

HAWAI'I THREE-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE PLAN

2024-2026 Title II Formula Grant Application



PREPARED BY: SHANNESSY M. AHU, JUVENILE JUSTICE SPECIALIST V
STATE OF HAWAI'I, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
1010 RICHARDS STREET, SUITE 314 HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96813
SAHU@DHS.HAWAI'I.GOV

OVERVIEW

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) is under the administrative purview of the Hawai'i Department of Human Services and is tasked with enhancing the Juvenile Justice System in Hawai'i. OYS is committed to providing a range of prevention, rehabilitation, and treatment services for youth at-risk of entering the justice system. The primary objective is to prevent delinquency and lower recidivism rates.

As the key agency responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974 and its subsequent revisions, OYS is accountable for coordinating the development of the Title II Formula Grant, which details the state's three-year plan. This plan, subject to annual revision, aligns with the thirty-three statutory requirements of 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a) and complies with the four key requirements of the Formula Grants Program.

OYS collaborates with the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) to enhance system efficiency by addressing systemic challenges. The joint efforts aim to expand community-based programs, enhance service accessibility, integrate data-driven and research-informed decision-making processes, and enhance resources for juvenile justice facilities and programs statewide.

Through fostering partnerships among diverse stakeholders, OYS and JJSAC strive to create a more equitable and effective juvenile justice system. This collective effort involves active engagement with local communities, families, and youth to ensure their perspectives are acknowledged and their needs are met. Additionally, an emphasis is placed on promoting restorative justice practices, which emphasize healing and rehabilitation over punishment measures. By providing continuous training opportunities and support, the intention is to

equip professionals within the system with the tools to adopt best practices and innovative strategies. These initiatives are designed not only to positively impact the lives of youth but also to cultivate safer and more supportive communities for all.

MISSION

The Office of Youth Services is committed to supporting the youth of Hawai'i through various programs and services. We aim to invest in community programs that provide holistic and extensive support to vulnerable youth, with the objective to deter delinquency, reduce repeat offenses, and foster opportunities for young individuals to develop into responsible, productive citizens.

I. DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(1)(2)

In 1989, the State of Hawai'i Legislature established the Office of Youth Services as the designated state administrative agency under the Department of Human Services, as outlined in Hawai'i Revised Statutes §352D-4. OYS is tasked with executing statutory provisions pertaining to youth in Hawai'i. OYS is responsible for a spectrum of services supporting Hawai'i's youth, young offenders, and their families. The office oversees program planning, development, service delivery, consultation, and training.

The Executive Director of the Office of Youth Services holds authority over the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), overseeing the care, security, and reintegration of youth under their custody. Collaborating with the HYCF Administrator, the Executive Director supports facility operations, programs, and services.

Within the Office of Youth Services, the Federal Grants team ensures compliance with the four core protections mandated by the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act

(JJDP). They handle submissions for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and other federal grant funding applications, establish program goals, procure federally funded contracts, and provide support to the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council and its sub-committees.

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

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) functions as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under Title II of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), reauthorized in 2018. Pursuant to Executive order 91-2, set forth by the Governor, OYS has diligently adhered to the regulations stipulated by 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.

The JJSACs role involves executing the mandates outlined in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. OYS confirms compliance with the SAG provisions under Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(3), ensuring that no more than 5% of the annual budget is allocated accordingly. The submission of the SAG Roster as a separate attachment, as directed by this solicitation, has been completed.

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

The Office of Youth Services, in collaboration with the JJSAC, carries the responsibility for addressing the prevention and treatment needs of youth involved in the justice system, ensuring compliance with the core requirements of JJDP. Additionally, their role involves informing the Governor and Legislatures about juvenile justice reforms and best practices. The JJSAC encompasses seasoned professionals from governmental,

private, non-profit sectors, and youth with lived experiences (refer to appendix B.2 and B.3). Driven by fundamental principles, strategic partnerships, and research-based approaches, the JJSAC's efforts are grounded in a dedication to continuous improvement.

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) has established five subcommittees to delegate responsibilities across various area, including juvenile justice delinquency prevention and accountability, compliance, addressing racial and ethnic disparities, and fostering an equitable system for youth. Each subcommittee requires its chairperson to be an appointed JJSAC member, serving as the representative and spokesperson for their respective committee within the JJSAC.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee coordinates the contributions of each Sub-committee and fosters consistency within the JJSAC. It ensures that the JJSAC, Sub-committees, and Ad-Hoc committees stay on track with the goals and objectives set in the three-year state plan. Membership of the Executive Committee includes the JJSAC Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, the Chairperson from each JJSAC sub-committee, and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) Juvenile Justice Specialist or Support Staff (non-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; and 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.

The committee meets quarterly to review federal regulations, policies, assess current practices, and recommend improvements. These meetings serve as a forum for collaborative discussions, enabling each member to share their unique perspectives and experiences. This inclusive approach is crucial considering the diverse geographic areas involved, resulting in fostering a holistic approach for juvenile justice reform.

Prevention and Accountability Committee

The Prevention & Accountability Committee is committed to improving youth-centered services by stressing the importance of prevention and identifying trends at different stages within the juvenile justice system across all Hawai'i Counties. This includes initiatives focusing on community-based alternatives, delinquency prevention, educational programs, support services for at-risk youth, positive youth development, family court programs, substance abuse programs, detention, and supervision. The committee is comprised of members with expertise in the juvenile justice system or a strong interest in the field.

Youth Committee

The Youth Committee is committed to advocating and uplifting youth voices, strengthening community and youth-adult collaborations, and advancing youth-centered services in Hawai'i. By enhancing awareness and advocating for youth-related issues, the committee's objective is to understand existing procedures, propose process and system modifications, and provide recommendations to the JJASC.

