

FY 2018 Title II Formula Grant Application: 2019-2021: Comprehensive 3-Year Plan

Table of Contents

Description	Page
1. Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)	1
2. Program Abstract	2
3. Program Narrative:	3-32
a. Description of the Issue	3-10
1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System	3-4
2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (youth crime) and Needs	5-10
b. Goals and Objectives	11-15
c. Implementation (activities and services):	15-23
1. Population-specific Plans	18-19
2. Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government	19-20
3. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information:	20-23
• Describe the State's Process for Gathering Juvenile Justice Information and Data Across State Agencies	
• Identify Specific Barriers the State Encounters with the Sharing of Juvenile Information on At-risk Youth Among State Agencies	
d. Formula Grants Program Staff	24-27
4. Plans for Compliance	27
5. Additional Requirements	28-29
6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required of The Solicitation's Performance Measures	30
7. Budget and Associated Documentation	30-31
a. Budget Detail Worksheet	30
b. Budget Narrative	30
c. Additional Budget Information:	30-31
• Sub-grant Award Assurances	
d. Pre-agreement Costs	31
8. Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)	31
9. Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (including applicant disclosure of high-risk status)	31
10. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities	31
11. Additional Attachments	32
a. Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications	32
b. Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity	32
c. Demonstration of Compliance with Additional Requirements of the JJDP Act	32
d. Agency Contact Information	32

FY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Application

D.2. Program Abstract

This FY 2018 Formula Grant Application is the FFY 2019-2021 Comprehensive 3-Year Plan. The Office of Youth Services, as administratively attached to the State of Hawai'i, Department of Human Services, is the designated State Agency that prepares the Formula Grant Application and administers its State Plan that complies with the twenty-eight (28) statutory requirements of Section 223(a) of the 42 U.S.C. 5633, including the four (4) core requirements.

The primary purpose of the Hawai'i Formula Grant Application is to ensure compliance with the four (4) core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. Thus, program areas are geared towards the improvement of the juvenile justice system through the use of community-based alternatives to detention, as well as alternatives to secured confinement of a youth, as the youth offender moves further into the juvenile justice system. This will be accomplished through front end programs and services through program areas, such as Delinquency Prevention and Diversion. The bottom line is to continue the paradigm shift from the lock-up of youths in secured confinement, to supporting communities in stepping "up-to-the-plate," and reclaiming the youth from the juvenile justice system. This includes the reduction of the over-representation of minority youth in the system, with guidance from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Reduction Model, and the five (5) steps in interpreting and analyzing Relative Rate Indices (RRI); and with alternative diversion programs for status offenders and minor law violators. Youth, aged seventeen (17) and below, are expected to be served in all program opportunities.

The Office of Youth Services (OYS), and the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) have taken the position of changing a system of the lock-up of youth to a system of collaboration and partnership with individuals, community organizations/stakeholders, and others, to better connect and relate to the challenges and needs of youth offenders and their families. The emphasis is on healing and restorative justice that can eventually be accomplished through collaboration, leadership, and funding support.

Quarterly reports and OJJDP's Performance Measures will be utilized to gauge success and/or areas that need improvements or require immediate attention. The goal is to ensure the juvenile justice system is strengthened to meet the needs of youth and families as well as encouraging community organizations to provide appropriate programs and services.

FY 2018 Formula Grant Application
D.3. Program Narrative

a. Description of the Issue

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.

The police, courts, prosecutors, and youth corrections comprise the four major components of the juvenile justice system. In Hawai'i, the two levels of government are the state and the city and/or county. Police and prosecution are functions of the counties while judicial, probation, jails/prisons, parole, education, and social services are state functions.

Police - The police are responsible for enforcing laws as prescribed by the charter of the respective counties and the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS). The Honolulu; Maui; Hawai'i County; and Kaua'i Police Departments each operate autonomously, but work collaboratively. Each police department has a juvenile unit established under the provisions of Chapter 571-71, HRS, allowing police chiefs to create a juvenile division within each department. The law further provides Family Courts judges the ability to establish rules and standards necessary to guide and control the police in handling cases involving minors. The rules and standards establish uniformity in processing juveniles throughout the State and across jurisdictional lines.

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney - The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State, and is statutorily charged with the responsibility of prosecuting criminal offenses. However, this responsibility has been delegated to the prosecuting attorneys at the county level. Like the police, the prosecutor's offices are county agencies with one in each of the four counties. Their role in the juvenile justice

system is to determine whether a case warrants a petition and what the charge of offense should be.

Family Court - The Family Court falls under the jurisdiction of the State Judiciary and is divided into four judicial circuits that follow the county delineation: the City & County of Honolulu, island of O`ahu is the First Circuit; the County of Maui, which includes the islands of Maui, Lana`i and Moloka`i, is the Second Circuit; the County of Hawai`i, island of Hawai`i is the Third Circuit; and the County of Kaua`i which includes the islands of Kaua`i and Kaho`olawe is the Fifth Circuit. Established in 1965, Family Court is a unified court system that has jurisdiction over all child-/family-related matters, including adoption, divorce, guardianship, paternity, juvenile delinquency, dependency and domestic violence. Juvenile probation and the juvenile detention facility fall within the jurisdiction of the Family Courts.

