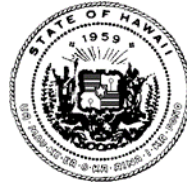


JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR
KE KIA'ĀINA



DEPT. COMM. NO. 251

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KA LUNA HO'OKELE

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KA HOPE LUNA HO'OKELE

STATE OF HAWAII
KA MOKU'ĀINA O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
KA 'OIHANA MĀLAMA LAWELAWĒ KANAKA
Office of the Director
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

DR 22.054

December 27, 2022

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi, President
and Members of the Senate
Thirty-Second State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker
and Members of the House of
Representatives
Thirty-Second State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

Enclosed are reports from the Office of Youth Services to the Legislature in accordance with section 352D-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Annual Report of the Office of Youth Services; Act 151, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991, Annual Report of Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility; and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Section 223 (a)(3)(D)(ii), as amended 2002, and re-authorized in 2018.

In accordance with section 93-16, HRS, the report is available to review electronically at the Department's website, at <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/reports/legislative-reports/>.

Sincerely,

Cathy Betts
Director

Enclosure

c: Governor's Office
Lieutenant Governor's Office
Department of Budget & Finance
Legislative Auditor
Legislative Reference Bureau Library (1 hard copy)
Hawaii State Public Library, System State Publications Distribution Center (2 hard copies, 1 electronic copy)
Hamilton Library, Serials Department, University of Hawaii (1 hard copy)

REPORTS TO THE THIRTY-SECOND HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2023

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 352D-6, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF YOUTH
SERVICES,**

**ACT 151, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 1991, ANNUAL REPORT OF
HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, and**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974,
SECTION 223 (A)(3)(D)(II), AS AMENDED IN 2002 AND REAUTHORIZED
IN 2018**

**OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
December 2022**

Section 352D-6(11), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), requires the Office of Youth Services (OYS) to "[p]repare and submit an annual report to the governor and the legislature. This report shall include, but not be limited to, a review of the status of youth services within the State, recommendations for priorities for the development and coordination of youth services[.]"

Programs & Services, Achievements, and Looking Ahead

The Legislature established the Office of Youth Services (OYS) in 1989 to provide and coordinate a continuum of services and programs in every county for at-risk youth to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. While a core responsibility of the OYS is to manage and operate the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), the State's only correctional facility for youth, OYS also provides and supports "front end" prevention, diversion, and intervention services.

OYS focuses on programs and service areas that address youth needs, from prevention to incarceration and after-care. The foundation and working philosophy upholding the continuum of youth services supported by OYS is the "Aloha Spirit" statute, section 5-7.5, HRS, which recognizes and emphasizes the essence of relationships between people as a critical factor in our State. OYS strongly believes that community is where our youth belong and that deep connection, restoration, forgiveness, and healing emerge as OYS considers and embraces the Aloha Spirit statute. The following briefly describes the programs and services OYS provides statewide.

Programs & Service Areas

1) Positive Youth Development (PYD)

The PYD programs target youth involved or at high risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system. Programs are designed to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors for youth, families, and communities through various services that promote positive youth development and resiliency. Approximately 1,000 youth statewide were served through 11 community-based programs.

2) Project-Based Cultural Programs

Native Hawaiian project-based cultural programs provide learning environments that immerse youth in their values and heritage and provide hands-on opportunities and experiences. The premise for culturally competent programs and services is that continued learning, and practicing of a native language and culture are fundamental prerequisites for nurturing healthy and responsive citizens and contributing to the growth and harmony of the community. In addition, identifying with one's culture is considered a protective factor that helps to promote positive health and an increased sense of self and identity; protective factors increase resiliency and decrease risky behaviors. Approximately 1,800 youth participated in 10 project-based cultural programs statewide.

3) Truancy Prevention and In-School Suspension

In collaboration with the Department of Education (DOE), OYS offered services to enhance school engagement and performance to promote educational success for at-risk youth and their families. These programs focus on youth ages 10 to 18 and at risk for truancy and chronic absences. Six (6) funded agencies provided services and activities for approximately 230 youth that promoted attendance, attachment, and achievement to promote educational success.

4) Community-Based Outreach and Advocacy

OYS provided intervention case advocacy services to youth whose unhealthy and risky behaviors placed them at risk for initial or further involvement with the juvenile justice system. OYS contracts five (5) providers to identify and engage youth and families. Services include attendant care services, intake and assessment, creating a youth/family-driven service plan, supporting youth/family in assessment services, and providing follow-up to ensure service provision. These programs served approximately 90 youth statewide.