Consisting of a team of 5 to 15 members aged 18 to 28, with lived experience in the juvenile justice system or a strong interest in this field, the Youth Committee holds substantial importance. The committee includes leadership roles such as the Chairperson,

Vice Chairperson, Secretary, and two Adult Mentors who participate as non-voting members.

The committee meets monthly to discuss concerns and strategize on actionable solutions. Trainings and other learning opportunities are organized to equip members with essential skills and knowledge, empowering them to make impactful contributions. Furthermore, the Youth Committee plans to collaborate with partnering agencies, schools, and other governmental agencies to foster a supportive network for young individuals. The committee's proactive attitude and commitment highlight the importance of engaging young people and the positive changes that can happen when youth voices are heard and valued.

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee

The Ethnic & Cultural Diversity Committee (ECD) is committed to reducing 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 prisons, judiciary, community members and organizations, as well as youth and parents or caregivers who are committed to reducing 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 Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawai'i is developing the State of Hawai'i Juvenile Justice Crime Analysis for 2021-2023, under a contractual agreement with the Office of Youth Services. The analysis provides a statistical overview of youth 10-17 years old. It highlights delinquency trends categorized by County,

gender, race/ethnicity, and offense-type at various decision points. The three-year crime analysis comparison aims to pinpoint recent trends and potential factors influencing youth in the justice system. The analysis will be available to OJJDP after final revisions are completed by the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawai'i. Data on juvenile cases at all decision points was retrieved from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The analysis narrative outlines duplicated counts statewide at each decision point during a state fiscal year.

Arrests

According to the JJIS data, the total number of youth arrests for FY 2021-2023 was 11,561. In FY2021, there were 3,198 arrests, followed by 4,376 in FY2022, and 3,987 in FY2023. There was an 8.89% decrease in overall arrests from FY2021 to 2023.

Gender data collection throughout this report categorizes individuals as male or female exclusively, lacking a specific category for youth gender identities and gender non-conforming youth. Female youth arrests for the fiscal years 2021 to 2023 totaled of 4,580, with 1,270 in FY2021, 1,697 in FY2022, and 1,613 in FY2023 (one total value missing). There was a 27% rise in female youth arrests from FY2021 to FY2023. On the other hand, male youth arrests totaled 6,976 for the same period, with 1,927 in FY2021, 2,675 in FY2022, and 2,374 in FY2023, marking a 23% increase in male youth arrests from FY2021 to FY2023.

During FY2021-2023, there were a total of 5,664 status offense arrests, making up 49% of all statewide arrests over the three-year period. The data shows 1,755 arrests in FY2021, 2,007 in FY2022, and 1,902 in FY2023. Status offenses remain the most frequently reported offense category on the Island of Hawai'i and Kauai Circuits. The Big

Island of Hawai'i has the highest percentage of status offense arrests, at 63%, followed by the Honolulu Circuit at 55% from FY2021 to 2023.

Across the state, person offenses saw a more than 100% increase from 2021 to 2022 and remained high in 2023. This trend was consistent in the data from the Honolulu and Kauai Circuits. While drug offense arrests in the Kauai circuit continued to rise over the three years, the Hawai'i circuit showed a rise in arrests for status offenses.

Additionally, drug offenses ranked among the top three offense categories for the Maui, Hawai'i, and Kauai Circuits but did not appear in the top three during the adjudication phase. This inconsistency indicates the necessity for further examination into substance abuse services in these areas. These services may have prevented the progression of these cases through the judicial system, warranting a closer look at their impact.

To address these issues, it would be advantageous to establish comprehensive frameworks for data collection and analysis. This would involve not only capturing detailed information on the nature of offenses but also tracking the long-term outcomes of various interventions.

Moreover, the discrepancy in drug offense handling across different circuits suggests that a uniform approach to substance abuse treatment and prevention is missing. A thorough assessment of existing substance abuse services could enhance the effectiveness of interventions. This could include increasing access to counseling, rehabilitation programs, and educational resources aimed at preventing drug use among youth statewide.

Collaboration between different circuits and the sharing of successful strategies can also play a pivotal role in addressing these challenges. By learning from each other's

experiences and adopting a more cohesive approach, the juvenile justice system can better serve its purpose of rehabilitating rather than punishing youth offenders.

Referrals

The youth referrals for FY2021-2023 totaled 9,525. Youth referrals for FY2021 were 2,539, FY2022 were 3,279, and FY2023 were 3,707. There was a 46% increase in referrals, from FY2021 to 2023.

Female youth referrals in fiscal years FY2021-2023, the totaled 3,003. In FY2021, there were 997 referrals, in FY2022, there were 1,160, and in FY2023, there were 846. This shows a 27% decrease in female referrals from FY2022 to FY2023. Male youth referrals in fiscal years FY2021-2023, the totaled 4,766. In FY2021, there were 1,542 referrals, in FY2022, there were 2,119, and in FY2023, there were 1,105. This shows a 48% decrease in male referrals from FY2022 to FY2023.

The data reveals an interesting trend in youth referrals over the three fiscal years. While the overall number of youth referrals saw a significant increase, the gender-specific figures tell a slightly different story. Female referrals, though starting higher in FY2021, experienced a noticeable decline, while male referrals also decreased but at a different rate.

These trends could indicate various factors such as changes in policy, community shifts, or the effectiveness of intervention programs targeting specific demographics. It may also reflect variations in the types of issues being reported or changes in the way referrals are being handled.

Diversions

The youth diverted for FY2021-2023 totaled 2,646. Youth diverted for FY2021 were 790, FY2022 were 871, and FY2023 were 985. There was a 25% increase in youth

diversion from 2021 to 2023. The total female youth diverted for FY2021-2023 totaled 1,261. Female youth diverted in FY2021 were 367, FY2022 were 390, and FY2023 were 504. There was a 37% increase in female diversion from FY2021-2023.

