Family Services
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Judge Aley K. Auna Jr.

Family Court of the Third Circuit
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Mr. Robert Carroll

Maui County Council Member
Term: 12/9/05 – 6/30/13

Ms. Shaylene Iseri-Carvalho

Prosecuting Attorney of the
Fifth Circuit
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Mr. Theodore “Ted” A. Daligdig III

Col. (retired)
Term: 1/2/04 – 6/30/13

Mr. Walter “Wally” K.M. Lau

Deputy Managing Director
Office of the Mayor, West Hawaii
Term: 1/2/04 - 6/30/13

Mr. Sterling Lee

Fathers Education Specialist
Partners In Development, Ka Pa`Alana
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Ms. Tai-An Miao

Chair, Ethnic & Cultural Diversity Committee

UH Researcher and Graduate Student
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Ms. Melinda Montgomery

Program Coordinator

Hale Kipa

Chair, Prevention & Accountability Committee

Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Ms. Kristina Maugalei-Nardo

Youth Member
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Ms. Vanessa R. Pulido

Youth Member
Term: 12/30/09 – 6/30/13

Mr. Elijah Spriggs-Kahalewai

Youth Member
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Mr. August Suehiro

Principal (retired)
Term: 10/19/04 – 6/30/12

Mr. Ronald T. Nakamichi

Assistant Chief of Police (retired)
Chair, Compliance Committee
Term: 10/19/04 – 6/30/12

Major Michael B. Thomas

Honolulu Police Department
Term: 10/19/04 – 6/30/12

Ms. Marsha T. Yamada

Juvenile Client & Family Services
Administrator
Second Circuit
Term: 3/28/12 – 6/30/16

Judge William J. Fernandez (retired)

Term: 8/28/12 – 6/30/16

JJSAC Member Bios

Wayde Hoapili Lee

Chair, Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council

Wayde Lee operates a nonprofit organization called “Kahua Ola Hou” as well as a private business called “Hoapili58”. He provides training for agencies or community groups on Hawaiian cultural practices such as Pono, Ho’opono, Ho’oponopono, and Ho’okau. Born and raised in Molokai, he lives in the Hoolehua Hawaiian homestead with his wife Adele Puanani Lee and their two children and six grandchildren.

His teachings and knowledge were acquired through his Grandmother Mary Lee (Kahoolawe Kupuna), Haku Hooponopono Auntie Abbie Napeahi, Haku Hooponopono Auntie Anita Arce, Hake Hooponopono Auntie Mailei Poepoe, and Haku Hooponopono Auntie Malia Craver. Amongst numerous involvement in his community, Wayde also trained as a Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist training-of-trainers and developed and implemented a Native Hawaiian Cultural Holistic Substance Abuse Curriculum Treatment and Prevention for adolescents. He is the founder of Hui Malama O Moomomi, managing over 383 acres of Native Hawaiian cultural subsistence fishing program on the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Jay T. Kimura, Esq.

1st Vice Chair

Jay Kimura has spent 31 years with the County of Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney in various roles- serving as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney from December 1979 to May 1982, First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney from May 1982 to December 1992, and finally as Prosecuting Attorney from December 1992 until his retirement in 2011. During his time at the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, he has tried various matters including traffic and murder-for-hire cases, served as the second-in-command of the Office, overseeing various administrative activities over all segments of the Office.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology/Social Work from the University of Hawaii at Manoa and a Juris Doctorate from the California Western School of Law in San Diego in California. He has also attended the College of Advocacy at the Hastings College of Law and the Executive Prosecutor Course.

Dexter R. Artienda

2nd Vice Chair

Chair, Youth Committee

Dexter Artienda is currently a student at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and is majoring in Political Science and Ethnic Studies. He is currently teaching an Ethnic Studies Freshman Introductory Seminar course, which aims to teach new incoming students the importance of diversity and minority groups.

Aside from school, Dexter works two on-campus jobs, one being a telecounselor who contacts various students across the nation regarding UH Manoa. His second job is focused on helping underrepresented students transition into college as a student co-coordinator. Within the past year, Dexter has been appointed by the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) to be the 2nd Vice Chair. Just recently, he has also been chosen to act as the Chair for the Youth Committee, spearheading meetings and activities in hopes of relieving the needs of those who are in the juvenile system.

Christian Andersson, MA, LMFT, CSAC

Ms. Andersson currently supervises the Maui Youth and Family Services Prevention programs, Adolescent Intensive Outpatient program and the Aloha House School Based Substance Abuse Program. She has over 13 years experience in working with adolescents and families in the substance abuse treatment field. She been Certified as a Substance Counselor (CSAC) since 2001. She graduated from Argosy University in 2006 with her Masters in Marriage and Family Therapy and is currently Licensed in the State of Hawaii.

Judge Aley K. Auna Jr.