Hawai`i Youth Correctional Facility - The HYCF is the only secure-custody youth correctional facility in the State of Hawai`i. In 1989, the Hawai`i State Legislature created the Office of Youth Services (OYS) to administer the HYCF and to provide a continuum of services for at-risk youth in Hawai`i. The OYS is administratively attached to the Department of Human Services. The HYCF is a 56-bed facility, and its primary purpose is to provide care and custody of most at-risk youth committed to the State of Hawai`i by the Family Courts. As a safe and secure setting, the HYCF provides a variety of facility-based counseling, treatment, and educational services to aid in the redirection and rehabilitation of each youth ward. The programs are also intended to provide opportunities for positive behavioral changes.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problem (youth crime) and Needs

As a participant of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Formula Grant Program, the state of Hawai'i is required to conduct an analysis of current juvenile crime problems, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and educational needs within the State. The accompanying report, prepared by the University of Hawai'i, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, assesses delinquency trends by County, ethnicity, age, gender, and offense-type at various states of the State of Hawai'i's juvenile justice system. Major trends arranged by decision points in the system are summarized briefly below.

Arrests

Status offenses (SO) have consistently remained the highest offense type in arrests for all four counties with Hawai'i circuit showing the highest percentages (over 60%) from 2015 to 2017. Additionally, while Honolulu, Maui and Kaua'i counties showed a decrease in SO arrests throughout the three years, conversely, Hawai'i County showed a progressive increase of SO arrests from 2015 to 2017. Both Honolulu and Hawai'i circuits showed property offenses as second highest in arrests. Maui and Kaua'i however showed drug offenses as the second highest across all three years. Kaua'i arrests for drug offenses more than doubled the arrest percentages of Honolulu and Hawai'i. Age range of arrests was from ten to seventeen years old, with fifteen to seventeen year olds accounting for over eighty percent (80%) of arrests.

Referrals

The referral rates for Hawai'i and Kaua'i circuits were over twice the referral rates for Honolulu across the three years. All four circuits showed that the largest percentage of their referrals were from status offenses, with Honolulu and Kaua'i showing the highest percentages (high 50% to over 60%). Status offenses accounted for more than fifty percent (50%) of referrals for each circuit, each year with the exception of Maui in 2016 and 2017. While Honolulu circuit had the lowest rates of referrals compared to the other counties, their percentage of referrals for status offenses were in the high 50% and 60%. For all three years, "other" offenses accounted for the second highest percentage of referrals for all three counties except Maui, which showed higher drug offenses. Referrals for property type-offenses ranked third for all counties, except Kaua'i in 2016 and 2017, which showed higher person non-contact (NC) offenses. Native Hawai'i youth were slightly overrepresented for Honolulu circuit in referrals for all three years.

Diversions

Of the three years, diversion rates were the highest in 2016 for all counties. Diversion rates for 2017 for all counties showed a noticeable decrease from 2015 and 2016. Hawai'i circuit reported substantially higher diversion rates compared to other circuits for all three years. Overall, all four circuits showed that the largest percentage of diversions was for status offenses with Honolulu, Maui, and Kaua'i, as consistently reporting over ninety percent (90%) across the three years. Hawai'i County, however, showed percentages in the 70% and low 80%. Honolulu showed property offenses as the second highest in diversion across all three years. Drug,

property, and other offenses were also in diversion for Hawai'i circuit. The percentage of diversion for Native Hawaiians (NHs) and African American's were higher than their proportion to the total population for Honolulu circuit and Hawai'i circuit respectively.

Petitions

Honolulu circuit had the lowest petition rates across the three years with rate being half or less than that of the other three circuits. The highest type of offense in petition for Maui and Hawai'i for two of the three year was status offenses. Other offenses were in the highest in petition for Honolulu. Kaua'i's highest was also status offenses in 2017.

While more males were formally handled in the system compared to females, Kaua'i and Honolulu circuits showed the largest gender difference across the three years. The differences ranged from thirty-six percent (36%) to forty-eight percent (48%). NH youth continue to be overrepresented in petition for all circuits except Hawai'i across the three years.

Detentions

Detention rates were highest in Honolulu and surpassed the State rates for all three years. This is to be expected as the detention/correctional facilities are on O'ahu. Detention rates were substantially higher for "other" offense category as compared to the other types of offenses for all three years across all four circuits. Age range from 15-17 years accounted for more than eighty percent (80%) of detentions. There was marked differences in the percentages of males and females in detention across the three years, with Honolulu showing over fifty percent (50%)

difference for all three years. Disproportionately represented in detention are NH youth, relative to their population proportion for all three years and across all circuits.

Adjudications

Status and property offenses have consistently remained the top two highest offense-type in adjudication for all three years according to the State-wide data. A similar pattern was shown with the Honolulu circuit across the years, and Maui circuit for the latter two years. Hawai'i circuit's top two offense categories for the three years in adjudication were for status offense and other. Adjudications for Kaua'i circuit showed the highest percentage for other offense category followed by property and person no contact (NC) offenses, depending on the year. More than eighty percent (80%) of adjudications were from youth ages 14 or older with 16- and 17-year olds accounting for the largest percentages for all circuits across the three years. Native Hawaiians (NH) made up the largest percentage of adjudications for an overrepresentation of NH youth in adjudication, based on the 2010 census data of youth population.