The total male youth diverted for FY2021- 2023 totaled 1,385. Male youth diverted in FY2021 were 423, FY2022 were 481, and FY2023 were 481. There was a 14% increase in male diversion from FY2021-2023.

Efforts to guide young people away from further involvement in the justice system have shown varying degrees of success among different demographic groups. The significant 25% increase in youth diversion from 2021 to 2023 indicates a successful result of the implemented programs and interventions.

The increase of 37% in female youth diversion indicates that strategies and/or resources designed for young women might have contributed to this progress. On the other hand, the 14% rise in male youth diversion, though encouraging, suggests a slower growth rate when compared to their female counterparts. Engaging with current and past program youth to gather feedback and adapting programs based on their input could lead to more effective outcomes.

Petitions

The youth petitions for FY2021-2023 totaled 4,279. Youth petitions for FY2021 were 1,129, FY2022 were 1,503, and FY2023 were 1,647. There was an overall 46% increase in petitions from FY2021-2023. The female youth petitioned for FY2021-2023 totaled 1,234. Female youth petitioned FY2021 were 342, FY2022 were 388, and FY2023 was 504. There was a 47% increase in female petitions from 2021-2023. The male youth petitioned for FY2021-2023 totaled 2,383. Male youth petitioned in FY2021 were 787,

FY2022 were 1115, and FY2023 were 481. There was a 57% decrease in male petitions from 2022-2023.

Detentions

The youth detention for FY2021-2023 totaled 673. Youth detentions for FY2021 were 227, FY2022 were 228, and FY2023 were 218. There was an 4% decrease from FY2021-2023 for youth in detention. The female youth in detention for FY2021-2023 totaled 196. Female youth in detention for FY2021 were 81, FY2022 were 60, and FY2023 was 55. There was a 32% decrease from 2021-2023 in female youth detentions.

The male youth in detention for FY2021-2023 totaled 477. Male youth in for FY2021 were 146, FY2022 were 168, and FY2023 were 163. There was a 12% increase from FY2021-2022 in male youth detentions.

The data highlights some trends in youth detentions over the given fiscal years. The overall decrease in youth detentions among female youths, suggests that there might have been effective interventions or programs aimed at reducing female juvenile delinquency.

Conversely, the increase in juvenile male detentions from FY2021 to FY2022 highlights the need for further analysis. Understanding the root causes regarding this increase and developing tailored strategies to address these issues is key. Identifying the challenges encountered by young males and customizing interventions to tackle obstacles could greatly help in addressing this upward trajectory.

Adjudications

The youth adjudications for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 1,343. Youth adjudication for FY2021 were 360, FY2022 were 467, and FY2023 were 516. There was a 43% increase in adjudications from FY2021-FY2023. The female youth adjudications for FY2021-FY2023

totaled 355. Female youth adjudications for FY2021 were 103, FY2022 were 122, and FY2023 was 130. There was a 26% increase from FY2021-FY2023 in female youth adjudications.

The male youth adjudications for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 988. Male youth adjudications in FY2021 were 257, FY2022 were 345, and FY2023 were 386. There was a 50% increase from FY2021-FY2023 in male youth adjudications.

Apart from the Honolulu Circuit, status offenses appeared as one of the main three reasons for adjudication across the remaining circuits. However, the available data does not distinguish whether adjudication arose from a status offense or a more severe violation. This gap, combined with the multifaceted pathways of the Juvenile Justice System, emphasizes the need for a more comprehensive examination. Since status offenses make up most arrests in all circuits, including diversion, a detailed analysis of these offenses within diversion programs and their outcomes is something to track in the future. This analysis would offer further insights into the effectiveness of these interventions in preventing further involvement in the justice system.

Probations

The youth probations for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 436. Youth probations for FY2021 were 179, FY2022 were 95, and FY2023 were 162. There was a 47% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows a 71% increase in youth probations.

The female youth probations for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 122. Female youth probations FY2021 were 45, FY2022 were 33, and FY2023 was 44. There was a 27% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows a 33%

increase in female youth on probations. The male youth probations for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 347. Male youth probations in FY2021 were 134, FY2022 were 95, and FY2023 was 118. There was a 29% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows slight improvement, down 19% in male youth on probation.

This trend highlights the fluctuation of youth probation numbers over the three fiscal years, with some significant decreases and increases. Examining the reasons for these shifts would help in understanding these variations. Different factors could be influencing these changes, including shifts in law enforcement practices, intervention initiatives, and community support programs (i.e., mentorship programs, educational opportunities, etc.).

Secure Confinement

The youth in secure confinement for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 84. Youth in secure confinement for FY2021 were 29, FY2022 were 22, and FY2023 were 33. There was a 24% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows a 50% increase in secure confinement.

The total female youth confinements for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 13. Female youth confinements in FY2021 were 5, FY2022 were 3, and FY2023 was 5. There was a 40% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows a 67% increase in female confinements.

The total youth male confinements for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 71. Youth male arrests in FY2021 were 24, FY2022 were 19, and FY2023 were 28. There was a 21% decrease from FY2021-FY2022 however, from FY2022-FY2023 data shows a 47% increase in male confinements. All youth housed in secure confinement during the three-year period had major law violations.

This trend highlights the fluctuation of youth confinement numbers during the three-year period, with some significant decreases and increases. Gathering data on the frequency of individual youth interactions with the justice system is crucial. Identifying key decision points where interventions are necessary can help prevent further involvement. Furthermore, the data suggests a need for gender-specific interventions, considering the patterns seen in the confinement of male and female youth.

Waivers and Transfers (Individual count)

The Youth waived cases for FY2021-FY2023 totaled 2. All waived youth were reported as male, 16-17 years of age charged with a person offense. Youth waived cases in FY2021 were 0, FY2022 were 0, and FY2023 were 2. There was no increase or decrease in youth waived cases from FY2021 to FY2023. This consistency in the number of youth waived cases over the three-year period indicates a steady trend in how courts are handling offenses.

