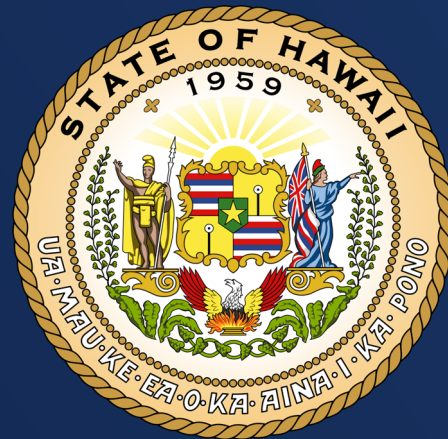


Three-Year Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention State Plan



2021-2023 Title II Formula Grant Application

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OVERVIEW

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) is administratively attached to the State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, and is the designated entity that is committed to the improvement of Hawaii’s Juvenile Justice System. OYS provides and coordinates a continuum of prevention, rehabilitation, and treatment services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidences of recidivism.

OYS is the lead agency that has the principal responsibility of the provisions and implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) of 1974 as amended. OYS manages the preparation of the Title II Formula Grant which encompasses the state’s three-plan. This plan, which is amended annually acts in accordance with the thirty-three statutory requirements of 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), including compliance with the four core requirements of the Formula Grants Program.

OYS and the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) strive to achieve system improvement by addressing large-scale system problems, incorporate data-driven and research-based decision making, and overcoming change resistance in juvenile justice systems statewide.

MISSION

To provide programs and services for Hawaii’s youth including the provision of balanced and comprehensive services for at-risk youth, to prevent delinquency, reduce recidivism, and maximize opportunities for youth to become productive, responsible citizens through community based and family-focused treatment interventions.

I. DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(1)(2)

In 1989 The State of Hawaii Legislature founded the Office of Youth Services. In accordance with the Hawaii Revised Statutes §352D-4 under the Department of Human Services, OYS has been determined the designated state administrative agency for the execution of statutory provisions related to juvenile youth in the State of Hawaii (see appendix A.2). In providing and managing a range of services to Hawaii youth, juvenile offenders and their families, the office is responsible for program planning and development, oversight of youth services, consultation, and training relating to the delivery of services.

The Executive Director of the Office of Youth Services is the supervising authority of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) which manages the care, security, and reintegration of youth in their custody. In collaboration with the HYCF Administrator, the OYS Executive Director supports the facility operations, programs, and services (see appendix A.3).

The Office of Youth Services, Federal Grants staff ensures the State follows the four core protections of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), submits applications for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and other federal grant funding, formulates program goals and objectives, procures federally funded contracts, and supports the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council.

STATE OF HAWAII JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL (JJSAC) 34
U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) as defined in the Title II of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), reauthorized in 2018. In accordance with Executive order 91-2, set forth by the Governor, OYS has participated in the JJDP since 1991. Executive order 91-4 (see appendix A.1).which supersedes Executive order 91-2 establishes the JJSAC as an advisory body to the OYS, to carry out the tasks set forth by the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. OYS affirms that

SAG provisions Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(3) is fulfilled and is allocated no more than 5% of the annual budget. The SAG Roster has been submitted as separate attachment required by this solicitation.

JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(4)

The Office of Youth Services in partnership and consultation with the JJSAC shoulder the responsibility of addressing the prevention and treatment needs of justice involved youth; compliance with the JJDPA core requirements; and educate the Governor and Legislatures on juvenile justice reform and current best practices. The JJSAC encompasses vetted professionals from government, private/non-profit sectors, and youth. The JJSAC's work and efforts are led by core foundational values, focused partnerships, and scientific research-based knowledge (see appendix B.2 and B.3).

The JJSAC established five Sub-committees dividing the work of the JJSAC in specific areas focusing on juvenile justice delinquency prevention, intervention, racial and ethnic disparities, and ensuring an equitable system for youth. All Sub-committees require their Chairperson to be an appointed member to the JJSAC and is the committee(s) representative/spokesperson for their perspective committee(s) to JJSAC.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee brings forth the efforts of each Sub-committee and facilitates cohesiveness. The Executive Committee ensures the JJSAC, Sub-committees, and Ad-Hoc committees remain focused on the goals and objectives outlined in its three-year state plan. Executive Committee members consist of the JJSAC Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, Chairperson from each JJSAC sub-committee, and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) Juvenile Justice Specialist or Support Staff (none voting).

Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee is dedicated to ensuring and maintaining compliance with three of the four core requirements, 1) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; 2) Sight and Sound Separation of adult inmates; 3) Jail and Lockup Removal. Membership to the Compliance Committee consists of professionals from the Police Departments, Judiciary, Sheriff's, Youth Correctional/Detention Administrator(s) and youth interested in the juvenile justice field.

Prevention and Accountability Committee

The Prevention & Accountability Committee is dedicated to developing and enhancing youth centered services focusing on prevention and defining trends in various entry/decision points of the Juvenile Justice system in all Hawaii Counties, including programs that focus on community-based alternatives, delinquency prevention, educational programs, supportive services for at-risk youth, positive youth development, family court programs, substance abuse programs, detention, and supervision. Membership to the Prevention & Accountability Committee consist of members who have experience in the juvenile justice system or are interested in working in the juvenile justice field.