Born and raised in Hilo, Hawaii, Judge Aley Auna, Jr. was appointed to the JJSAC in March 2012 and is serving until 2016. Judge Auna graduated from BYU Hawaii in 1979 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management, and from the University of Hawaii's Richardson School of Law in 1983 with a Juris Doctorate. After graduation, he spent five years in private practice working in general litigation. In 1988, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General assigned to what is now known as the Family Law Division. In April 2000 he was appointed as District Family Court Judge in the Third Circuit.

Robert Carroll

Bob Carroll and his mother journeyed to Oahu in the summer of 1957 for the first time. From then, he knew that Hawaii was where he wanted to call home. He graduated from Hana High and Elementary School in June 1961. After graduation, he worked for a year at the old Menehune Papaya Plantation before enlisting in the US Army. In the 1980's, Bob found a new inspiration for living and threw himself into public affairs. Bob went to work part time as the Parent Community Networking Coordinator at Hana High, helped steer the Hana Community Association, became the Hana Ombudsman, and joined the Coast Guard Auxiliary. He ran for office during the 90's and won his seat for East Maui in November of 1999. Due to family obligations, he went into semi-retirement in 2006, but eventually came back into public service.

Shaylene Iseri-Carvalho

No Bio Available.

Judge William J. Fernandez, Ret.

Judge Fernandez was born in Kapa'a, Kaua'i, and attended Kamehameha Schools, class of '49. He earned both B.A. and J.D. degrees from Stanford University. While practicing law in Sunnyvale, CA, where he also served on the City Council and as Mayor, Bill served on the Santa Clara County Drug Abuse Commission and The Economic Opportunity Commission. The Drug Abuse Commission created the Methadone program in the jails and set up half-way houses for addicts. Bill was appointed to the Municipal Court of Santa Clara County and later to the Superior Court where he served for thirty years.

Since his retirement, Bill has been active in Kamehameha Alumni Association, Prince Kihio Civic Club, The Black Robes, Imua, and is on the boards of The Kaua'i Historical Society and CNHA (Council of Native Hawaiian Associations) and is a member of the Native Hawaiian Bar Association.

Bill is the author of a family memoir, "Rainbows Over Kapa'a" about the family movie theater in Kapa'a, Kaua'i. His second book, "Kauai Kids in Peace and War" will be available Dec. 2012. In addition, he gives author talks and two Hawaiian history talks, "Poi to Pineapples" and "Sugar, Statehood, Sovereignty". Other books are in progress and described on wfernandez.com.

Theodore "Ted" Daligdig III

Ted Daligdig is currently the Civil Defense Manager for the County of Kauai and has served on the JJSAC for the past seven years. He entered military active duty in June 1966, being commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His final assignment was as the Deputy Chief of Staff for U.S. Army Pacific, located at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. After 38 years of U.S. Army and Army National Service, he retired with the rank of Colonel. In 1974, he graduated from the University of Hawaii System.

After his retirement from the military, Ted became the Education and Health Programs Director for the Hawaii Army National Guard. For the following eight years, he managed the "About Face Family of Programs" as its Hawaii State Director. The program provided youth at risk with opportunities to learn basic life as well as soft skills in a vocational field.

Walter "Wally" K.M. Lau

Wally Lau is the Deputy Managing Director for the County of Hawaii. He assists the Mayor in managing County government operations in West Hawaii. Prior to coming to the County, Wally spent 10 years as Executive Director for the Neighborhood Place of Kona, a 501(c)3 non-profit organization that focused on the well-being of children and families and the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Originally from Oahu, Wally came to Kona after spending 17 years administering the Kamehameha Schools Alternative Education Program on Oahu, Molokai, and Hawaii Island. Wally obtained his undergraduate degree in Sociology from Central Washington State University and is involved with various state and community organizations such as the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council, Hokulia Foundation, Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative, Hawaii Island United Way, Hale Mua Cultural Group, BluePrint for Change, Royal Order of Kamehameha and formally on the of Bishop Holding Corporation and Kamehameha Investment Corporation.

Sterling Lee

Sterling Lee is the Senior Pastor at the First Baptist Church of Pearl City (FBCPC). In this role, he oversees the day-to-day operations of the church, as well as all counseling programs. Prior to joining the FBCPC, he has worked with students for the past 20 years in various capacities from student minister, to classroom teach, to coach, to mentor, and to counselor. He continues to lead the parenting workshops and family counseling at the Ke Kama Pono Safe House in Kalaeloa on the west side of Oahu.

Tai-An Miao
Chair, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee

Tai-An Miao is a community planner and a doctoral student in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. She received her Master's in Urban and Regional Planning from UH Manoa in 2006. Her general areas of research are collaboration, community building and empowerment through planning, and governance in multicultural societies.