Data Review

Although arrest rates are decreasing, status offenses remain the most common offense type across circuits. The highest percentages were observed on the Big Island of Hawai'i (over 60%) and the Honolulu Circuit (over 55%) from FY2021 to FY2023. This trend highlights the ongoing challenges in addressing non-criminal behavior among youth, such as truancy, curfew violations, and running away from home. Efforts to reduce these incidents involve community-based interventions and preventative measures aimed at addressing the underlying causes of behaviors.

Young males have the largest percentages across all decision-points. Gender specific data shows 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. These trends emphasize the importance of tailored approaches to meet the unique needs of male and female youth in the justice system.

Programs focusing on family support, mental health services, and educational engagement are crucial in mitigating status offenses. In Hawai'i, local authorities have been working alongside community organizations to develop comprehensive strategies that not only enforce laws but also provide support systems for at-risk youth. Overall, while the decrease in arrest rates is a positive sign, the persistence of status offenses calls for a sustained and multifaceted effort to ensure that all youth have the opportunities and resources they need to succeed in their communities.

The Office of Youth Services remains focused on prevention and early intervention strategies. Emphasizing alternatives to detention and placement as an essential program area to meeting the needs of vulnerable youth and those involved in the justice system.

Community engagement is another critical component in this process. By involving local organizations, families, and the youth themselves, the system can better align its practices with the needs and values of the communities it serves. Collaborative efforts can lead to more equitable outcomes and foster a sense of shared responsibility in supporting at-risk youth.

The data also highlights the need for comprehensive frameworks in data collection and analysis, a consistent approach to treating substance abuse, and collaboration between jurisdictions to enhance the effectiveness of juvenile justice in rehabilitating young offenders. Different trends in arrests, referrals, and diversions stress the significance of tailored interventions for diverse demographic groups to produce better outcomes.

Data collection and analysis are critical for sustaining improvements over time. Regular reviews can help track the effectiveness of implemented changes and identify new challenges as they arise, ensuring that the juvenile justice system remains responsive and adaptable, ultimately leading to a more just and supportive environment for youth.

The data also reveals varied trends in petitions, detentions, adjudications, probations, secure confinement, and waivers/transfers. A detailed look at this data can highlight areas for improvement and inform future decision-making processes. By identifying patterns and inconsistencies within these areas, stakeholders can develop targeted interventions that address specific issues within the juvenile justice system.

III. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The Office of Youth Services confirms that a minimum of 66 2/3% of the designated Title II funds are used to obtain services for delinquent or at-risk youth. These funds are allocated to local government and private agencies in Hawai'i. The Office of Youth Services is exploring strategies to maximize the effective use of funds to improve programs that greatly impact the lives of young people. By collaborating with local government and private/ non-profit agencies, OYS aims to create a network of support that addresses the diverse needs of young offenders and at-risk youth in Hawai'i.

The OYS approach encompasses a range of services, including risk and needs assessments, educational support, vocational training, counseling, and recreational activities aimed at promoting personal development and community involvement. Furthermore, we prioritize evidence-based methods and ongoing assessments to assure the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the programs funded.

The Budget Worksheet, which provides detailed descriptions related to the crime analysis have been included as a separate attachment, as required in this solicitation.

PRIORITY AREAS AND DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Program Area: Planning and Administration (Priority 1)

The planning and management of the Title II Formula Grant Program is overseen by the Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services (OYS). Collaborative networking among system partners is crucial for driving juvenile justice reform collectively at the state level. OYS serves as the designated State entity responsible for leading comprehensive, coordinated initiatives across the state.

OYS aims to engage with community stakeholders to ensure that the programs meet the diverse needs of the population they serve. Regular evaluations and feedback sessions will be implemented to identify areas for improvement and innovation. Furthermore, professional development opportunities will be provided to staff to ensure they are equipped with the up-to-date knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage these programs. With a commitment to continuous improvement, OYS hopes to not only maintain but also raise the standards of youth services across the state.

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 sustain and improve programs in specific geographic areas across the State, improve quality insurance measures, and support statewide coordinated efforts. The objectives and activities include:

- Objective 1: Implement quality assurance measures such as regular monitoring, evidence-based practice reviews, audits, inspections, evaluations, and feedback mechanisms that can enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, integrity, and credibility of services

provided.

- Objective 2: Establish a data collection system that can monitor key performance indicators linked to the recidivism rates of young offenders. The utilization of data findings will be central for guiding the decision-making processes related to policy development, program evaluation, and rehabilitation strategies.
- Objective 3: Initiate the effort to gather more precise gender-specific data to determine variations in treatment choices and care. The utilization of gender-disaggregated data can offer a deeper understanding of the specific needs of young men, young women, and non-binary youth. Understanding how factors such as sex/gender identity intersect with other social factors (e.g., race, class) will help to improve services for marginalized populations who may face discrimination or exclusion based on their identities.
- Objective 4: Sustain and offer support to existing community-based prevention and intervention programs through collaboration, policy adjustments, and advocating for resources within state legislation.

Program Area W: Compliance Monitoring (Priority 2)

In accordance with 34 U.S.C. § 11132(c), the Office of Youth Services appoints a Compliance Monitor to oversee the enforcement of 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. The Compliance Monitor works closely with local agencies, juvenile justice stakeholders, and community organizations to foster a collaborative approach towards meeting federal standards. Regular reports and data analysis are integral parts of the position, ensuring transparency and accountability in the process. By maintaining a proactive stance on compliance, the office promotes fair and

effective practices across the state.