Youth Committee

The Youth Committee is dedicated to advocating and elevating youth voice, strengthening community and youth-adult partnerships, build up and advance youth centered services in Hawaii. The Youth Committee increases awareness of and advocates for youth issues by gaining understanding of existing processes and introducing process changes and recommendations to the JJASC. The Youth Committee consist of 5-15 youth and young adults (18-28 years old) who have current or past lived experience in the juvenile justice system or are interested in working in the juvenile justice field. The Youth Committee officers comprise of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, and two Adult Mentors (*non-voting members*).

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee

The Ethnic & Cultural Diversity Committee (ECD) is committed to eliminating racial and ethnic inequities in the Hawai'i juvenile justice system through data and trauma-informed collaborative efforts. Membership to the Ethnic & Cultural Diversity Committee consist of no fewer than 6 members to include individuals who are impacted by the juvenile justice system such as representatives from; law enforcement, youth correctional facilities, judiciary, community members and organizations, as well as youth and parents or caregivers who are committed to eliminating disparities and inequities within the juvenile justice system.

II. PROGRAM NARRATIVE

PROBLEM AND NEEDS STATEMENT: CRIME ANALYSIS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(A)

The 2018-2020 Hawaii State Youth Justice Crime Analysis was prepared by the University of Hawai'i, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, under a contract from the Office of Youth Services. The analysis provides a statistical profile of youth 10-17 years old. Delinquency trends are identified by County, gender, race/ethnicity, and offense-type by decision points. The three-year comparison identifies recent trends and probable factors that affect youth in the justice system. The completed analysis will be available to OJJDP pending amendments from the University of Hawai'i, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. Juvenile data at all decision points was obtained from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The analysis narrative summarizes statewide duplicated counts at each decision point on a state fiscal year.

Arrests

The juvenile crime rates in Hawaii have significantly decreased in the past three years. In the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the most noticeable decreases occurred in FY2020.

According to the JJIS data, total youth arrests for FY 2018-2020 totaled 20,693. Youth arrests in FY2018 were 7678, FY2019 were 7107, and FY2020 were 5,908. There was a 23.05% decrease in overall arrest from FY2018 to 2020.

Status offenses has shown a downward trend still, it continues to be the highest reported offense type across all circuits except for the island of Kauai. The Big Island of Hawai'i has the highest percent of arrests for status offenses (over 60%) followed by Honolulu Circuit (over 50%) from FY2018 to 2020. Drug offenses and other offense types were in the top three highest percent of arrests for all circuits. The status offense arrest for FY2018-2020 totaled 10,301, 50% of the total arrest for all three years. FY2018 status offense arrests were 3,829, FY2019 were 3,559 FY2020 were 2,913. There was a 23.92% decrease in overall status offense arrest from FY2018-2020. Of the 20,693 total youth arrested from FY2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth were the highest arrests at 31.54% higher than other races followed by Caucasian youth at 23.40% and Asian at 19.15%.

Gender data is collected for male and female only. Youth gender identities and gender non-conforming youth are not separated out as its own category. The total female youth arrests for FY2018-2020 totaled 8,079. Female youth arrests in FY2018 were 2,875, FY2019 were 2,846, and FY2020 were 2,359 (missing total 1). There was a 17.95% decrease in overall arrests from 2018 to 2020. The total male youth arrest for FY2018-2020 totaled 12,612. Male youth arrests in FY2018 were 4803, FY2019 were 4,261, and FY2020 were 3,548. There was a 26.13% decrease in male youth arrest from FY2018 to 2020.

Referrals

The youth referrals for FY2018-2020 totaled 17,555. Youth referrals for FY2018 were 6,643, FY2019 were 5,664, and FY2020 were 5,248. There was a 20.99% decrease in referrals

from FY2018 to 2020. Of the total youth referred from 2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth were the highest referred at 89% higher than other races followed by youth who reported two or more races at 28.44% and Caucasian at 17.32%.

The youth female referrals for FY2018-2020 totaled 6,961. Female youth referrals FY2018 were 2,498, FY2019 were 2,326, and FY2020 were 2,137. There was a 14.45% decrease in female referrals from FY2018-2020. The male youth referrals for FY2018-2020 totaled 10,594. Male youth referrals in FY2018 were 4,145, FY2019 were 3,338, and FY2020 were 3,111. There was a 24.95% decrease in male referrals from FY2018-2020.

Diversions

The youth diverted for FY2018-2020 totaled 5,665. Youth diverted for FY2018 were 2662, FY2019 were 1533, and FY2020 were 1470. There was a 44.78% decrease in youth diversion from 2018 to 2020.

The female youth diverted for FY2018-2020 totaled 2662. Of the total youth diverted from FY2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth were the highest at 56.66% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 14.81% and Caucasian at 11.63%. Female youth diverted in FY2018 were 1,242, FY2019 were 713, and FY2020 were 707. There was a 43.08% decrease in female diversion from FY2018-2020. The male youth diverted for FY2018-2020 totaled 3,003. Male youth diverted in FY2018 were 1,420, FY2019 were 820, and FY2020 were 763. There was a 46.27% decrease in male diversion from FY2018-2020.