Melinda Montgomery
Chair, Prevention and Accountability Committee

Melinda has lived on Kauai since 1971 and has worked in the non-profit field for over 25 years. Melinda has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Human Services from Marylhurst University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management from University of Phoenix. She is currently the Program Coordinator for Hale Kipa, Inc. on Kauai & Maui, an organization that works with at-risk youth and their families especially adjudicated youth. Melinda also is the Chief Executive Officer for Love the Journey, Inc., an organization that works with men and women who are transitioning from incarceration and who suffer from drug addiction, and also is the part-time Executive Director for a small creative arts program agency called Circles of Light. Besides working in the non-profit world, Melinda is a small business owner, owning and operating several small businesses on Kauai, which include Plantation Coffee Company, Green Path Landscaping & Montgomery Publishing Company where she writes local Kauai youth children books.

Melinda has many years of volunteer service which include Kauai Hospice sudden death "beeper team", Drug prevention Coalition Member, Citizens Review Panel, Kauai County Correctional Center Volunteer working with incarcerated women & Mayors Committee on the Status of Women. Melinda recently won the "Humanitarian of the Year" Award and the "Ho'okanaka Exceptional Leader" Award.

Ronald Nakamichi
Chair, Compliance Committee

Born and raised in Hilo, Ronald Nakamichi served with the Hawaii County Police Department for 30 years where he retired at the rank of Assistant Chief. Chief Nakamichi is currently working on a contractual basis for the State of Hawaii Department of the Attorney General in the Investigation Division and working from the Big Island. He has served two terms on the JJSAC as the Compliance Committee Chair, which he continues to serve now.

Kristina Maugalei-Nardo

No Bio Available.

Vanessa Pulido

Vanessa Pulido is currently a student at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and is striving to obtain a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology. In addition to school, Vanessa works as a student co-coordinator under the Student Equity, Excellence, and Diversity Program at UH Manoa and strives to reach out to students who are underrepresented and are beginning a new journey by entering college for the first time. She has been a youth member for the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) since her junior year of high school. Vanessa has found much interest in what JJSAC does for the individuals who are within the system and looks forward to contributing her ideas in the recently formed Youth Committee.

Elijah Spriggs-Kahalewai

No Bio Available.

Marsha Yamada

Marsha was born and raised on Maui. She graduated from Maui High School and went on to earn her Bachelor's Degree in Sociology and Associates degree in Liberal Arts with emphasis in Administration of Justice from the University of Hawaii at Hilo. Marsha has been employed with the State of Hawaii Judiciary, Second Judicial Circuit since 1991. She held various positions in the Judiciary including a probation officer in the Juvenile Intake and Domestic Violence units and as a supervisor in the Special Services Branch. Marsha is currently the Administrator of the Juvenile Client and Family Services Branch which includes the Juvenile probation department and Family Court Drug Court. She is married and has three children.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. It accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. The Office strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families.

Juveniles in crisis – from serious, violent, and chronic offenders to victims of abuse and neglect – pose a challenge to the nation. Charged by Congress to meet this challenge, OJJDP collaborates with professionals from diverse disciplines to improve juvenile justice policies and practices.

Through its components, OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues, and awards funds to states to support local programming.

Department of Human Services Office of Youth Services Juvenile Justice Program Staff

David Hipp
Executive Director
Office of Youth Services

Edward Chargualaf
Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator

John Paekukui
Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor

Christopher Lum Lee
Juvenile Justice Program Specialist

Leimomi Fernandes-Stark
Juvenile Justice Administrative Assistant

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

The enactment of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) 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. In 42 U.S.C. 5602 [Sec. 102] states that the purpose of the subchapter are to (1) support State and local programs that prevent juvenile involvement in delinquent behavior; (2) assist State and local governments in promoting public safety by encouraging accountability for acts of juvenile delinquency; and (3) assist State and local governments in addressing juvenile crime through the provision of technical assistance, research, training, evaluation, and the dissemination of information on effective programs for combating juvenile delinquency.

JJDP Statement of Principles

- Keep children and youth out of the justice system: Whenever possible, keep children and youth out of the juvenile and criminal justice systems by addressing their needs and those of their families early and effectively.
- Ensure equity and competence: Do everything possible to ensure equity and competence with regard to race, ethnicity, culture, language, gender and sexual orientation, in legal representation before the courts and throughout all system practices and policies.
- Ensure responses appropriate to a young person's age and stage of development: Do everything possible to ensure that children and youth in the justice system are treated in an age-appropriate manner and provided with developmentally appropriate, evidence-based services and supports. Ensure, when needed, that sanctions are appropriate to a youth's age and offense.
- Strengthen the federal partnership with state and local governments: Strengthen the federal role in supporting state and local needs by providing sufficient resources and appropriations for jurisdictions to effectively implement the JJDP, to fully comply with its core requirements/protections and to ensure state and local adherence to high standards or performance.