Program Area: State Advisory Group (Priority 3)

The Hawai'i Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) receives a 5% allocation from the Title II Formula Grant to effectively carry out its responsibilities and uphold its mission; to advise government and local communities to ensure effective service provisions and development of policies that improve the juvenile justice system, advocate for delinquency prevention and guide Hawai'i's youth in becoming productive community members. For the fiscal years 2024-2026, the JJSAC sub-committees have established goals, objectives, and priorities as outlined in appendix B.1.

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

The University of Hawai'i, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work recommendations highlight the importance of programs that address high-risk behaviors, promote resilience, and empower youth, especially those disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system.

The proposed programs aim to prevent youth in or at risk of entering the justice system from further involvement. These initiatives offer immediate responses to youth behavior, coordinated interventions, assessments, and referrals to community-based youth services. One of the programs that will receive a portion of the 75% program allocation of Title II funds is a Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, procured and managed by the County of Hawai'i Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. This program is essential to Hawai'i juvenile justice reform efforts by addressing problems on the front end and reducing the number of youths incarcerated at Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility, the only juvenile prison in the state.

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 regular team meetings.

Additionally, OYS is in the initial phases of program development and providing additional support to existing programs focused on prevention as recommended by The University of Hawai'i, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. OYS is actively engaging with community partners to identify gaps and opportunities for enhancement.

OYS is committed to continuous improvement through evaluation and feedback mechanisms and continues to implement data-driven strategies to measure the effectiveness of initiatives which allow for informed adjustments and innovations. Adapting to the changing challenges encountered by today's youth requires crucial adjustments and creative innovation, and that's what OYS is focused on.

Program Area: Racial and Ethnic Disparities (Priority 5)

The Office of Youth Services advocates for equitable treatment of young individuals within the State of Hawai'i Juvenile Justice System. Attention is placed on improving data collection and reporting processes across various systems and counties. Hawai'i will request technical support from the OJJDP to create uniform forms and tools for data collection at various decision points.

While the current budget does not include provisions for R/ED initiatives, it does not impede the ongoing statewide efforts and advancements. Collaborative efforts between community organizations, local governments, and educational institutions are crucial in driving initiatives forward. The 3-year plan outlines goals for addressing areas that require improvement in Racial and Ethnic Disparities. For more detailed information on these objectives, please refer to the attached plan, as specified in the application.

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

OYS confirms compliance with the Budget provisions outlined in Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11132] (c) and Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a)(8)(9). For detailed information, refer to the FY2024 Budget Worksheet and Associated Documentation provided as a separate attachment.

IV. 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 facilitates the fair allocation of support during the initial stages of program planning, extending its reach to rural regions across the state. The upcoming federally funded contracts, specifically targeting Alternative to Detention and Placement initiatives, are intended to fund specific geographic zones on Oahu, Big Island, Kauai, and Maui.

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

Social justice and policy reform are imperative to foster inclusivity for gender identities and gender non-conforming youth. Existing delinquency prevention and treatment services are predominantly designed for gender binary individuals, inadvertently excluding gender non-conforming youth who may not fit within traditional male/female categorizations. This limitation hinders youths' ability to self-identify and access programs tailored to their specific need.

Recognizing this disparity, the Department of Health has initiated a Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) workgroup dedicated to advocating for gender policy revisions and promoting equality. The Office of Youth Services, in collaboration with community

partners and advocates, actively engage in initiatives that support gender-specific services, inclusive of all gender identities and non-conforming youth.

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 a few years ago, focusing on evidence-based, gender-specific interventions, and holistic approaches to trauma. Other gender-specific services provided by contracted services, community providers, and youth facilities consist of:

- 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 Hawai'i Revised Statutes §352-23, gender-responsive, community-based programs for female adjudicated youth are integrated into the Hawai'i

Youth Correctional Facility (refer to appendix A.5). OYS remains committed to advocating for evidence-based program models to cater to gender-specific requirements 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 is actively involved in planning, developing, and supporting the implementation of gender-specific prevention and treatment programs across the state, including rural areas in Hawai'i. Hawai'i comprises six main islands: Hawai'i, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai. Although each island provides different gender-specific services, sustaining these programs, along with other justice-specific initiatives, has presented challenges. Typically, the funding for these programs depends on continuous support from the legislature which can vary from year to year. These fluctuations in funding often lead to uncertainty and can disrupt the consistency and effectiveness of the services provided. To mitigate these challenges, the Office of Youth Services has been exploring alternative funding sources.

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

The State of Hawai'i is a leader in ending the inappropriate use of secure detention facilities for status offenders. According to ACT 201 (2014) passed by the Hawai'i State Legislature, status offenders shall not be held in secure facilities. The aim of ACT 201 is to:

- Modify and improve the treatment of juveniles within the justice system by stressing rehabilitation over punishment.
- Promote positive youth development and reduce recidivism among youth offenders through a range of services and supports
- Ensure fair treatment for minors in legal proceedings, provide appropriate legal

representation, and consider the age and developmental stages of young individuals.

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

The Hawai'i Family Courts are divided into four circuits across the state: First Circuit (Oahu), Second Circuit (Maui, Moloka'i), Third Circuit (Big Island of Hawai'i, Lana'i), and Fifth Circuit (Kaua'i). Each circuit operates with its own multi-disciplinary team to plan and develop services for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, substance abuse, and mental health support.

Collaborating with Hawai'i Family Courts and community partners, the Office of Youth Services has initiated and funded various diversion programs statewide. These programs aim to divert status offenders and prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system. Statewide diversion programs include Person in Need of Supervision (PINS), Juvenile Assessment Center, Adult Friends for Youth Mobile Assessment Center, Positive Outreach Intervention (POI), Big Island Juvenile Intake Assessment Center (BIJIAC), Teen Court, Family Counseling, and Victim impact programs.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

In accordance with the Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 712-1202 (b) prohibits the sexual exploitation of individuals under 18 years old. Commercial sexual exploitation inflicts severe and lasting medical, psychological, and social ramifications on victims. While service provisions and protective measures differ among the islands,

multidisciplinary teams are commonly established to assist sexually exploited youth and others in need of mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders.