Petitions

The youth petitions for FY2018-2020 totaled 7,945. Youth petitions for FY2018 were 3,078, FY2019 were 2,469, and FY2020 were 2,398. There was an overall 22.09% decrease in petitions from FY2018-2020. Of the total youth petitioned from 2018-2020, Native

Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth petitioned were the highest at 53.36% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 20.71% and Caucasian at 9.80%. The female youth petitioned for FY2018-2020 totaled 2,574. Female youth petitioned FY2018 were 964, FY2019 were 814, and FY2020 was 796. There was a 17.43% decrease in female petitions from 2018-2020. The male youth petitioned for FY2018-2020 totaled 5,371. Male youth petitioned in FY2018 were 2114, FY2019 were 1655, and FY2020 were 1602. There was a 24.21% decrease in male petitions from 2018-2020.

Detentions

The youth detention for FY2018-2020 totaled 1,292. Youth detentions for FY2018 were 311, FY2019 were 579, and FY2020 were 402 (5 youths' genders were missing in FY2020 data). There was an 86.17% increase from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 30.57% decrease for youth in detention. Of the total youth detentions from FY2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth sent to detention were the highest at 67.64% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 15.17% and Asian at 7.73%.

The female youth in detention for FY2018-2020 totaled 459. Female youth in detention for FY2018 were 99, FY2019 were 212, and FY2020 was 148. There was a 114% increase from 2018-2019 however, from 2019-2020 data shows a 30.19% decrease in female youth detentions. The male youth in detention for FY2018-2020 totaled 837. Male youth in for FY2018 were 220, FY2019 were 367, and FY2020 were 250. There was a 66.81% increase from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 31.88% decrease in male youth detentions.

Adjudications

The youth adjudications for FY2018-2020 totaled 2,739. Youth adjudication for FY2018 were 1,229, FY2019 were 744, and FY2020 were 766. There was a 37.67% decrease in

adjudications from FY2018-2020. Of the total adjudicated youth from 2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander adjudicated youth were the highest at 59.21% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 19.86% and Caucasian at 9.27%. The female youth adjudications for FY2018-2020 totaled 855. Female youth adjudications for FY2018 were 378, FY2019 were 249, and FY2020 was 228. There was a 39.68% decrease from 2018-2019 in female youth adjudications. The male youth adjudications for FY2018-2020 totaled 1,884. Male youth adjudications in FY2018 were 851, FY2019 were 495, and FY2020 were 538. There was a 41.83% decrease from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows an 8.69% increase in male youth adjudications.

Probations

The youth probations for FY2018-2020 totaled 1,056. Youth probations for FY2018 were 412, FY2019 were 209, and FY2020 were 435. There was a 5.58% decrease from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 108% increase in youth probations. Of the total youth on probation from FY2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth on probation were the highest at 65.43% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 14.29% and Caucasian at 8.14%.

The female youth probations for FY2018-2020 totaled 313. Female youth probations FY2018 were 112, FY2019 were 67, and FY2020 was 134. There was a 40.18% decrease from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 100% increase in female youth on probations. The male youth probations for FY2018-2020 totaled 743. Male youth probations in FY2018 were 300, FY2019 were 142, and FY2020 was 301. There was a 52.67% decrease from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 112% increase in male youth on probation.

Secure Confinement

The youth in secure confinement for FY2018-2020 totaled 67. Youth in secure confinement for FY2018 were 21, FY2019 were 28, and FY2020 were 18. There was a 33.33% increase from 2018-2019 however, from 2019-2020 data shows a 35.72% decrease in secure confinement.

The total female youth confinements for FY2018-2020 totaled 8. Commitments of the total youth commitments from FY2018-2020, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth committed were the highest at 49.25% followed by youth who reported two or more races at 23.88% and Caucasian at 11.94%. Female youth confinements in FY2018 were 3, FY2019 were 4, and FY2020 was 1. There was a 33.33% increase from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 75% decrease in female confinements. The total youth male confinements for FY2018-2020 totaled 59. Youth male arrests in FY2018 were 15, FY2019 were 24, and FY2020 were 20. There was a 60% increase from FY2018-2019 however, from FY2019-2020 data shows a 25% decrease in male confinements. All youth housed in secure confinement during the three-year period had major law violations.

Waivers and Transfers (Individual count)

The Youth waived cases for FY2018-2020 totaled 4. All waived youth were reported as male, 16-17 years of age charged with a person offense. Youth waived cases in FY2018 were 2, FY2019 were 0, and FY2020 were 2. There was no increase or decrease in Youth waived cases from 2018 to 2020. Of the total youth waived from 2018-2020, 100% were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander youth.