Probations

The probation rates varied within each circuit, within the three-year period. Honolulu circuit showed the least variation, while Maui and Hawai'i circuits showed the most. For example, Maui's probation rates doubled from 2015 to 2017, while contrarily, Hawai'i's probation decreased by a half from 2015 to 2017. Notably, Kaua'i's rates for all three years tripled that of the State probation rates. Statewide, property offenses had the highest percentage in 2016 (25.8%) and 2017 (30.7%), but not 2015, where "other" types of offenses had the highest (33.8%). Only Maui had

status offense as the 3rd highest in probation in 2017. The median age in probation is 16 or 17 years, statewide, and in Hawai'i circuit, depending on the year. Over eighty percent (80%) of all probation cases were youth, ages 14 and older. There was a noticeable overrepresentation of NH in the system on the statewide level, and, specifically, in Honolulu, Maui and Kaua'i circuits, probation was substantial, with Kaua'i showing the highest levels. All of the circuits, particularly Hawai'i, showed a large percentage of "unknown" ethnicity for year 2015 and 2016. By 2017, all circuits, with the exception of Honolulu, had no "unknown" ethnicity.

HYCF

The rate of HYCF mandates for the State of Hawai'i was .5 per 1,000 youth in 2015 and 2016, with a decline in 2017 (.3 per 1,000 youth). The top two offense categories were in other and property, which accounted for more than fifty percent (50%) followed by person offenses. Age ranges for 2015 and 2016, for youth committed to HYCF, were from 14 to 17 years, with 17 year-olds being the highest. In 2017, 5.6% (n=2) of youth were ages 13 for youth committed to HYCF. Samoans were also noticeably disproportionate in 2016, and, while the percentage decreased in 2017, they were still overrepresented.

Waivers and transfers

Eleven cases were waived to adult court within the 2015 to 2017 period. All of the waived cases were males ranging in ages from 15 to 17 years, and then, at age 17 years, in the last two years. The ethnicity of youth whose cases were waived or transferred to adult court were of Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Filipino, and Mixed Pacific Islander ancestry, in the different years.

Gender Race and Ethnicity

At all points in the system, males had the largest percentage in all phases. While gender differences were noticeable in all phases of the system, the earlier points of entry to the juvenile justice system, at arrest, referral, and diversion, showed smaller gender differences. The latter points of entry, petition, detention, adjudication, and commitment to HYCF, showed substantially larger differences between males and females. Juveniles, ages 14 to 17 years, accounted for nearly eighty percent (80%) or more of youth in all phases of the juvenile justice system, with the exception of cases waived, who were either 16- and/or 17-year old youth. Older age groups, generally ages 16 and 17, also have the highest rates into the juvenile justice system, beginning with arrests and establishing a trend that is consistent along the nine decision points. With arrest being the first point of contact with the Juvenile Justice system, in 2017, Caucasians were overrepresented, statewide, relative to their proportion in the population, but White Caucasians were not disproportionately represented in any subsequent points of entry in the juvenile justice system. Native Hawaiian youth, on the other hand, were not overrepresented in arrests, given their smaller percentage proportion to total at risk youth population, but were overrepresented in subsequent points of contact in the juvenile justice, with commitment to HYCF showing the greatest disparity. Filipinos were slightly overrepresented in arrests, but only for Kaua'i County. A disproportionate number of African Americans showed up in arrests only, and Samoans in latter points of the system.

b. Goals and Objectives

Below is a list of specific goals and objectives that the Hawai'i Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services will be focusing on, in the upcoming three-year period from FY 2019 to FY 2021. The list of program areas are organized by priority, starting with the first "Program Area (28): Planning & Administration," as the highest priority; and followed by "Program Area (32): State Advisory Group (Council) Allocation" as the next highest priority, and so forth.

Program Area 28: Planning and Administration (Priority 1):

Goals – The goals are to collaborate and network with juvenile justice system entities, concerned individuals, and community-based organizations to collectively address the state's juvenile justice issues and needs in order to reduce, if not to prevent altogether, the flow of at-risk youth and court-involved youth from any further involvement with the juvenile justice system, secure detention, and/or secure confinement at the HYCF. The goals, relative to planning and administration, should address each of the areas of concern mentioned in the youth crime analysis report, starting from the decision points of arrests through confinement, including waiver and transfers; gender equity; and disproportionate minority contact, based on race and ethnicity.

Objectives - The objectives are to participate and support state-coordinated efforts in system reform, by reducing the number of youth entering the system with special attention to ethnic/racial disparities. In addition, objective are to build on community-based prevention and intervention programs that improves and/or increase diversion services.

Program Area 32: State Advisory Group (Council) Allocation (Priority 2):

Goals - Program goals include: the development of a State Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan to serve as the foundation for the distribution and allocation of federal dollars; addressing the State's current juvenile justice needs and issues, which includes the four core protections of the JJDP Act; and to assess and increase the availability of prevention and intervention programs. The goals, relative to the State Advisory Group, should address each area of concern mentioned in the youth crime analysis report from arrests through admission to HYCF, including waiver and transfers; and gender, race and ethnicity.

Objectives

- (a) Increase the awareness of available and current research on trauma-informed care, adolescent brain development, conflict cycle, suicide, bullying and other related issues.
- (b) Develop and support effective programs that provide alternatives to secure detention and incarceration at the youth correctional facility.
- (c) Develop an overall statewide juvenile justice plan that includes input from youth, families, and community.