A strategy to provide alternatives to detention for young individuals involves the implementation of specialized programs within the family court framework tailored to meet the unique needs of the population. The primary focus should be to provide home-based or community-based services specifically tailored to their individual circumstances.

For youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services, access to appropriate treatment should be offered when youth first encounter the juvenile justice system. By prioritizing early intervention and rehabilitation over detention, this strategy aims to support the well-being and recovery of vulnerable youth while reducing their involvement in the justice system.

Substance Abuse

The Hawai'i Juvenile Drug Court aims to provide holistic treatment programs options for youth struggling with substance abuse or in recovery. The primary objective of this program is to reduce admissions and reduce the average duration of stay at the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) and Hale Ho'omalua Juvenile Detention Facility by providing a range of rehabilitation services. The Hawai'i Juvenile Drug Court and its connected programs strive to break the cycle of addiction and criminal behavior.

Additionally, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) under the Department of Health manages funding for youth substance abuse treatment through private agencies and school-based programs. ADAD partners with a private non-profit organization to provide drug and alcohol treatment services at Hawai'i's two secure detention facilities. These

initiatives are designed to address the underlying issues that contribute to substance abuse among youth.

Mental Health

Among the numerous agencies offering mental health counseling and other support services, the State of Hawai'i has established two facilities specifically aimed at assisting young individuals dealing with severe mental health challenges.

The Queens Family Treatment Center and Kahi Mohala are secure facilities aimed at helping young people in crisis or with acute symptoms. Moreover, youth who meet qualifications can access additional mental health services through the Child and Mental Health Division (CAMHD) or local community partners.

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

Hawai'i State agencies are currently prioritizing interagency collaboration to enhance the efficiency of Hawai'i's criminal justice system, particularly in expediting placements in programs. The Ho'omaluu Juvenile Detention Facility, overseen by the Hawai'i State Judiciary's Family Courts Detention Services Branch, appointed a full-time statewide expeditor in 2021. The primary role of the expeditor is to monitor the waiting period for youths awaiting placement and present weekly reports to family court judges. In regions with limited-service availability, extended wait times may occur, necessitating state agencies to explore options, including seeking services in other states.

The National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR) is currently working in partnership with the Office of Youth Services on a funded project from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This initiative aims to enhance interagency

collaboration by involving local stakeholders from across the state in the discussions.

Their objective is to evaluate the current system of care for young individuals within the justice system or those vulnerable to involvement in it. NICJR will provide a juvenile justice needs assessment that includes a gap analysis, recommendations for reducing the number of youths in secure detention and correctional facilities, and methods to improve programming and services for Hawai'i's youth.

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

Under ACT 201 (2014) passed by the Hawai'i Legislature, a re-entry plan must be developed within 30 days of a youth's placement in a secure facility. Collaboration with the youth's parent(s), legal guardian, or custodian is required by law to define the terms of the re-entry plan. Moreover, family engagement is promoted throughout the youth's transition from a facility to the community. Regular updates are shared with family members, and discussions about relevant service providers take place at least 30 days before a youth is discharged.

Engaging families in these processes not only strengthens the support network for the youth but also ensures that the transition is holistic and tailored to individual needs. Comprehensive approaches recognize the vital role that family dynamics play in the rehabilitation and reintegration of young individuals.

The Office of Youth Services, Family Courts, CAMHD, and other government agencies have prioritized enhancing re-entry efforts by emphasizing family involvement as the primary support for the successful transition of youth into the community. These agencies actively seek input from families and provide additional support through contracts such as Multisystemic Therapy (MST), a family-centered and community-based treatment

program that equips families with strategies for fostering successful recovery. Furthermore, programs such as Parent Partners, 'Ohana Family Conferencing, Restorative Justice, and Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) are available to help and involve families in the process.

These programs highlight the importance of a collaborative effort, where families are not merely passive participants but active contributors to the youth's journey towards recovery and reintegration. By involving families at every stage, from planning to post-placement, agencies create a more supportive and effective framework for youth development.

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

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) emphasizes the importance of providing high-quality services through community-based partnerships. A community-focused strategy is essential for promoting positive results for youth and families involved with the justice system. OYS aims to establish diverse community contracts that provide a range of services. OYS also works with government organizations to strengthen support systems and expand the options accessible to youth and their families.

A holistic approach not only aids in youths' rehabilitation and reintegration but also promotes long-term well-being and success. Moreover, OYS prioritizes continuous evaluation and improvement of its programs. Through regular assessments and feedback from stakeholders, the office can adapt and refine its strategies to better serve the community.

EVIDENCE-BASED, TRAUMA-INFORMED PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES 34 U.S.C. §

11133(a)(7)(B)(viii)

In the service delivery expectations at OYS, emphasis is placed on trauma-informed care practices as a non-negotiated component which emphasizes the need for services and interventions that recognize the impact of trauma. Service providers understanding of the paths to recovery and healing, and to resist re-traumatization is critical. Creating environments that are safe, supportive, and empowering, trauma-informed care lays the foundation for better well-being and mental health outcomes.

The selected services providers are required to demonstrate a commitment to principles such as safety, trustworthiness, peer support, collaboration, empowerment, cultural, historical, and gender issues. Service providers are highly encouraged to incorporate trauma-informed practices into their organizational culture, policies, and procedures and encompasses staff training to recognize and respond to trauma symptoms and integrating trauma awareness into all levels of service delivery. OYS includes the following statement in their RFPs: “A trauma informed care approach shall be incorporated in the service delivery for youth at-risk.”

Furthermore, contracted programs are expected to be innovative and tailored to meet the unique needs of the justice involved youth in our community. By focusing on evidence-based practices, OYS ensures that the initiatives we support are both effective and efficient in achieving positive outcomes.