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

2011 Compliance Update

The Act established four core requirements to ensure appropriate services, proper treatment and safe confinement of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system, and to address the juveniles' rights to due process. Brief descriptions of the core requirements and OJJDP's most recent review as reported in the *2011 Hawaii Compliance Monitoring Report* of Hawaii's compliance status are as follows:

Core Requirements of the JJDP Act	Compliance Status
<p>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) Juveniles Charges 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.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the DSO requirement.</p>
<p>Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR) No juvenile shall be securely held in adult jails or 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.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the JLR requirement.</p>
<p>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 prohibited between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the SSS requirement.</p>
<p>Disproportionate Minority Contact (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 f such proportion exceeds the proportion such group represents in the general population.</p>	<p>Based on the DMC plan submitted to the U.S. OJJDP from the OYS, Hawaii is currently in compliance.</p>

Compliance Violations in 2011

	Number of violations	Rate of Violations*
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	0	0.00
Sight & Sound Separation	0	n/a
Jail and Lock-up Removal	1	0.35

*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 2007-2011:

Comparison of Rate of Violations from 2007-2011

Compliance Violations from 2007 to 2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	5	4	3	0	0
Jail and Lockup Removal	11	4	4	3	1

Comparison of Rate of Violations from 2007 to 2011

Core Requirements	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
DSO	1.67	1.33	1.05	0.00	0.00
JLR	3.00	1.33*	1.40*	1.05	0.33

*2008 and 2009 JLR rates due to census adjustments.

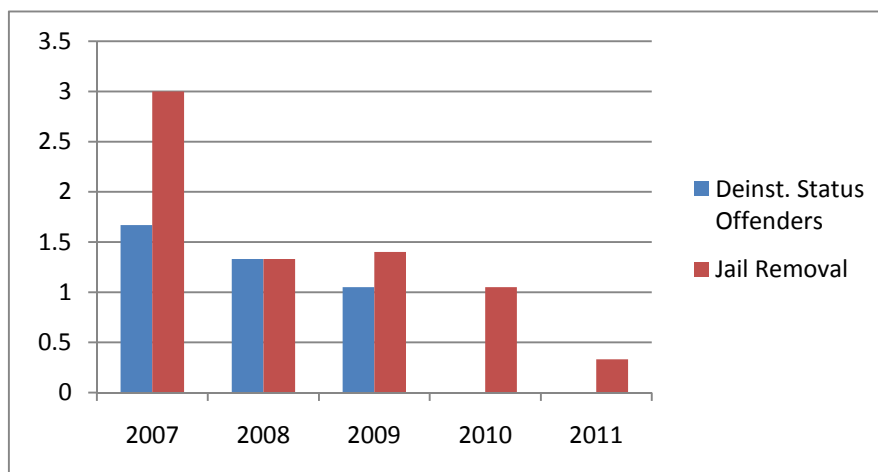


Table 1: Rate of Violations

Disaggregating Minor in Possession Data from DSO and/or Jail Removal Violations

Based on new guidance from the OJJDP, states are no longer required to monitor juveniles accused of/adjudicated for minor in possession (MIP) of alcohol offenses as status offenders for the purposes of JJDP compliance. The OJJDP now considers youth charged with MIP (alcohol) offenses to be accused delinquent offenders. This means that the states (1) may hold these youth securely in adult jails and lockups for up to 6 hours, provided that they are separated from adult inmates; (2) Facilities that have been given approval from the OJJDP to use the “Rural Exception” for individual jails and lockups may hold these youth in accordance with the Rural Exception requirements; and (3) states may hold youth charged with/adjudicated for MIP offenses indefinitely in secured detention and correctional juvenile facilities.

To ensure that 2012 Formula Grant compliance determinations are made, all states must have disaggregated MIP offenses from other violation data and report and submit the information to the OJJDP by June 30, 2011. States have been encouraged to continue to collect and report violations based on MIP offenses.



****The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF)***

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Nationally, as well as in Hawaii, racial and ethnic minority youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate rates of representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system as measured at each decision point in the process. The decision points are *referral, detention, petition, adjudication, probation without confinement to the HYCF, and confinement to the HYCF*.

In Hawaii, youth of Hawaiian, Mixed Race, Other/Mixed Pacific Islander, and Samoan ancestry are the largest racial or ethnic groups disproportionately experiencing negative outcomes at three or more decision points for either law violations or status offenses.

In seeking to understand the factors that contribute to the overrepresentation of minority youth, numerous research projects have been conducted. Most recently, the Office of Youth Services contracted with the University of Hawaii Department of Urban and Regional Planning to conduct a DMC study to examine DMC among youths in the Hawaii juvenile justice system and identify the major causes of disproportionality and the characteristics of the youth who are most disproportionately overrepresented.