Program Area 19: Compliance Monitoring (Priority 3):

Goals – The goals are to ensure and maintain compliance with the three core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO); Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR); and Sight and Sound Separation (SSS) of youth offenders from adult criminal offenders. The goals include continued monitoring and maintaining compliance with the

JJDP Act to address the following areas of concern mentioned in the youth crime analysis report: arrests through detentions and incarceration at the HYCF.

Objectives

- (a) Continue to conduct a review of police logs and other documents submitted to the Compliance Monitor.
- (b) Continue to conduct on-site facility inspections.
- (c) Continue to conduct training on compliance requirements and any updated policies.
- (d) Continue to provide technical assistance upon request or as needed.

Program Area 6: Delinquency Prevention (Priority 3):

Goals – Goals include implementation of a Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center to keep status offenders and youth at-risk of offending from contract or further contact with the juvenile justice system. The Intake and Assessment Center shall provide an immediate response to the youth's behavior and promote efficient and effective crime prevention assessment and reduction strategies that provide a safe and appropriate response for youth and their families. The Intake and Assessment Center should provide coordinated intervention, assessment and referral to community resources and services. The ultimate goals of the delinquency prevention programs are to eliminate, if not reduce, the number of at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system altogether. As a result, the program reduces the number of youth arrests and, in turn, positively impacts each area of the youth crime analysis report from arrests through admission to HYCF including waiver and transfers; and gender equity; and addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the system as a whole.

Objectives

- (a) Implement a 24-hour single point of intake and assessment center for status offenders and/or low risk law violators ages, 10 to 17 years.
- (b) Connect and refer youth and families to appropriate programs and services or care management organizations.
- (c) Partner and collaborate with youth-serving agencies to address the needs of the youth and families; and refine the assessment center's process of intake, assessment and referral.
- (d) Utilize comprehensive and appropriate instruments for assessing the youth's risks, needs, and strengths.
- (e) Facilitate ready access to services for youth and families.

Program Area 22: Diversion (Priority 4):

Goals – Goals are to increase and/or enhance existing diversion programs available in the community to intervene with youth prior to further involvement with police, courts, probation, and prosecutors. The goals relative to diversion programs in Hawai'i directly impacts the diversion category mentioned in the youth crime analysis report.

Objectives

- (a) Assist existing diversion programs in increasing the number of youth participating in their program through community program collaboration, training and technical assistance, and necessary funding support.

- (b) Collaborate and network with other community organizations to assess gaps in services, identify existing services and partners, and collectively brainstorming to find solutions, including needed funding streams.

***Program Area 21: Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Although Hawai'i's proposed budget does not include specific allocation for Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), OYS continues to address DMC through existing programs, which targets the rural areas of Kaua'i and Big Island, where a large number of minority youth reside. In addition, it is equally important to note that Hawai'i does not have a single majority ethnic group. The largest group, Asian's, with a total of 41,917 or 31.5% at-risk youth of the total at-risk population of 133,050, is less than the 51% needed to be considered as a majority. Therefore, all ethnic groups in Hawai'i may be considered minority.

c. **Implementation (activities and services)**

Program Area 28: Planning & Administration:

Activities and Services - In order to enhance the quality of work produced by the Juvenile Justice Program area of OYS, a full-time Juvenile Justice Administrative Assistant position, now classified as Office Assistant III (OA III), is necessary to provide administrative supportive assistance: such as, assisting with providing uniform standards and procedures in the management of grant; assisting with the monitoring of contracts; administratively supporting the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) Full Body Committee and Standing Committees; coordinating and assisting with compliance monitoring services and data input; assisting with request for information and data from State, local, federal, and non-government organizations/entities, etc. The current salary

of \$27,570.00 and fringe benefits at 50.54% for OA III position is to be funded at 50.0% with federal funds, and matched 50.0% with State funds.

Program Area 32: State Advisory Council (Group) Allocation:

Activities and Services – The State Advisory Council participates in the development and review of the State's juvenile justice plan; reviews and comments on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted by the State; and advises the Designated State Agency/OYS, and reports to the chief executive officer, and the legislature, at least annually; makes recommendations regarding the State's compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act; and contacts and seeks regular input from juveniles, currently involved or under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system and/or within respective communities. The SAG educates the State Legislature on the impact of non-compliance with the core requirements of the Act and, also, how legislative bills and funding impact the juvenile justice system. The SAG also educates the State's Senators and Representatives in Congress, in Washington, D.C., on how OJJDP funding is used to improve and enhance the land's and Hawai'i's juvenile justice system.

Program Area 19: Compliance Monitoring:

Activities and Services - The OYS uses program funds for the retention of a Compliance Monitor to ensure compliance with the three core requirements, deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), separation and jail removal, of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended, and now addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC). This includes review of records and documents at on-site facility inspections and monitoring; compliance training; and technical assistance regarding concerns and issues,

especially regarding the JJDP Act and core requirements. Inspection and monitoring of facilities, include and not limited to scheduling and visiting police stations, statewide; and both the only youth detention and the only correctional facilities, located on O`ahu.