The Office of Youth Services has stressed the incorporation of evidence-based practices in their Request for Proposals (RFP) and procurement of contracts. The RFP for community-based services include the following statement: “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.” All organizations interested in submitting proposals to OYS are required to demonstrate their capacity to deliver high-quality services that align with evidence-based and trauma informed practices.

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

On December 10, 2007, the Hawai’i Youth Correctional Facility implemented Policy 17.16, focusing on the Use of Force. This policy addresses the restriction of physical and mechanical restraints unless specific circumstances warrant their use, such as an immediate threat of self-harm or harm to others, under medical advice (limited to soft restraints), or during transportation.

Hawai’i 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' Compliance monitor collaborates with secure facilities to revise their policies and procedures, integrating specific guidelines for labor, delivery, and postpartum care. These revisions aim to eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, hands cuffed behind the back, and four-point restraints on pregnant juveniles.

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

The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division in Hawai’i supports the

Office of Youth Services (OYS) by providing research services. The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) offers accessible data, research, and reports that focus on juvenile justice, highlighting disparities among racial and ethnic groups, delinquency, and status offense data, incarcerated juvenile information, recidivism analysis, and relevant assessment studies. Additionally, Hawai'i collaborates with local universities to conduct research and provide training to OYS and the State Advisory Group.

The State of Hawai'i is committed in providing their employees with resources, trainings, and comprehensive performance evaluations which is essential to employee's skill development and growth. Training options include in-person sessions or online courses through a training database managed by the Hawai'i Department of Human Resources Development (DHRD). The state offers self-paced/on-demand and facilitator led trainings year around, tracks employee performance, and ensures compliance with mandatory training through individual online accounts. Furthermore, external training opportunities related to specific program areas are available and generally supported by the state.

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

The Hawai'i Revised Statutes §352-13 Title 20, Social Services 352, Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facilities, has been revised to include evaluation, counseling, and training, ensuring the coordination of family services and involvement. The statutes specify 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 prisons. 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).

Furthermore, the revised statutes highlight the importance of a holistic approach to rehabilitation, recognizing that the well-being and support of family play an important role in the successful reintegration of youth into the community. By incorporating family services and encouraging active participation from family members, the Hawai’i Youth Correctional Facility continues to work toward creating supportive networks that foster positive behavioral changes and emotional growth among the youth in their facility.

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

The Hawai’i State procurement general terms and conditions outline protocols designed to safeguard the rights and confidentiality of service recipients, providers, and subcontractors. Attorney General Form 103F delineates guidelines pertaining to proprietary or confidential information, the Uniform Information Practices Act, ownership rights and copyrights, as well as record retention.

ASSURANCES (a)(19)

The State of Hawai’i ensures compliance with the stipulations outlined in Section 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 Hawai’i, in accordance with Sections 223 (34 U.S.C. 11133) (a)(20) and (a)(21) of the JJDP Act, confirms that fiscal controls and funding procedures are in place. These measures ensure that all funds are allocated and utilized in a manner that aligns with the specified guidelines and objectives. The Office of Youth Services remain committed to

maintaining transparency and accountability in its financial practices. The federal funds allocated through this grant will serve to enhance existing programs and establish new initiatives, ensuring they do not serve as substitutes for state or alternative federal funding.

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

Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. §11133(a)(22) of the JJDP Act, the office of Youth Services certifies that it adheres to the following requirements: (A) It gives priority in funding to programs and activities based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based to the extent practicable. (B) It reviews its plan at least annually, submitting an analysis and evaluation of program effectiveness to the Administrator, along with any necessary plan modifications based on State and local needs surveys. (C) It does not allocate funds to a program if the recipient failed to demonstrate substantial success in achieving the specified goals within the preceding 2-year period.

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 Act) 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 Act.

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

In accordance with Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 91, §17-601-5 Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services Program Confidentiality terms and Hawai'i 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 OFFENDER PLACEMENT 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(27)

The State of Hawai'i assures continuity of care for youth involved in the juvenile justice and foster care systems. The State of Hawai'i 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 administers various Federal and State funds in addition to those acquired through Title II. These funds are designated to create and maintain programs for preventing juvenile delinquency. OYS utilizes these extra resources

to enhance after-care planning for youth at the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility, community-based residential services, positive youth development initiatives, cultural programs, and other prevention and intervention programs throughout the state. The total annual contribution of funds and added value to juvenile delinquency intervention amounts to over 15 million dollars.

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

The Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) implemented policies and procedures concerning the "Use of Force," implemented on December 12, 2007. Policy No. 17.16 delineates the guidelines for the application of force in alignment with both Federal and State of Hawai'i regulations.

This policy was developed to ensure that force is utilized as a last resort in situations that pose a threat or potential danger, stressing the principle of employing the least amount of force necessary. It provides an outline that directs HYCF staff on the appropriate use of force, with the overarching goal of minimizing the risk of harm to youth, staff, and visitors in instances where restraint is warranted. The policy supports the concept that any force used must be reasonable, humane, in accordance with the circumstance, and safeguarding youth from harm.

The primary strategies for managing behavior include problem-solving, verbal interventions, and de-escalation techniques. Policy 17.16 outlines preventive measures that are culturally relevant to Hawai'i while explicitly prohibiting the use of corporal punishment. Any staff members found engaging in corporal punishment are subject to disciplinary measures, including termination and potential legal action.

The HYCF Administration, in conjunction with the Office of Youth Services Executive Director, holds the authority to approve the application of physical and mechanical restraint techniques. Staff undergo training overseen by the Administration to ensure proficiency in behavior management, as well as approved restraint methods, before assuming direct responsibilities with youth in their care.