Data Review

In the State of Hawaii, youth males have the largest percentages across all decision-points. Moreover, gender specific data show a substantial difference between males and females

when moving through the justice system. Data suggests male youth tend to have deeper involvement in the justice system over time. Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander youth are reported as the highest percentages in race/ethnicity across the board, followed by Two or More Races, Caucasians, and Asians (see appendix C.1). Arrest data shows a steady decline however, status offenses continue to be the highest reported offense type for all circuits except Kauai. The Big Island of Hawai'i (over 60%) followed by Honolulu Circuit (over 50%) had the highest percentages from FY2018 to 2020. Hawaii remains focused on prevention and early intervention strategies. Alternatives to detention and placement remain a priority in addressing the needs of youth at risk or youth involved in the justice system.

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PROGRAM PRIORITIES AND FUNDING AREAS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(5)(6)

The Office of Youth Services affirms that at least 66 2/3 and 75% of the allocated Title II dollars are utilized to procure services for delinquent or youth at-risk. Funds are expended through local government and private agencies within the State of Hawaii. The Budget Worksheet demonstrating compliance and descriptions as it relates to the crime analysis has been submitted as a separate attachment required by this solicitation.

PRIORITY AREAS AND DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Program Area: Planning and Administration (Priority 1)

The planning and administration portion of the Title II Formula Grant Program in Hawaii is administered by the Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services (OYS). System partner networking and collaboration are essential to collectively advancing juvenile justice reform at the state level. OYS is the designated State entity to spearhead statewide coordinated efforts.

OYS is committed to meet the unique needs of system involved and/or youth at-risks; ensuring programs are backed by evidence-based research, best practices and designed to serve various cultures and ethnic groups. Despite the success of existing programs, there is still room for improvement. The crime analysis highlights geographic areas where youth are disproportionately involved at each decision point. OYS will lead state-coordinated efforts giving attention to prevention and intervention while decreasing racial and ethnic disparities.

OYS will apply 10% of the final Title II Formula Grant allocation and 10% State matched dollars for Planning and Administration. The focus will be to improve programs in specific geographic areas across the State and support statewide coordinated efforts. The objectives/activities include:

- Objective 1: Collaboration, policy change, and introducing state legislation.
- Objective 2: Sustain and provide support to current community-based prevention and intervention programs.
- Objective 3: Restructure program monitoring procedures and practices to align with federal regulations.

Program Area W: Compliance Monitoring (Priority 2)

In accordance with 34 U.S.C. § 11132(c), the Office of Youth Services has one designated Compliance Monitor who coordinates efforts to ensure, sustain, and certify compliance with 3/4 core requirements. This position is fully supported by Title II federal funds and is responsible for statewide facility inspections, monitoring, compliance training, and technical assistance. Additional goals and objective are outlined below in priority 3, State Advisory Group.

Program Area: State Advisory Group (Priority 3)

The Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) is supported by 5% of the Title II Formula Grant to carry out its purpose and responsibilities. The JJSAC has established goals, objectives, priorities for the FY2021-2023 (see appendix B.1).

Program Area C: Alternative to Detention and Placement Programs (Priority 4)

The Crime Analysis identified the need for program services which target high-risk behaviors while building resilience and empowering youth, specifically those who are disproportionately overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.

The purpose of the proposed programs as it relates to recommendations from the Crime Analysis is to prevent youth involved in the justice system or youth at-risk from contact or further contact with the juvenile justice system. These programs provide immediate responses to youth's behavior, coordinated intervention, assessment, and referrals to youth services within the (or their) community. The programs that will utilize 75% of the allocated Title II dollars consistent with the goals and initiatives outlined in this state plan are:

- Program and Services for Youth on Probation, Kauai contracted to a local private non-profit agency.
- Big Island Juvenile Intake Assessment Center (BIJIAC) contracted to a local government entity, County of Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.

These programs are essential to Hawaii juvenile justice reform efforts by addressing problems on the front end and reducing the number of youths incarcerated at Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, the only juvenile correctional facility in the state. These programs combined are expected to serve over 300 youth annually. Performance measures are aligned with OJJDP program measure requirements and are outline in federally funded contract terms and conditions between OYS and providers. Performance measures are collected monthly along with

quarterly reports and monthly performance meetings. OYS is currently updating their on-site evaluation monitoring tools set to be implemented by next year 2022.

Program Area: Racial and Ethnic Disparities (Priority 5)

The Office of Youth Services promotes equitable treatment for youth involved in the Hawaii Juvenile Justice System. Most recently, working groups and committees have engaged in policy discussions on the decriminalization of status offenders while concurrently working toward the reduction of racial disparities (R/ED) on the front end. Attention has been focused on improving data collection and reporting across the systems and counties. Hawaii will seek technical assistance from OJJDP on creating standardized forms/tools for data collection at various decision points.

The proposed budget does not devote funds for R/ED initiatives however, it does not negate the efforts and work being done across the State. R/ED goals and objectives have been created to address areas of improvement within the 3-year plan cycle. See Attachment- Racial and Ethnic Disparities Plan, submitted as a separate attachment in CMT required by this solicitation.

BUDGET DETAIL & BUDGET NARRITAVES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8)(9)

OYS affirms that the Budget provisions pursuant to Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11132](c) and Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(8)(9) is met. See Attachment- FY2022 Budget Worksheet and Associated Documentation, submitted as a separate attachment required by this solicitation.

III. JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 2018 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS: PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(6)

The Office of Youth Services ensures equitable distribution of assistance during the program planning phases to include rural areas statewide. The proposed federal funded contracts

which focus on Alternative to Detention and Placement will serve the entire island of Kauai and certain geographic areas of the Big Island.

GENDER-SPECIFIC PREVENTION SERVICES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(i)

Social justice and policy change is needed to ensure inclusivity of gender identities and gender non-conforming youth. Gender-specific delinquency prevention and treatment services tend to be tailored for gender binary youth. Gender non-conforming youths are often limited to a male/female check box and have the inability to self-identify or participate in gender-specific programs that align with their needs. The Department of Health launched a Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) workgroup that push for gender policy change and equality. The Office of Youth Services is represented on this active workgroup.

PLAN FOR PROVIDING GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ii)

Gender-specific prevention and treatment programs are available statewide, comprehensively addressing the unique needs of targeted gender population. OYS contracts programs such as Safe Houses for male and female (separately) ages 13-17 on O’ahu, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawai’i. Additional programs are provided by other government entities such as Project Kealahou, under the Department of Health, which focuses on improving systems of care for at-risk girls through gender-responsiveness and trauma informed practices. Pearl Haven, under Ho’ōla Nā Pua (New Life for Our Children) is an innovative program that opened their doors early this year, focusing on evidence-based, gender-specific interventions, and holistic approaches to trauma. Below is a glimpse of Gender-specific services provided through contracted services, community providers, and youth facilities.

- Mental health and substance abuse treatment
- Individualized case management
- Life skills development workshops

- Education/Special Education, life skills training, and vocational training/employment
- Family-focused programming, including pregnancy and single parenthood.
- Peer support and development of peer networks
- Transitional support for female youth and their families
- Gender-responsive continuum of care.

In accordance with Hawaii Revised Statutes §352-23. Gender-responsive, community-based programs for female adjudicated youth are incorporated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (see appendix A.5). OYS will continue to promote evidence-based program models in addressing gender-specific needs and services.

PLAN FOR PROVIDING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT IN RURAL AREAS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii)

The Office of Youth Services plans, develops, and oversees implementation of gender-specific prevention and treatment programs statewide including rural areas. The State of Hawai'i encompasses six major islands, Hawai'i island, Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i. There is an array of gender specific services available on each island however, sustaining these programs tend to be challenging especially with the economic downturn generated by effects of COVID-19. Funding of programs are generally subject to continued backing by legislatures. OYS will continue to advocate for continual funding to support gender-specific programs statewide.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iv)

The State of Hawaii continues to be a leader in eliminating the inappropriate and unnecessary use of secure detention facilities with regards to status offenders. In accordance with ACT 201 (2014) passed by Hawaii State Legislature, status offenders are not to be detained in a secured facility. The purpose of ACT 201 is to:

1. Improve and enhance Hawai'i juvenile justice system by utilizing secure bed space for serious juvenile offenders.
2. Increase interagency collaboration and implement a temporary oversight committee to continually improve juvenile justice practices and ensure accountability.

The State of Hawaii Family Courts are structured by four circuits statewide (First Circuit: Oahu, Second Circuit: Maui, Moloka'i, Third Circuit: Big Island of Hawai'i, and Lana'i, Fifth Circuit: Kaua'i). Each circuit has their own multi-disciplinary team that is responsible for the developing and planning of services for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, substance abuse and mental health.

The Office of Youth Services in collaboration with Hawaii Family Courts and community partnering agencies have developed and funded several diversions programs statewide. These programs are specifically established to divert status offenders and to prevent further penetration for those involved in the juvenile justice system. Diversion programs statewide include: Person in Need of Supervision (PINS), Ho'opono Mamo, Adult Friends for Youth Mobile Assessment Center, Positive Outreach Intervention (POI), Big Island Juvenile Intake Assessment Center (BIJIAC), Teen Court, and Hale 'Opio.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Commercial sexual exploitation has been found to cause serious and often lifelong medical, psychological, and social consequences for the victim. Service delivery and safeguards vary across Hawai'i islands however, all islands utilize multidisciplinary teams to support youth who are sexually exploited.

Substance Abuse

Hawai'i Juvenile Drug Court established in 2001, provides comprehensive treatment plans to youth who are experiencing substance abuse or in the recovery process. Juvenile Drug Court provides a continuum of rehabilitation services with the intent to reduce admissions and average length of stay at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) and Hale Ho'omalua Juvenile Detention Facility. Juvenile Drug Court has made strides in reducing recidivism caused by substance abuse.

Additionally, the Department of Health heads the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) which provides funding for substance abuse treatment for youth at private agencies and school-based substance abuse programs. ADAD contracts a private non-profit agency that provides drug and alcohol treatment for Hawaii's two secure detention facilities.

Mental Health

The State of Hawaii has two facilities specialized in providing services to youth who are experiencing mental health challenges. Queens Family Treatment Center and Kahi Mohala are both secured facilities for youth who are in crisis or experiencing acute symptoms. Additional mental health treatments are available to youth who are eligible for Child and Mental Health Division (CAMHD) services or through local community partners.