5) Intensive Mentoring Program

Intensive mentoring program services focus on youth adjudicated by the Family Court and placed on probation or another status. The goals of these four (4) programs are to provide intensive supervision for youth, hold them accountable for their behavior, and assist youth in following the terms and conditions of their probation. The service delivery approach includes involvement with the youth's family in supporting the youth's participation in activities that increase protective factors and decrease risk factors in various domains of the youth's life. These programs served approximately 135 youth statewide in the four judicial circuits.

6) Parent Partnerships

Parent Partnerships services provide varied activities to support families involved in the Juvenile Justice system to improve outcomes for youth and families. Parent Partners offered individual and group support to parents and families. The Parent Partners assist parents and families with navigating the system of care to meet the identified needs of the youth and families, emphasizing supporting the "voice and choice" of the family during the wraparound process. A critical factor in helping families access the activities and services of the care system is the relationship that develops between the family and the Parent Partners based on trust, safety, and commitment. Parent Partners served approximately 471 families statewide.

7) Wraparound Services

Wraparound services target youth and their families in the juvenile justice system who experience very complicated situations requiring intensive interventions and services with multiple state agencies. The wraparound planning process brings together people who are natural supports to the youth and their families and the professionals providing services to

them. The wraparound facilitator, navigator, and Parent Partner work with parents and youth to identify the strengths and underlying needs of the youth and family. The wraparound planning process uses the identified strengths and needs and creates a plan of care to coordinate the various services and supports. The wraparound planning process helps youth currently on probation and during the transition process when being discharged from HYCF and returned to the community. Twenty-eight families received wraparound services in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 21.

8) Community-Based Residential Services

Community-based residential programs serve youth who cannot, or will not, remain at home and prepare youth to return to community living. Programs focus on improving youth' decision-making, social and independent living skills and enhancing their commitment to learning and education. OYS has 14 contracts that provide a range of residential programs on all major islands. In SFY 2020, the following programs served approximately 352 youths:

- Emergency Shelters for youth ages 10 through 17: Emergency shelters provide shelters for recently arrested status offenders, non-violent law violators, and intoxicated, troubled, abused, or neglected youth requiring short-term shelter and related services that address a present crisis.
- Statewide Safe Houses are community-based residential alternatives and emergency shelters for troubled youth, ages 12 through 17, who are at risk of further involvement in the juvenile justice system. Safe houses divert youth from the institutional setting of HYCF and provide guidance and support for troubled youth in a highly structured, closely supervised rehabilitative environment while preparing them to return to their respective communities.
- Intensive Residential Services for youth ages 12 through 17: Intensive Residential Services provide priority services for youth involved with the juvenile justice system. These youth are assessed as high risk in one or more areas of need and cannot function pro-socially without constant supervision and support. These youth may also benefit from highly structured residential services.
- Independent Living Programs for youth ages 12 through 22: Independent living programs provide services for youth and young adults that are troubled, abused, neglected, or adjudicated and lack the attitudes, skills, and resources for independent living.

9) Hawaii State Youth Commission

The Legislature established the Hawaii State Youth Commission (HiYC) through Act 106, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018, "to advise the governor and legislature on the effects of legislative policies, needs, assessments, priorities, programs, and budgets concerning the youth of the State."

The Governor, the Senate President, and the House Speaker nominate 15 HiYC members (ages 14 – 24) to serve as commissioners; current membership includes representation from Kauai, Oahu, Lanai Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii island.

HiYC Commissioners are provided training and opportunities, with the Spirit of Aloha as a foundation, for developing communication and leadership skills with knowledge and competence as youth advocates through legislative processes. In addition, youth Commissioners have many opportunities to connect with and collaborate with other programs, boards, community organizations, and stakeholders on youth-related issues.

10) Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF)

HYCF is a 30-beds facility that provides custody, care, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders who have committed serious or violent law violations. Youth who do not require secure confinement at HYCF may be placed in appropriate community-based programs that meet the needs of the youth without jeopardizing the public's safety. Notably, HYCF strives to provide programs and services to aid and prepare the youth for reintegration into the community. These include, but are not limited to, the below-listed programs and services.

Olomana School (DOE)

This school follows the Hawaii State Department of Education (DOE) school calendar and provides summer school for the youth. They provide education to the youth at HYCF from 5th to 12th grade, depending on where they are in their present grade level. The teachers are highly trained and qualified in their assigned subject areas and teach using the Hawaii Common Core. Olomana School provides instruction in English, Math, Social Studies, Science, Art, Music, Health, Guidance, Physical Education, and Special Education services. As federal and state law requires, Olomana Schools provide special education and 504 plans for qualified students. Olomana School also offers technical education, including industry-standard wood and welding shops. Each student earns credits for promotion from one grade level to the next to work towards acquiring a high school diploma. Olomana School also provides other activities such as chess tournaments, sports events, art and music exhibitions, and cultural days. Students could also participate in job training and internships on and off campus.