In cases where physical restraints are utilized for safety reasons, immediate notification to nursing staff is mandatory, and youths must undergo assessment by nursing personnel within one hour of the restraint. Nursing staff must document their evaluations in the youths' medical records, ensuring transparency and accountability in the process. All instances of restraint are documented, with incident reports reviewed by a panel and the Executive Director.

Additionally, Hawai'i Revised Statutes §352-5 outlines staff standards and training provide further guidance stating "New staff members and any employee of the Hawai'i youth prisons 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 Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility.

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

The State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Child, and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD) handles statewide screening and assessment for young individuals displaying symptoms of mental health issues 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. After the completion of screening and assessments, a specific 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 Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i, Psychiatry Department to deliver Telehealth services.

Telehealth services allows rural and underserved areas of Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i permits in-

person appointments if deemed suitable.

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

The Hawai'i Revised Statutes §352-8.5 Title 20, Social Service 352, Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facilities was amended to appropriately address re-entry plans and notification procedures for youth nearing the end of their confinement. The amendment emphasizes the importance of individualized re-entry plans that cater to the unique needs of each youth, ensuring a smoother transition back into the community. It also mandates timely notifications to families and relevant stakeholders, promoting collaboration and support networks essential for the youth's successful reintegration (see appendix A.4).

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

Collaborative efforts encompass multiple public agencies, including the Hawai'i State Department of Education (DOE). A multidisciplinary team approach is utilized to create and implement personalized service plans with the goal of producing meaningful outcomes. Each team member brings their unique expertise to the table, ensuring that all aspects of the individual's needs are addressed comprehensively. Regular meetings and open communication channels among team members help to monitor progress and make necessary adjustments, ensuring that the service plans remain effective and relevant. By leveraging the diverse skills and perspectives of the team, the approach not only enhances the quality of care but also empowers youth to achieve their personal goals and improve their overall well-being.

The Office of Youth Services, Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility, and DOE emphasize the significance of reducing educational disruptions and addressing obstacles

that impede academic achievement for youth at HYCF. Coordinated services streamline the transfer of educational records, provide credit information, and offer essential coursework to facilitate academic progress. The Department of Education provides in-person instruction at the HYCF campus to support educational transitions (see appendix A.7).

Moreover, a range of educational programs are available on-site, including:

- Olomana School, located on the HYCF campus, facilitates voluntary and disciplinary transfers. Additionally, they serve as a transitional placement for youth discharged from HYCF and collaborates with a vocational program within the HYCF premises.
- Pu'uhonua Program: Offers college-level courses for credit, counseling, and support services.
- Adult Basic Education/High School Equivalency Preparation: Helps individuals prepare for a high school diploma or equivalent while in custody.

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

The State of Hawai'i, Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services (CWS), is the designated agency responsible for leading the interagency task force in developing policies and procedures for screening and identifying victims of domestic human trafficking.

In 2016, Hawai'i enacted state laws to combat trafficking, particularly focusing on protecting trafficked children. This approach prioritizes the prosecution of perpetrators over penalizing victims and aims to place child victims in suitable care facilities instead of

juvenile detention centers. Section 712-1202 (b) of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes prohibits the sexual exploitation of individuals under 18 years old, categorizing this offense as a Class A felony with a maximum prison term of 20 years.

In response to this critical issue several community providers, have prioritized offering critical services in this area. CWS has a contract with Susannah Wesley Community Center called the Trafficking Victims Assistance Program. The contract offers survivor-centered treatment, trauma-informed case management services to youth victims of domestic human trafficking statewide. They provide a 24-hour crisis supports hotline for those at risk of such trafficking.

In addition to the services offered by the Susannah Wesley Community Center, Child and Family Service, a local non-profit agency operates the Hope and Healing Program. This initiative aims to screen and evaluate children and youth between the ages of 4 and 14 for the risk of sex trafficking, providing necessary treatment. They provide round-the-clock hotline support, crisis stabilization, outreach services, and clinical therapy.

Other local organizations such as Ho'ōla Nā Pua, Parents and Children Together, Hale Kipa, and government entities provide comparable comprehensive services. These services commonly encompass crisis response, intake screening, and, where applicable, residential assistance for youth victims of domestic human trafficking.

V. 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 Hawai'i,

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, Chiefs of Police, Attorney Generals, Prosecuting Attorneys, and the Office of Youth Services Executive Director.

Data from JJIS include youth who initially come into contact with 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.

Through the integration of advanced analytics and data-sharing capabilities, the Crime and Prevention and Justice Agency's objective is to provide a comprehensive view of juvenile justice trends and patterns. This holistic approach not only facilitates the coordination among various stakeholders but also supports the development of targeted interventions to address the root causes of juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, the Crime and Prevention and Justice Agency ensures confidentiality and security of juvenile records, adhering to strict privacy laws and regulations.

PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE

The Office of Youth Services confirms that the State of Hawai'i complies with the stipulations outlined in Section 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a). See separate attachment(s) in the CMT-2023, Compliance Monitoring (CM) Report/Tool, Compliance Universe, Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Plan and Supporting Data for the specified areas required by this solicitation.

The Office of Youth Services affirms that the State of Hawai'i meets the requirements set forth in Sec. 223 [34 U.S.C. 11133] (a). See separate attachment(s) in CMT- 2023 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)

VI. PLANS FOR COLLECTING DATA ON PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Data collection regarding performance measures adheres to the OJJDP requirements for specified program areas and is detailed in the federally funded contract terms and conditions between OYS and service providers. Contract providers submit monthly progress reports comprising data elements and narratives. OYS is in the process of enhancing their on-site evaluation monitoring tools, anticipated to be operational by the year 2025. These enhanced tools will allow for more robust and comprehensive assessments of program efficacy, ensuring that all initiatives are aligned with the desired outcomes. OYS aims to streamline the evaluation process, thereby facilitating more responsive and adaptive program improvements.