REDUCTION IN YOUTH HOUSED IN SECURE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(v)

Hawaii State agencies are focusing on multi-agency collaboration to improve Hawaii's criminal justice system specifically in the area of providing expedient placement in programs. Ho'omalua Juvenile Detention Facility, managed by the Hawaii State Judiciary, Family Courts Detention Services Branch hired a full-time statewide expeditor last year. The expeditors main responsibility is to track wait times for youth awaiting placement and provide weekly reports to

family court judges weekly. Depending on the geographic area, services can be sparse which contributes to longer wait times or as a last resort, state agency seeking services in the Continental United States.

FAMILY ENGAGEMENT 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vi)

There are many opportunities for family engagement in program planning and service delivery, treatment services, and post-placement. ACT 201 (2014) passed by Hawaii Legislatures requires that a re-entry plan be generated within 30 days of a youth's commitment to a secured facility. It is a requirement for agencies to consult with youth's parent(s), legal guardian, or custodian in developing terms of the re-entry plan. Additionally, family engagement is encouraged throughout a youth's transition from a facility to the community. Regular updates are provided to family members and a list of relevant service providers are a topic of discussion at least 30 days prior to a youth being discharged.

The Office of Youth Services, Family Courts, CAMHD, and other government agencies have focused on improving re-entry efforts to include the family component as the primary support for youth's successful transition into the community. All agencies have been opened to seeking input from families during procurement processes. Agencies have invested in providing families with support through contracts such as Multisystemic Therapy (MST) which is a family-focused and community-based treatment program that teaches families strategies in fostering a successful recovery. More programs that assist and are inclusive of family participation are Parent Partners, 'Ohana Family Conferencing, Restorative Justice, and Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) programs.

COMMUNITY BASED Services 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vii)

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) emphasizes the importance of accessibility to high quality services available through community-based coordination. A community-based system of care is fundamental to the success of youth and families involved with the justice system. OYS strives to procure several community-based contracts that provide an array of services. OYS also coordinates with other government agencies to increase supports and options for youth and their families.

EVIDENCE-BASED, TRUAMA-INFORMED PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(viii)

The Office of Youth Services has addressed this area in their procurement of contracts. Our Request for Proposals (RFP) for community-based services include the following: “Design and implement programs and activities for youth based on research or evaluation that provides evidence that the programs used impact knowledge, behavior and/or competencies of the youth involved or contribute to preventing/reducing risk factors and establishing/ strengthening protective factors related to healthy youth development.”

Trauma informed care is highlighted as an important area in the RFPs: “A trauma informed care approach shall be incorporated in the service delivery for youth at-risk. Studies have indicated the high prevalence of histories of trauma among youth who are placed in out-of-home care and/or involved with the juvenile justice system.”

ELIMINATION OF RESTRAINTS ON PREGNANT JUVENILES HOUSED IN SECURE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 34 U.S.C. § 11133 (7)(B)(ix)

Effective December 10, 2007 Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility issued policy 17.16 related to Use of Force. The policy addresses the elimination of physical and mechanical restraints unless reasonable grounds exist such as immediate or serious threat of self-harm or harming others, under medical advice (limited to soft restraints), or when being transported.

Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility issued additional policy and procedures regarding Care of Pregnant Youth which took effect on August 31, 2009. Policy 10-G-06 states “Pregnant youth shall be provided extra care as required during transport. After the first trimester, pregnant youth shall not be handcuffed behind their back during transfer.” The Office of Youth Services is in the process of collaborating with secured facilities in revising their policies and procedures to include specific language concerning labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery. Language will also include eliminating the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles.

RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND EVALUATION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(10)

The State of Hawaii Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division provides the research component and support to the Office of Youth Services (OYS). The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) provides accessible data, research, and reports focused on juvenile justice. Research and reports identify disparities among racial and ethnic groups, delinquency and status offense data, incarcerated juvenile data, recidivism analysis, and relevant assessment studies. Additionally, the state partners with local universities with the capacity to conduct research and provide training to OYS and the State Advisory Group.

The State of Hawaii is steadfast in providing their employees with resources, trainings, and comprehensive performance evaluations which is essential to employee’s skill development and growth. Training is offered in-person or through an online training database. The Hawaii Department of Human Resources Development (DHRD) provides position appropriate, self-paced/on-demand and facilitator-led trainings year-round. Furthermore, the State has the capacity to track employee performance and compliance with mandatory trainings through individual

online accounts. Moreover, external training opportunities specific to a program area are obtainable and generally supported by the state.

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION OF FAMILY SERVICES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(17)

The Hawaii Revised Statutes §352-13 Title 20, Social Service 352, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities evaluation, counseling, and training was amended and now provides the assurance of coordination of family services and involvement. The statute states “the director shall provide the opportunity for intelligence and aptitude evaluation, psychological testing and counseling, prevocational and vocational training, and employment counseling to all persons committed to the youth correctional facilities. Counseling services shall be available for the committed person's family including a reciprocal beneficiary, during the term of commitment.” The Office of Youth Services promotes family engagement in all direct service contracts and assures access to family services are readily available (see appendix A.6).