The JJSAC has also established the Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee (ECDC) and has identified four priority areas:

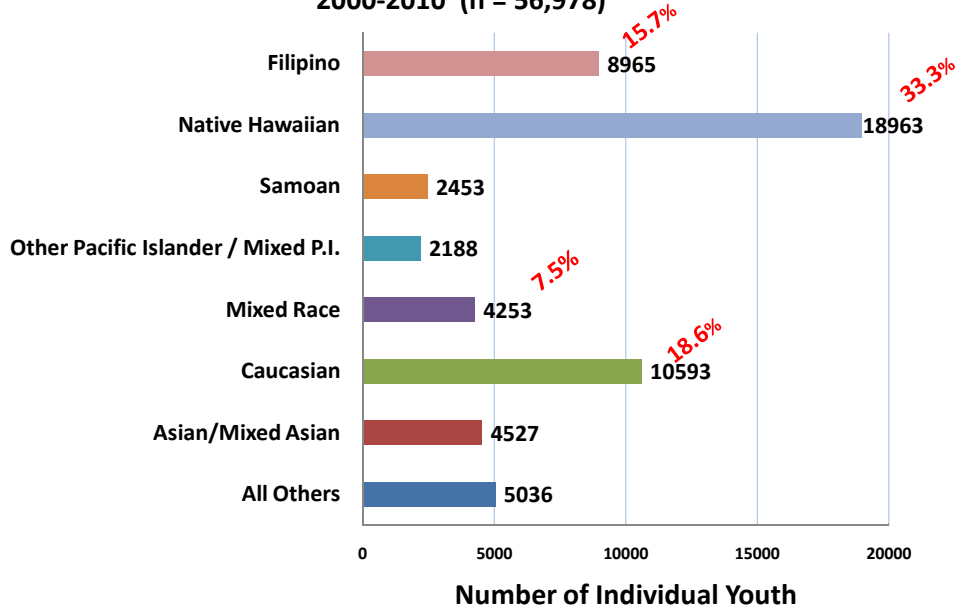
- To support education and awareness for service providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and administrators on the issues related to DMC, including the development of culturally appropriate approaches to reduce unintentional bias.
- To develop and support programs that promote cultural pride for youth 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.

DMC Study

The University of Hawaii at Manoa's Department of Urban and Regional Planning prepared the *Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Hawaii Juvenile Justice System Final Report* in June 2012. This mixed method study was divided into three sets of findings: (1) quantitative analysis based on the complete juvenile justice data set from 2000-2010 for the State of Hawaii, (2) qualitative analysis drawn from interviews with key stakeholders including juvenile justice personnel, service providers, state agency representatives, and leaders of community-based organizations that serve youth, and (3) profile of youth characteristics among those arrested in 2009 and adjudicated for a status offense or law violation. The report also offered recommendations for policies, programs, and procedures to reduce DMC and to safely reduce the overall numbers of youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

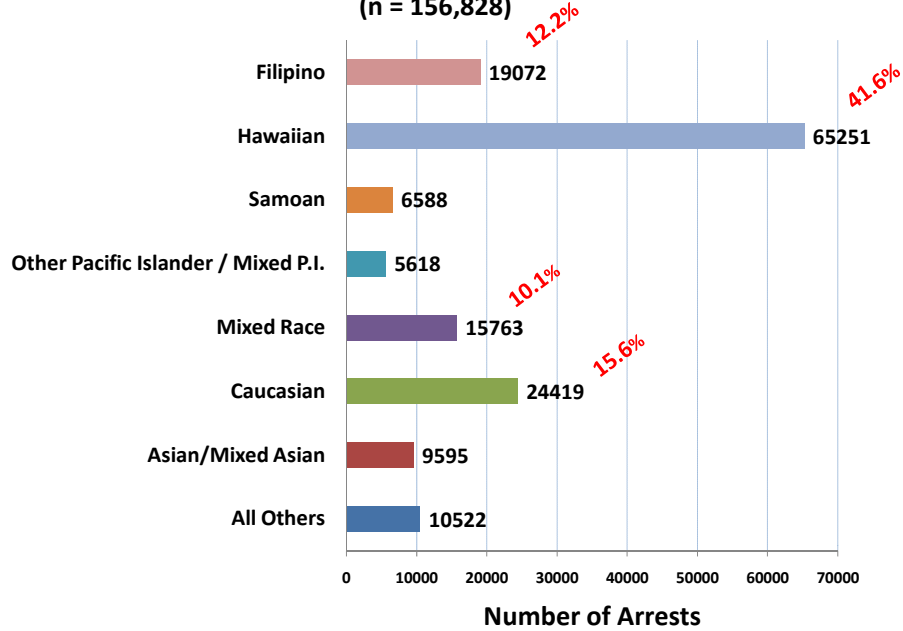
The overall analysis showed the following points:

State of Hawai'i, Individual Youth Arrested by Ethnicity, 2000-2010 (n = 56,978)



Source: State of Hawai'i, Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), 2011.

State of Hawai'i, Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2000-2010 (n = 156,828)



Source: State of Hawai'i, Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), 2011.