Program Area 6: Delinquency Prevention:

Activities and Services – OYS will continue to support the (community-based) Big Island Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (BIJIAC), which provides intake, assessment, and referral service for status offenders and/or low-risk law violating youth. BIJIAC continues to collaborate with child-serving agencies, including the Hawai`i (Island) Police Department, the DHS, Child Welfare Services, Family Court, Family Guidance Centers (mental health), and the Department of Education, to provide a comprehensive array of appropriate services and supports; and to meet regularly to discuss trends and system improvements, with the primary goal and objective of serving at-risk youth.

Program Area 22: Diversion:

Activities and Services - Diversion is also a means that follows the intent and purposes of alternatives to detention and incarceration. These two program areas play a major role in Hawai`i's system reform efforts to reduce the number of youth incarcerated at HYCF, the only youth correctional facility located in the main island of O`ahu, as well as the State Judiciary's Juvenile Detention Center, on O`ahu. Despite the growing reduction of federal dollars used to continue addressing the more complex issues confronting youth and families today, the work continues in its emphasis to collaborate with community-based programs and services, to collaboratively work together with police, probation, DOE, and other entities, in resolution to prevent youth from entering

and/or going deeper into the juvenile justice system. With the more expanded knowledge of adolescent brain development and trauma-informed care, not only should there be funding support for direct programs and services, but support for professional developmental services and training, to better understand current youth behaviors and attitudes, must be included.

Population-specific Plans

Existing community-based, gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in Hawai'i, include Family Court of the First Circuit's Girls Court and the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division's Project Kealahou. Girl's Court is a gender-specific and strength-based program with a caseload targeting female juvenile offenders. Its all-female (Presiding Judge, Probation Officers, Program Coordinator, Therapist, etc.) staff is a uniquely powerful aspect of the program. Girls Court seeks to recognize the fundamental differences between male and female juvenile offenders, as well as their different pathways to delinquency and, in doing so, act efficiently, creatively, and innovatively to address female delinquency. Project Kealahou is a trauma-informed and gender-responsive treatment program, which is housed in the State's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division. The mission of Project Kealahou is to establish trauma-informed systems that build on the strengths of Hawai'i's families and collaborate effectively to nurture positive relationships, emotional well-being, and provide community connections for girls. OYS will continue to support and work collaboratively with both Girl's Court and Project Kealahou over the three-year (2018-2021) grant period.

The State of Hawai'i is comprised of six major islands, Hawai'i Island, Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i. The island of O'ahu is the hub of major business in Honolulu and the population center of the State. The remaining five neighbor islands are considered to be rural, except for some parts of Maui that are deemed as urban. The following Formula II funded programs, Youth on Probation on Kaua'i, and the Big Island Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (BIJIAC) on Hawai'i Island, are located miles away from urban Honolulu and provides services and supports to at-risk and/or low-risk law violating youth. Continued funding will secure the operation of both programs and provide needed services and support to youth living in these two rural areas.

With continued financial support from the Office of Youth Services, the BIJIAC will continue to connect youth and their families to a variety of services and supports through referrals and partnerships with community providers. Through this partnership, BIJIAC is able to offer youth and families a direct link to the State's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD), which offers an array of intensive mental health services to eligible children and youth through its local Family Guidance Centers. Family Guidance Centers on Hawai'i Island are located in Hilo, Kona and Waimea.

Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government

The Office of Youth Services, since its inception, continues to work closely with each branch of local government. OYS is administratively attached to the Hawai'i State Department of Human Services, which is a government agency that is overseen by the State Executive Branch. Publicly funded State Agencies (including DHS) are accountable to both the Executive and Legislative Branch. During each legislative

session, OYS is called upon to provide budget information detailing the impact of services and supports provided to youth and families in the community. In addition to collaborating with both Executive and Legislative Branches, OYS will continue to engage with the Judiciary Branch through ongoing efforts to improve and reform Hawai'i's Juvenile Justice System. Further consultation and participation is fostered through membership on the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC). JJSAC members include current House Representatives, Cedric Gates and Chris Lee; and Judges William J. Fernandez and Aley K. Auna, Jr. Constant dialogue (both formally and informally) between the Governor, Legislature, Judiciary and OYS will continue to be a normal practice for the planning, implementation and monitoring of system improvements; and to leverage additional funding to expand needed services and supports for juvenile justice youth and their families.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

1. The State of Hawai'i's process for gathering Juvenile Justice Information:

The JJIS is an automated statewide information system that is managed by the State Department of the Attorney General. It provides complete histories of juvenile offenders and data that describe the processing of juvenile offenders through the various points of contact with the juvenile justice system. The system includes data from the juvenile's first contact with the system, at arrest, and extends to detention, prosecution, diversion, adjudication, incarceration and waiver. It is also the statewide repository on missing children.

JJIS aggregates information from the four county police departments, the Family Courts of each judicial circuit, the juvenile detention facility, the four county prosecuting attorneys' offices, the youth correctional facility, and the attorney general's office (investigations and criminal justice division).

By statute, the JJIS is the primary venue for the sharing of juvenile information among Police, Prosecutors, Family Courts, and the Youth Correctional Facility. The participation of all current JJIS users is pursuant to Chapter 846D, HRS, and each agency has entered into an Agreement with the Department of the Attorney General. The data is currently available only to member agencies.

Information for juvenile offenders, runaways and missing children are maintained on the system. Some of the agencies have their own operational system and data is provided via automatic interfaces, while others do direct data entry. The data is made available to JJIS, which is a mainframe based, CICS/COBOL/DB@ application. Up until 2008, certain Family Court data had to be obtained directly from the Court's Juvenile Statewide Information System (JUSTIS). Today, all information needed for the DMC RRI and the crime analysis is obtained from JJIS.