PRIVACY AND PARTICIPANT RIGHTS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18)

The Hawaii State procurement general terms and conditions establishes procedures for protecting the rights and confidentiality of recipients of services providers and any subcontractors. Attorney General form 103F specifies guidelines for the following: Proprietary or confidential information, Uniform Information Practices Act, ownership rights and copyrights, and record retention.

ASSURANCES (a)(19)

The State of Hawai'i provides assurances in accordance with the requirements delineated under (Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(19) of the JJDP Act.

FINANCIAL CONTROLS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(20)(21)

The State of Hawaii, pursuant to (Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(20) and (Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(21) of the JJDP Act assures that fiscal controls and funding procedures are implemented and further assures accurate accounting of funds received from the Title II Formula Grants Program. Federal funds received under this grant will be used to supplement (not supplant) programs and under no circumstance replace state or other federal funding.

PROGRAMS, ANALYSIS, AND EVALUATION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)

The State of Hawai`i assures, pursuant to 34 U.S.C. §11133(a)(22) of the JJDP Act, it shall, to the extent practicable, give priority in funding to rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically grounded. The State further assures an evaluation and analysis will be conducted to measure program effectiveness. Program and plan modifications will be updated and submitted to the Administrator at least annually.

COMPREHENSIVE AND COORDINATED COMMUNITY SYSTEM OF SERVICES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(24)

If selected, as the authorized Designated State Entity responsible for provisions and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) of 1974 as amended, the Office of Youth Services assures that if the State receives under section 222, for any fiscal year, an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received in FY2000, all excess will be expended through programs of a comprehensive coordinated community system of services.

REDUCTION IN PROBATION OFFICER CASELOAD (5% ALLOWANCE) 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(25)

The Office of Youth Services does not provide incentive grants to units of local government with the intent to reduce probation officer's caseloads. If circumstances change, OYS ensures the funding amount will not exceed 5% of the Title II Formula Grants in accordance with section 222 of the JJDP A Act.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF PUBLIC WELFARE RECORDS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(26)

In accordance with Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 91, §17-601-5 Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services Program Confidentiality terms and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), documents and records are not released without written authorization. Access to child welfare records relative to court proceedings of a juvenile entering the justice system are made available to judiciary circuit/court in the youths' prospective geographic area. Furthermore, OYS collaborates with other government partners and provides funding support ensuring treatment services are provided to victims of child abuse or neglect.

ASSURANCES ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS' PLACEMENT 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(27)

The State of Hawaii ensure continuity of care for youth involved in the juvenile justice and foster care systems. The State of Hawaii provides assurance that agencies responsible for administering the programs will monitor and conduct periodic assessments of activities carried under Section 471 [42 U.S.C. 672] including but not limited to case planning and review as outlined in section 475. [42 U.S.C. 675].

FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS DIRECTED AT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND INTERVENTION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(28)

The Office of Youth Services manages other Federal and State funds aside from those received under Title II. The funds are allocated to develop and sustain juvenile delinquency intervention and prevention programs. OYS uses the added resources to support after-care planning for youth housed at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, community-based residential services, positive youth development, cultural, and other prevention and intervention programs statewide. The funds and value added to juvenile delinquency and intervention exceed 7 million dollars annually.

POLICES, PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING TO ELIMINATE DANGEROUS PRACTICES
34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29)

The State of Hawaii's Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) established policies and procedures relating to "Use of Force" which took effect on December 12, 2007. Policy No. 17.16 outlines all applications of force conforming to Federal and State of Hawaii laws.

This policy was generated to ensure that the least amount of force is used as the last resort under threatening and or hazardous situations. The policy ensures direction, limitations, and procedures for Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility staff in the performance of their duties; and meant to minimize the likelihood of injury to youth, staff, and visitors if a youth's behavior requires restraint. Reasonable force is utilized in the context such that youth receive fair and humane treatment and are not subjected to avoidable excessive force.

The primary behavior management techniques used are problem-solving, verbal interventions, and de-escalation techniques. Preventive steps appropriate to Hawaii's culture are outlined in policy 17.16.: Corporal punishment is strictly prohibited. Staff of HYCF who are found to use corporal punishment are subject to disciplinary action including staff termination and criminal investigation.

HYCF Administration, with the approval from the Office of Youth Services Executive Director, are responsible for the approval of physical and mechanical restraint techniques. HYCF staff are trained by the Administration in the appropriate use of behavior management techniques and approved physical/mechanical restraints techniques. HYCF staff are required to demonstrate competency in de-escalation and use of force and restraint techniques prior to assuming their direct service duties with youth.

If physical restraints are utilized to ensure youth, staff, or visitors' safety, nursing staff is notified, and youths are required to be assessed by the nursing staff within one hour the restraint.

Nursing staff is also required to produce written documentation of the findings which is filed in the youth's medical records. All incidences of restraints are documented, and incident reports are submitted to a review panel and Executive Director.