Characteristics of Disproportionality

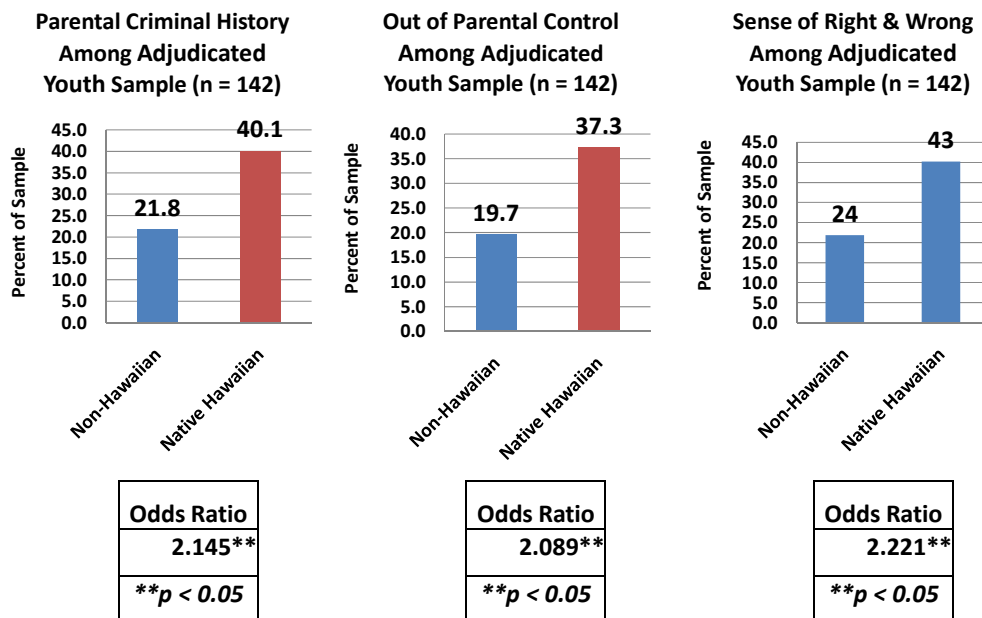
The study identified several characteristics of disproportionality. First, Native Hawaiians accounted for the largest overrepresented ethnic group at key decision points, followed by Samoans, Mixed/Other Pacific Islanders, and Mixed Race. Second, the Arrest decision point showed the greatest disproportionality, while Secure Detention, Referral to Family Court, and Probation Placement showed an incremental disproportionality. Third, disparity is most pronounced at the point of arrest and increases incrementally at subsequent decision points. For status offenses, the increases take place in the Referral, Petition, Adjudication, and Protective Supervision decision points for the overrepresented groups. Law violations show an increase in disproportionality for youth of Mixed Races in the Referral decision point, Hawaiian and African American youth in the Detention decision point, and male Hawaiians in the Petition decision point. Ultimately, the major variable in addition to ethnicity is that youth are on probation at the time of arrest.

DMC Systemic Problem

The study also shows that there is a systemic problem. There is a high rate of probation placement but at the same time a lack of referrals to programs at the early stages in juvenile justice involvement. Many youth violate the conditions of their probation or reoffend, resulting in negative outcomes. By the time that the youth becomes involved in more serious problems, there is a lack of programs available to address mental health, substance abuse, or residential programs. Ultimately, the HYCF can become a provider of last resort. And finally, some youth are placed on probation after being released from the HYCF without adequate transitional support- leading to the possibility of recidivism.

Significant Difference Between Ethnic Groups

Significant Differences between Ethnic Groups



Source: Hawai'i State Judiciary, Family Court, 1st Circuit, Case Files; Random Sample from 644 total juveniles adjudicated for arrests occurring in 2009.

Three differences were noted between Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth with respect to parental criminal history, parental control, and a sense of right and wrong that were notable.

Native Hawaiian youth had almost double the percentage (40.1%) of having a parent with a criminal history than non-Hawaiian youth (21.8%) in the sample. A similar ratio was found for being “out of control,” with 37.3% of Hawaiian youth being observed as out of parental control of being arrested for a status offense for being “out of parental control” in comparison to 19.7% of non-Hawaiian youth. On the positive side, Native Hawaiian youth expressed a clear sense of right and wrong in respect to their behavior and that of others in the sample. 43% of Hawaiian youth expressed or demonstrated a sense of right and wrong versus non-Hawaiian youth at 24%. The higher percentage of moral expression among Native Hawaiian youth may point to a strong foundation of moral values among those youth and may be built upon.



****Iao Valley- one of the Positive Outreach Intervention (P.O.I.) program worksites in West Maui.***

JJDP Act Programs

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 2012, the State of Hawaii contracted a total of \$758,281 in federal grants awarded from the Title II Formula Grant (\$365,000), the Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Grant (\$80,698), and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (\$312,583).

The Title II Formula Grants Program supports State and local efforts in planning, operating, and evaluating projects that seek to prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system or intervene with first-time and nonserious offenders to provide services that maximize their chances of leading productive, successful lives. The Formula Grants program also provides funds to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the juvenile justice system. These funds are provided directly to States to help them implement comprehensive juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of the needs in their jurisdictions.

The Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Program provides funds to help communities develop and implement delinquency prevention programs. The program focuses on helping youth avoid involvement in delinquency through reducing the risk factors and enhancing the protective factors in their schools, communities, and families.

The goal of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program is to reduce juvenile offending through supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems. Accountability means holding offenders responsible for their delinquent behavior through the imposition of sanctions or other individualized consequences, such as restitution, community service, or victim-offender mediation.

Formula Grants Program

Over the past years, Hawaii receives an allocation of \$600,000 each grant year but due to the recent federal budget cuts, Hawaii's allocation was reduced to \$400,000 for Fiscal Year 2012. Grant awards are dependent upon the following JJDP Act core requirements.

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).
- Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (Sight & Sound Separation).
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail/Lockup Removal).
- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system; according to the recent 2012 DMC Study, Hawaiian youth are over represented most specifically at the point of arrest.

Some of the formula grant supported activities include the following:

- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)** implemented by the Judiciary’s Family Court of the 1st Circuit in Oahu. This detention reform effort has produced a reduction in the court’s detention facility of youth offenders from 1187 in FY09, 1072 in FY2010, to 775 in 2011. For the 1st and 2nd quarter of FY12, the average admission is 182 per quarter. The direction in the initiative is to avoid the unnecessary detention of youth through home detention, electronic monitoring, intensive monitoring, reporting centers, and staff secure shelters.
- **Kupuna program** for youth offenders in Hawaii’s Youth Correctional Facility implemented by ALU LIKE, Inc., a non-profit community-based organization in Oahu. The program serves both male and female offenders through cultural activities such as hula, mele, arts and crafts, talk story or performances by Hawaii’s artists, etc. All youth in corrections are given the opportunity to participate averaging more than 50 each month.
- **Youth on Probation program** implemented by Hale Kipa, Inc. in the County of Kauai. The program’s targeted group is high-risk youth on probation. A Case Manager and Youth Monitor work with the youth and family to ensure issues are addressed in order to successfully satisfy the conditions imposed by Kauai’s Family Court. Assigned probation officers are kept abreast of progress achieved by the youth and family. A minimum of 15 youth offender caseload must be maintained on a daily basis; length of participation is a minimum of 90 days depending on the need of the youth.
- **Juvenile Crime Analysis** conducted by the University of Hawaii’s Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. The analysis is to examine the current juvenile crime problems in Hawaii. A synopsis of the analysis reveals status offenses (runaways, truants, etc.) remains the highest offense type in arrest followed by property offense. Detention rates were highest in 2009 and showed a marked decrease in 2010 and 2011 as reported above with JDAI. The age group of 16 and 17 were highest with males accounting the larger percentage population in detention.
- **DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact) Study and Dissemination Project** Implemented by the University of Hawaii’s Department of Urban and Regional Planning to conduct an assessment of the causes of over representation of youth in the system and to share the information and gather community input in Oahu as well as neighbor islands. Information sharing has been conducted with Hawaiian organizations and juvenile justice system people in Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Big Island; pending visits to Molokai and Lanai. The study confirms that Native Hawaiian/part Hawaiian youth are over represented at the point of arrest.
- **Future program developments**
 - ✓ Juvenile Assessment Center in Big Island
 - ✓ Ohana Family Conferencing
 - ✓ Restorative Justice based on civil citations for minor law violators and status offenders
 - ✓ Lua Practice and Hale Mua at the HYCF
 - ✓ Strengthening cultural activities for youth over represented in the juvenile justice system

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 expenses of “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.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

Funding for the program is part of Title I (Part R, Chapter 46, Subchapter XII-F) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. The JABG program help states and communities develop and implement programs that:

- Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior through the imposition of graduated sanctions that are consistent with the severity of the offense.
- Strengthen the juvenile justice system’s capacity to process cases efficiently and work with community partners to keep youth from reoffending.

Hawaii’s JABG Awards includes FY2010 at \$359,400; \$282,994 for Fiscal Year 2011; and \$173,413 for Fiscal Year 2012. Only Units of Local Government or counties are eligible to apply which in turn, can sub-grant services to non-profit community-based organizations. These include:

- ✓ County of Hawaii, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Program provides intensive monitoring for youth on probation ages 12 – 18; a total of 40 court-involved youth is being served through a sub-grant with Hale Kipa, Inc. Program Coordinators from Hale Kipa are responsible for developing a team of community-based Intensive Youth Monitors capable of engendering strong and supportive relationships and trained to provide a positive influence for youth on probation. Working as a team with the Probation Officer and

youth and families, the Coordinator and assigned Youth Monitor will provide a range of surveillance and support services for program participants.