The data from JJIS is compiled and analyzed by the Department of the Attorney General and reported in its publication, Crime in Hawai'i. Crime in Hawai'i is sometimes used for the State's 3-Year Plan and annual updates, but does not provide for the extensive data required for the crime analysis.

The Family Court's JUSTIS, captures demographic information (juvenile's name, parents, address, siblings, type of referral) of every youth referred to the juvenile courts Statewide, as well as the name of the court officer, court appearances and minutes,

placements, detention admissions, releases, court ordered legal status, and court conditions for petitioned youths). Because JUSTIS does not issue reports, summarized juvenile court information is not readily available.

Currently, there is no central repository for ALL juvenile justice and related data and studies. The Departments of Education, Health, and Human services, which all serve juvenile justice youth are interested in being included in the expansion of JJIS, but not all of the current users agree to this expansion.

Since 2001, the JJSAC/SAB and the OYS have convened several meetings with the Department of Health, Department of Education, Family Court, and DOH to discuss the feasibility of developing an expanded integrated data-sharing system, so that agencies can better serve clients known to more than one agency. Technical assistance was provided through OJJDP, in December 2003, to discuss the development of a plan to implement such a system.

In the past, additional data resources for the 3-Year Plan and updates have included agency annual reports, studies and special requests for data. These requests often require notice far in advance of when they are needed, and often are not a priority for agency researchers and statisticians who are already overburdened. An excellent source of information is always discussions with key personnel from the juvenile justice agencies.

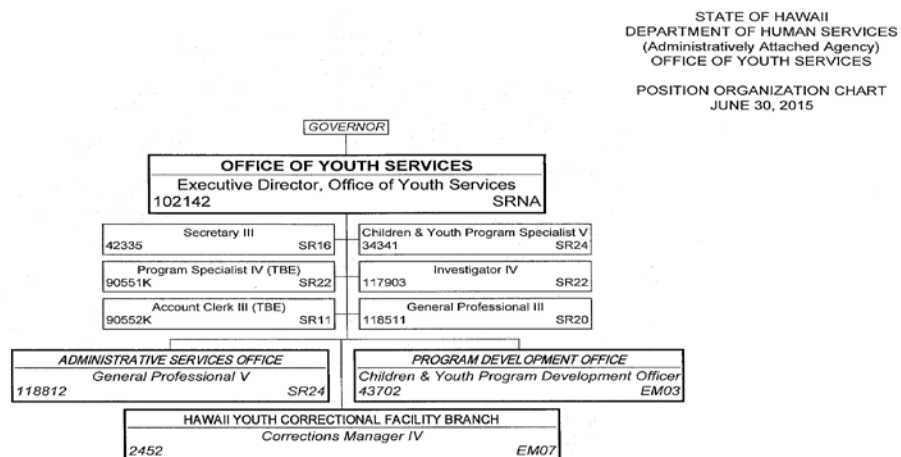
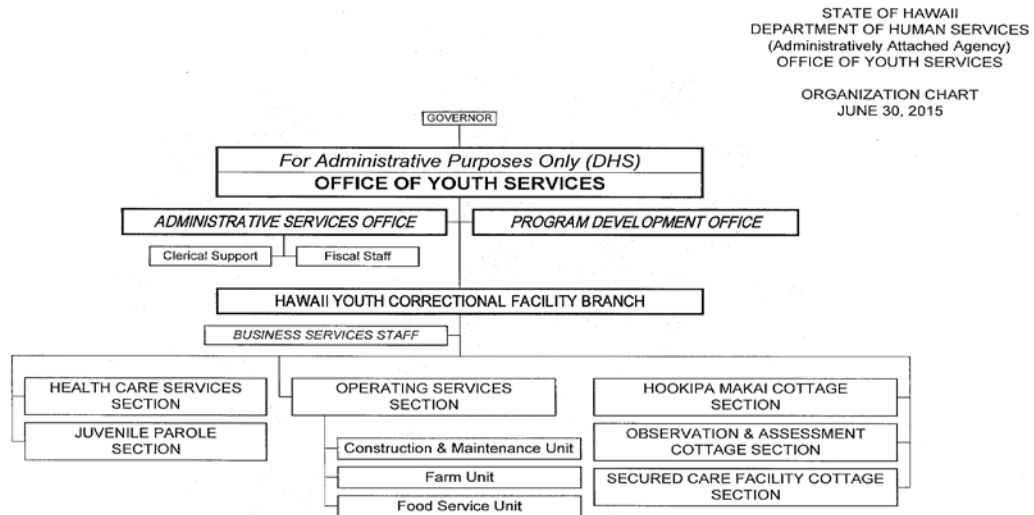
2. Specific barriers the State of Hawai'i encounters with the sharing of Juvenile Justice Information on at-risk youth across State Agencies, including Local Law Enforcement:

Information that is protected by disclosure laws regarding HIV, substance abuse, other medical needs, etc., means that information that could be useful to a case cannot be shared and might impact on seeking more appropriate services for a child. On the other hand, there might be hesitancy in sharing certain types of juvenile information of at-risk youth out of concern that the information might be used negatively against the child and that there might be misuse of the information, or that the child might be labeled.