Additionally, Hawaii Revised Statutes §352-5 Staff standards and training provide further guidance stating “New staff members and any employee of the Hawaii youth correctional facilities who is directly involved with the treatment and care of persons committed to a facility shall undergo initial training to prepare them to comply with the standards. Attendance at periodic training sessions shall be mandatory to increase staff members' effectiveness in carrying out their duties.” The Executive Director is responsible to uphold the standards of conduct and operations at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

EVIDENCE-BASED METHODS TO CONDUCT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCREENINGS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30)(A)(B)

The State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Child, and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD) handles statewide screening and assessment for youth who request or show signs of mental health conditions and/or substance use. In efforts to provide appropriate and effective services for youth, CAMHD is committed to incorporating multifaceted evidence-based practices in their service delivery. CAMHD provides screening and assessments to secured facilities and community programs through referrals. Subsequent to the completion of screening and assessments, a level of care is recommended for the youth. Based on the recommendations, a transition team is developed.

Individuals who make up the transition team may include but are not limited to: Parents/ Legal guardians, School-Based Behavioral Health (SBBH), Social Workers, Psychologist/Psychiatrist, CSAC, Correction Officer, and Youth. CAMHD uses appropriate evidence-based screening tools and assessments for youth. The following are examples of

various tools and assessments being used: MAYSI-2, Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument (YASI), The Risk Assessment Instruments (RAI), Adverse Childhood Experiences Assessment Tool, Vanderbilt Assessment Scale, Ohio Scale for Youth, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division Safety Plan, and Trauma History Questionnaire.

In juvenile secured facilities, Mental Health and Intake Assessments are completed within 1-hour of arrival for all youth. Youth referred to CAMHD who are not in a secured facility are seen by a Mental Health professional. The State of Hawaii has experienced a shortage of Mental Health professionals posing a challenge with service delivery in rural and remote areas. To counter this problem CAMHD contracts the University of Hawaii, Psychiatry Department to deliver Telehealth services.

Telehealth services allows rural and underserved areas of Hawaii to receive comparable mental health and substance abuse care. Like in-person appointments, services include documented patient evaluations, history of symptoms, and treatment recommendations. The contract between CAMHD and the University of Hawaii permits in-person appointments if deemed suitable.

REENTRY AND WRITTEN CASE PLANNING 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31)

The Hawaii Revised Statutes §352-8.5 Title 20, Social Service 352, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities was amended to appropriately address re-entry plans and notification (see appendix A.4).

DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION COORDINATION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(32)

Coordinated efforts involve various public agencies including the Hawaii State Department of Education (DOE). A multi-disciplinary team approach aid in development and implementation of individual service plans that foster positive outcomes. The Office of Youth

Services, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, and DOE emphasize the importance of limiting educational disruptions and eliminating barriers that result in low academic achievement for youth housed at HYCF. Coordinated services ensure that educational records are transferred, education credit information is made available, and required coursework for academic advancement is made available to youth. The Department of Education provides in-person instruction while youth are housed at the HYCF campus providing education transitions (see appendix A.7).

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO SCREEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC HUMAN TRAFFICKING 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(33)

The State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services (CWS) is the designated agency taking the lead in coordinating the interagency work group on establishing policies and procedures related to screening and identifying victims of domestic human trafficking. CWS has a contract with Susannah Wesley Community Center called the Trafficking Victims Assistance Program. The contract provides victim-centered, trauma-informed comprehensive case management services to youth victims of domestic human trafficking statewide. Additionally, they provide a 24-hour crisis supports hotline for those at risk of such trafficking.

IV. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

PLANS FOR SHARING AND COLLECTING JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA

In accordance with the JJDP Act 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15), the State of Hawaii, Crime and Prevention and Justice Agency has implemented a Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) which serves as a statewide central hub for tracking juvenile offender data. Years ago, the Juvenile Justice Information Committee implemented policy and procedure changes for system improvements.

The Committee consists of statewide Circuit Family Court Judges, Circuit Court Administrators, Chief of Polices, Attorney Generals, Prosecuting Attorneys, and the Office of Youth Services Executive Director.

Data from JJIS include youth who are first exposed to the justice system through prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration. The information provided from JJIS assists agencies in making informed decisions and identifying at what points disparities exists.

PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE

The Office of Youth Services affirms that the State of Hawaii meets the requirements set forth in Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a). See separate attachment(s) in PMT- 2021 Compliance Monitoring (CM) Report/Tool, Compliance Universe, Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Plan and Supporting Data for areas listed below as required by this solicitation.

- DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11))
- SIGHT AND SOUND SEPERATION 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(12)
- REMOVAL OF YOUTH FROM ADULT JAIL & LOCKUPS 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(13)
- SYSTEM OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(14)
- RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIPARTITIES 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15)
- EQUITABLE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(16)
- VAILD COURT ORDER 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(23)

V. PLANS FOR COLLECTING DATA ON PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Data collection on performance measures are aligned with the OJJDP requirements for designated program areas and are outline in federally funded contract terms and conditions between OYS and providers. Monthly progress reports are submitted by contract providers that includes raw data elements and narratives. OYS is currently updating their on-site evaluation monitoring tools expected to be implemented by next year 2022.