- ✓ County of Maui, Maui Police Department
Through the P.O.I (Positive Outreach Intervention) program, juvenile counselors administer appropriate activities for youth arrested pending adjudication, so as to reduce the likelihood of recidivism during the “lag time” prior to adjudication. The program includes a one-page essay on the youth offender’s involvement in their offense as well as apologize in writing (in person, whenever possible) to the victim(s); community service working in parks, assisting various service organization projects to include restoration of ancient or historic sites; observe and adult criminal court proceeding in the Second Circuit Court; and finally to graduate, the youth offender must remain arrest free. A total of 136 youth and families benefitted from the program the past year.
- ✓ City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services’ Youth Services Center, and The Department of Community Services operates a Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) to divert youth offenders from further criminal conduct or involvement in the local juvenile justice system by holding them accountable to face individualized consequences that make them aware and answerable for the loss, damage, or injury perpetuated upon the victim and/or community. Youth offenders are referred by the Honolulu Police Department and the Family Court Intake Section. The JJC received a total of 1182 referrals from HPD and Family Court the past year.
- ✓ County of Kauai, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney sub-grant is a funding allocation to the Hale Opio, Inc. to continue the operations of the Teen Court program, a diversion program for youth offenders who volunteer to participate in a court of their peers rather than the traditional formal court proceedings. A total of approximately 60 youth offenders are served.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council
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.

- **Continuum of Care:** support a wide selection of prevention and intervention strategies for youth offenders and families in collaboration with providers of educational, medical, mental/behavioral health, after school, workforce development services, and others, utilizing appropriate and applicable cultural-based practices. Also explore the need for co-curricular activities from athletics to music, art, or community service.
- **Alternatives to Locked Facilities:** develop and sustain community- and family-based alternatives to detention and correctional facilities, both pre- and post-adjudication.
- **Effective Re-entry and Re-connection:** help young people leave the system, return home and stay home. Provide for effective reconnection to schools, families, community-based family support and/or counseling, jobs, and housing, upon release from locked facilities.
- **Reduce Overrepresentation of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:** given the overrepresentation of Hawaiian youth in the juvenile justice system specifically at the point of arrest, it is imperative to re-direct or re-invest state funds to implement system-changed designed to reduce the high incidence of these youth entering the system.
- **Ensure Safety:** all populations of youth, especially those who are most at risk of harm such as girls, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth, and those with serious mental/behavioral health concerns, must be safe when in the care or custody of the juvenile justice system.

**Programs Funded From October 1, 2011 to
September 30, 2012**

Title II Formula Grants Program

Provider	Contract Period	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
State of Hawaii Judiciary	10/1/11 – 9/30/12	Statewide	System Improvement	Continued support of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to make systematic changes to juvenile detention practices by focusing on issues of detention utilization and the development of strategies to reduce reliance on secured detention.
Alu Like, Inc.	7/1/11 – 9/30/12	Honolulu	Youth incarcerated at the HYCF.	Continued support of the Kupuna Program intended to link youth with adult wisdom and guidance through experiences with an elder leading to a connectedness with self, culture, family, and community that results in preventing re-entry into the HYCF.
Hale Kipa, Inc.	4/1/12 – 3/31/13	Kauai	Youth who have been arrested, detained, and placed on probation by the Family Court of the Fifth Circuit.	Supported the implementation of an Intensive Monitoring Program (IMP) for youth that are at a high-risk of violating the conditions of their probation to ensure their terms and conditions are satisfied, and a reduction in recidivism overall.

Title V – Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

Provider	Contract Period	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
County of Kauai Office of the Mayor	5/1/12 – 4/30/13	Kauai	Youth who have been suspended from school for more than three days.	Supported the implementation of a long-term suspension program which will be a culturally-appropriate, evidence-based prevention program using strategies that will increase protective factors and decrease risk factors, and will use the core elements of structure, content, and delivery for effectiveness.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

Provider	Contract Period	Area Served	Target Group	Services Description
City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services	4/16/12 – 4/30/13	Honolulu	Status offenders and first-time minor law violators.	Continued support of the Juvenile Justice Center as a community-based alternative to divert status offenders and first-time minor law violators from further criminal conduct or involvement in the local juvenile justice system.
County of Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney	5/1/12 – 4/30/13	Hawaii	At-risk youth.	Continued support of the island-wide early intervention surveillance and support services program to work with probation officers, youth, and their families to provide parenting education, family support and incentives, community referrals and linkages, and prosocial and life skills training for youth and their families.
County of Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney	1/1/12 – 12/31/12	Kauai	First-time law violators and first-time status offenders.	Continued support of the Kauai Teen Court program for juveniles who have admitted guilt and waive their right to counsel to appear before a jury of their peers and volunteers who will deliver sanctions that are based on balanced and restorative justice principles.
County of Maui Police Department	4/16/12 – 4/30/13	Maui	Youth offenders.	Continued support of the Positive Outreach Intervention (P.O.I.) program- a voluntary program for juveniles who admit their involvement in the offense can enter this early intervention program to reduce the likelihood of recidivism during the “lag time” before their appearance before the Family Court.

“Furthermore, throughout this past year, programs have been implemented throughout the state which focus on preventing youth from getting further involved in the juvenile justice system.”

-David Hipp, OYS Executive Director