Seeking consent to release or secure confidential information in a timely manner, and the lack of knowledge of federal and state laws, regulations, and other legal authority regarding confidentiality and information sharing, can negatively affect how cases involving at-risk youth are handled. This is especially so when immediate intervention is critical.

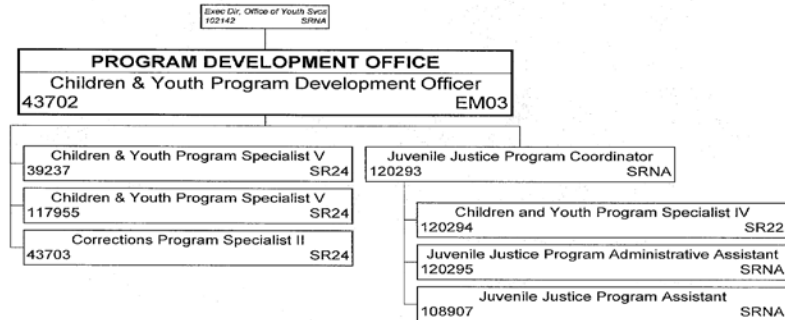
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d. **Formula Grants Program Staff**



D.1. Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)
Program Abstract and Narrative

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
(Administratively Attached Agency)
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
POSITION ORGANIZATION CHART
JUNE 30, 2015



Juvenile Justice Program Staff

Name	Position Title	Funding Source	State Match	% Time
Merton Chinen	Executive Director	State	0	25%
Bruce Shimoda	Program Development Officer	State	0	10%
Kerry Kiyabu	Administrative & Technical Services Officer	State	0	10%
Rachel Yanos	Executive Secretary	State	0	10%
Vacant	Juvenile Justice Administrative Assistant (Re-classified OA III)	State & Formula Grant	\$13,785 (50.0%)	100%
John Paekukui	Juvenile Justice Program Assistant (Compliance Monitor)	Formula Grant	0	100%
Vacant	Juvenile Justice Program Assistant	State	0	90%
Cynthia Pierce	Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator	State	0	90%

Duties of the Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator and Other JJ Staff

The Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator (JJPC) provides broad administrative oversight and management of the OJJDP funded Formula Grant administered by the OYS. (Note: the JJP Coordinator is the Juvenile Justice Specialist for the State). The JJPC provides support to other OYS JJ Program Specialist that work with OJJDP-funded programs throughout the State. The JJPC and JJ Program Assistant provide administrative supportive staffing to the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) Full Body Committee and to the Standing Committees that include the Executive Sub-Committee, Compliance Sub-Committee, Prevention and Accountability Sub-Committee, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Sub-Committee, and Youth Sub-Committee. The JJPC is responsible for the collection and assessment of data for all OJJDP required reports, as well as any on-going or related grant application requests. The JJPC also manages purchase of services contracts.

The full-time Juvenile Justice Program Assistant (JJPA) provides assistance and support to the JJPC in addressing the broad range of grant-related tasks and responsibilities. In addition to assisting the JJPC, the JJPA is also responsible for administrative staffing the Full Body and various Standing Committees. The JJPA also manages purchase of service contracts funded by various OJJDP-grant programs and is the lead for DCTAT reporting.

The part-time Juvenile Justice Program Assistant (JJPA) serves as the Compliance Monitor and focuses primarily on maintaining the State's compliance with the three core requirements of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended, by interpreting the regulations governing them, providing training and technical assistance, and monitoring facilities

across the State. The part-time Program Assistant also provides administrative staff support to the JJSAC Compliance Committee.

The full-time Juvenile Justice Administrative Assistant (JJAA), now classified as Office Assistant, III (OA III) serves as office support to all JJ staff, and coordinates with the JJPA matters concerning work accomplishment, priorities, methods and procedures in the administration and management of all OJJDP grants; recommends revisions to work flow processes, procedures, and forms; develops, improves, and maintains juvenile justice grants management administrative support functions and reporting, including the recording and transcribing of all minutes of JJSAC Full Body Committee and its Standing Committees meetings.

4. Plans for Compliance

Appendix G - Compliance and DMC Plans submitted electronically to OJJDP's online compliance reporting tool.

Appendix H – Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet submitted electronically, along with DMC plan, to OJJDP's online compliance reporting tool

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5. Additional Requirements - see Appendix I (twenty-eight statutory requirements)

