



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Hawaii

Federal Funding Overview:

The State Advisory Group (SAG) serves as Hawaii's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds and provides the governor, state legislature and other policy makers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The SAG helps determine how funds granted by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should be expended, and reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Hawaii's has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 48%**.² In Hawaii, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY18 alone, the state experienced a 62% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$359,400 through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. For the past five fiscal years, however, that sum has been zeroed out in the federal budget. Hawaii also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY10. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDP purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Hawaii received \$600,000 in Title II funding. In FY18, that figure had decreased to \$398,591.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$1,044,345

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY18*:
\$398,591

Decrease of 62% so far
this decade.

*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked

The Title II Formula Grants Program

¹ The four core requirements of the JJDP are: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, (2) separation of adults and juveniles in secure institutions, 3) jail removal; and 4) reduction of the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (DMC). For more about the four core requirements, go to: http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² Act4JJ. (2019). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart.

<http://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/resource-files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY19.pdf>

³ All numbers are based upon figures reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant Awards and Past Solicitations. Retrieved from, <https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2>. Accessed May 29, 2019.

In addition to using its federal allocation to monitor for and ensure compliance with the core mandates in the JJDPA, Hawaii uses Title II funding for specific programming as follows⁴:

- **Reporting Center program operated by C.A.R.E. Hawaii**, a non-profit organization to **serve court-involved youth on probation** is a subcontractor of the Judiciary's Family Court, 1st Circuit. This program was developed as a result of the Judiciary's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), an initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The **objectives are to reduce the unnecessary use of secure detention and re-arrest rates by 40%**. CARE Hawaii serves 6 youth on probation each month.
- **Kupuna Program** is operated by ALU LIKE, Inc., a non-profit community-based organization serves youth confined at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). **Male and female offenders participate in cultural activities such as hula, mele, arts and crafts, talk story or performances by Hawaii's elders or celebrities, etc.**
- **Youth-on-Probation Program** is operated by Hale Kipa, Inc. in Kauai to **assist court-involved youth successfully comply and complete their terms and conditions as sanctioned** by the Family Court, 5th Circuit. A minimum caseload of 15 must be maintained on a daily basis.
- **Big Island Assessment Center** is operated by Salvation Army, a non-profit organization to **divert youth from having contact with the court**. Police are able to bring youth to a 24-hour single point of intake and assessment center for status offenders and certain minor law violators. Based on the assessment, youth with their families receive appropriate services or referred to case management organizations.
- **Ho'opono Mamo** is a **diversion system that allows youth in contact with police to participate in a new process that involves an Assessment Center, healing and forgiveness residential program, and community conferencing**. A major significance of the diversion system is that status offenders will no longer have an arrest record and will be treated as such. Certain minor law offenders will also be eligible.

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG)

As stated previously, in FY10 the federal JABG investment in Hawaii was \$359,400. This pot of money was zeroed out in FY14 and has not been funded since then. When the state was receiving money from this grant program it was going to to the following counties/programs:

- *County of Hawaii, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney*: The county sub-contracted Hale Kipa, Inc., a non-profit community-based organization to **implement a family management program for youth on probation**. Program Coordinators with Hale Kipa are responsible for developing a **team of community-based youth mentors capable of connecting and establishing strong relationship with youth and families and trained to provide a positive influence**.
- *County of Maui, Police Department*: The Maui Police Department offers a **diversionary program that allows a youth arrested to participate in P.O.I. (Positive Outreach Intervention) Project**. The project addresses the lag time between arrest and the youth's initial

⁴ State of Hawaii Department of Human Services. The Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council. Retrieved from, <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/oys/fjsac/>

court hearing that could take up to 3 – 6 months. During the youth’s participation, they must remain arrest free.

- *City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services:* Department of Community Services established the Juvenile Justice Center to **divert first-time youth offenders** referred by Honolulu Police Department **and status offenders referred by the Family Court**, 1st Circuit. The youth are **held accountable for their action commensurate with the severity of their offense** by making them aware and answerable for the loss, damage, or injury caused upon the victim and/or community. Services include counseling, life skills training, cultural activities, and other related activities.
- *County of Kauai, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney:* The county subcontracted with Hale Opio, Inc. to operate a **Teen Court Program for youth offenders**. Youth offenders who volunteer **participate in a court of their peers rather than the traditional court system**. A volunteer judge oversees the hearings and consequences include letters of apology, community service, and other character building skills development.

The Title V Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program

Title V funding for Hawaii has been eliminated since FY 2012. When there was funding, it went to the following program:

- *The County of Kauai, Office of the Mayor* subcontracted Hale Kipa, Inc., a non-profit community-based organization to **provide services to youth suspended from school over a period of 30 to 90 days**. Services include tutoring, mentoring support, anger management, alcohol and substance abuse prevention and other related needs or issues of both the youth served and their families. A total of 80 youth has been served as of date.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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