1. State Advisory Council (Group) Membership Roster

Name	Represents JJDP Act (3)(A)(ii)(I-VIII)	Full-Time Government	Youth	Date of Member Appointment
Melinda Montgomery, Chair mmontgomery@halekipa.org	D-(IV),F-(VI),G-(VII),H-(VIII)			March 2012
Laverne Moore, 2nd Vice Chair laverne.moore@gmail.com	C-(III)	X		July 2013
Judge Aley K. Auna Jr. (Retired) auna@hawaii.rr.com	B-(II)			March 2012
Randi L. Cooper randi.l.cooper@courts.hawaii.gov	B-(II)	X		May 2016
William J. Fernandez (Retired) jdgnjudi@cs.com	B-(II),H-(VIII)			August 2012
Jeffrey Richards Jrich3205@hotmail.com	B-(II)			December 2017
Chris Lee repclee@capitol.hawaii.gov	A-(I)	X		December 2016
Sterling Lee slee@pidfoundation.org	D-(IV)			March 2012
Tai-An Miao taian.miao@gmail.com	C-(III)			March 2012
Cedric Gates repgates@capitol.hawaii.gov	A-(I),	X	X	December 2016
Delia Ulma dulima@epicohana.org	D-(IV)			May 2016
Nanglar Worachit noyworachit12@gmail.com	C-(III),D-(IV),E-(V),F-(VI)		X	May 2016
Susan Pirsch spirsch@gmail.com	D-(IV)			December 2017
Patricia Niibu pnii@yahoo.com	C-(III)	X		July 2017
Dexter R. Arienda dextera@hawaii.edu	G-(VII)		X	April 2015
Christina Gamboa cgamboa@dhs.hawaii.gov	C-(III),E-(V)	X		5/2018 Pending Appointment
Esther Solomon esolomon@haleopio.org	C-(III),D-(IV),E-(V)			4/2018 Pending Appointment
J Averell Pedro jpedro@honolulu.gov	B-(II)	X		5/2018 Pending Appointment
Gary Saiki (Retired) kauaisherriff@hotmail.com	B-(II)			5/2018 Pending Appointment

1. The majority of the members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state or local government? Yes
2. At least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment? Yes (Please note there are nineteen (19) members listed, with four (4) pending applications in anticipation of filling pending vacancies of seated members, until such time as replaced by

appointed members; the membership has been kept at the more appropriate minimum of at least fifteen to eighteen{ 15-18}, at any given time.)

3. At least three (3) members of the SAG who have been or who are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system? Yes
4. Does the SAG also serve as the supervisory board? Yes

State Advisory Council (aka State Advisory Group) Membership

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) is Hawai'i's named State Advisory Group (SAG). There are 15 individuals currently serving on Hawai'i's SAC. Sixty-six percent (66%) are non-government and three (3) youth, as required by the JJDP Act, are currently on board. At least three (3) members of the SAC have been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. While OYS provides an initial orientation to new members, OJJDP's technical assistance providers will be requested to provide a broader overview of the Act and the requirements of SAC members.

The SAC serves as an advisory board: afforded the opportunity to review and comment on grant application, the State plan, make recommendations to the State agency on the juvenile justice system, and submit an annual report to the governor and the legislature on the State's juvenile justice compliance requirements. In addition, the SAC's subcommittees are tasked to review the progress of projects funded under the State plan and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

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6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation's Performance Measures

Performance Measures

Quarterly progress reports are required of contract providers funded with OJJDP grant awards. The report includes the necessary data required by the applicable performance measures for the contract's designated program area. This includes the narrative component to report accomplishments, adherence to state plans, and so forth.

7. Budget and Associated Documentation

- a. Budget Detail Worksheet** – see Appendix F
- b. Budget Narrative** – see Appendix F
- c. Additional Budget Information**

Sub-grant Award Assurances:

The State of Hawai'i assures, pursuant to Section 223(a)(21)(A) and (B) of the JJDP Act, that it shall, to the extent practicable, give priority in funding to evidence-based programs and activities. The State further assures, under Section 223(a)(21)(C) of the JJDP Act, that it will not continue to fund a program if the sub-grant recipient, who carried out the program in the preceding 2-year period, fails to demonstrate that the program achieved substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original sub-grant application.

The State will include language regarding evidence-based programs in its Request for Proposals and provide training or technical assistance on evidence-based programming and activities. The State will also work with existing program organizations who are interested and with the University of Hawai'i in

determining whether local programs can be added to the list of nationally recognized evidence-based or model programs.

Language will be added to the Request for Proposal and to new contracts to discontinue funding for programs that fail to demonstrate substantial success in the goal achievement. The State will also require sub-grantees to have this language also placed in their subcontracts. Technical assistance will be requested to work with sub-grantees to develop quantifiable and measureable goals, to determine what substantial success is. This will be incorporated into the agency's quarterly reporting requirements of sub-grantees.

At an earlier meeting, the JJSAC committed to greater involvement with program monitoring of sub-grantees on their respective islands, primarily to hold them accountable to the services defined in their grant applications and the funds being provided. This requirement is certainly in line with the intent of the JJSAC's involvement in program monitoring.

- d. **Pre-agreement Costs** – Not Applicable.
- 8. **Indirect Cost Rate Agreement** (if applicable) - Not Applicable.
- 9. **Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire** (including applicant disclosure of high-risk status) – see Attachment, and as electronically submitted with the OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Program application.
- 10. **Disclosure of Lobbying Activities** – see Attachment, (and as electronically submitted with the OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Program application. (Note: lobbying activities is not applicable to the Hawai'i Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services).

11. Additional Attachments

a. Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications

Other Programs Administered - The OYS only participates in the federally funded Formula II Grants Program of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The following two federal programs, which OYS previously participated in, are no longer being funded and have been terminated. **(a)** Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program; **(b)** Title XX Social Services Block Grant.

The OYS also receives State general funds to support services in the following areas: positive youth development; truancy prevention; project-based cultural programs; life skills, parent-project, non-school hour services; community-based residential services; in-facility and aftercare services for the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility.

b. Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity – Not Applicable

c. Demonstration of Compliance with Additional Requirements of the JJDP Act – see Appendix I (twenty-eight statutory requirements)

d. Agency Contact Information – see Appendix J