Teens Outreach Program (TOP)

HYCF staff facilitates this 9-month program that promotes the positive development of adolescents through curriculum-guided, interactive group discussions; positive adult guidance and support; and community service learning. It is designed to meet the developmental needs of middle and high school teens. It can be implemented in various settings, including in-school, after-school, community-based organizations, or systems and institutional settings, including residential facilities. This evidence-based program integrates three core components:

- (1) TOP is an interactive curriculum led by adult facilitators during weekly group meetings. The curriculum includes problem-solving, emotional regulations, goal setting, health,

and wellness. TOP is designed to be effective across different cultural backgrounds and is sensitive to the trauma participants have experienced.

- (2) Community service opportunities allow teens to give back to their communities and practice the skills taught in community service learning. In addition, these events give the youth a sense of community connectedness, confidence, and purpose.
- (3) Caring, responsive, and knowledgeable adult facilitators provide support and coaching inside and outside these group meetings.

Victim Impact Classes (VIC)

HYCF staff facilitates VIC, designed to provide a victim's perspective. The 13-unit program addresses ten core crime topics; Property Crime, Assault, Robbery, Hate and Bias, Gang Violence, Sexual Assault, Child Abuse and Neglect, Domestic Violence, Drunk and Impairment Driving, and Homicide. It is designed for committed youth to engage with victims of crime with the precept of providing victims and the impact of crime as a focal point. Victims' personal experiences are the key component to addressing their right to enforce and voices to be heard. VIC identifies that any individual can become a victim of a crime and that victimization causes a ripple effect throughout the community. Presented in this way, offenders could change their thinking and their behavior. Offenders should make amends to their victims directly or indirectly. The goal for the community is to reduce the recidivism rate of juveniles being re-committed to adult corrections and gain empathy for the crimes they committed against their victims.

Mental Health Support Services

The Family Court Liaison Branch (FCLB) is a part of the Department of Health's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD). It is a contracted agency that provides direct clinical mental health services to the youth at HYCF. FCLB provides services at the Hale Ho`omalua Juvenile Detention Facility (DH) and the Home Maluhia shelter.

The FCLB staff meets with the youth at HYCF at least once a week for approximately 45 minutes to 1-hour sessions. They work with the youth using client-centered, trauma-informed care, emotion-focused, cognitive behavioral therapy, dialectical behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, and anger management skill building. The therapist also works with the youth on social, coping, and emotional regulation-building skills to address their thinking. FCLB also monitors youth who need medications to help them adjust while confined at HYCF. FCLB also has monthly continuous case review meetings of the youth and attends the monthly multidisciplinary team meetings to discuss the youth' progress at HYCF.

Hoku Group Services

Ho`ola Nā Pua provides Hoku Group Services and meets with the youth at HYCF weekly. The program provides skills, knowledge, and connection in a safe space. Youth participating in this program have multiple risk factors and vulnerabilities, and many are identified as victims of exploitation. Hoku sessions intend to be fun and engaging to empower and build resilience.

The sessions include psychoeducational activities focused on: increasing self-worth, developing emotional and physical safety, exploring one's identity and purpose, gaining knowledge to better oneself, and promoting self-empowerment.

Ho`ōla Nā Pua uses the PEER (Prevention Education Empowerment and Resilience) Group curriculum that teaches youth the importance of keeping themselves safe from exploitation and trafficking in a way appropriate for their age and culture. The curriculum engages youth in conversation and covers topics that include an overview of trafficking and exploitation, factors of commercial sexual exploitation, and what makes a person vulnerable. Hoku Group services include an overview of recruitment tactics and characteristics of recruiters, including how recruitment happens between peers and how to be aware of the signs of danger. It also explores how to be safe using social media and online platforms. The lessons also explore the impact of media on societal views of attractiveness and the normalizing of sexual violence. The lessons also look at the commercial sex industry in the supply and demand model and how the criminal enterprise operates. Notably, it explores healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Starfish Mentoring Program (SMP)

This Ho`ōla Nā Pua program provides care at HYCF to child survivors of exploitation by matching them with a trusted adult mentor who engages the youth in meaningful activities that guide them toward self-efficacy and empowered living. Overall, this program serves at-risk, vulnerable, and or commercially sexually exploited youth between 11-24 years of age. SMP works with males, females, and LGBTQI youth, regardless of their disclosure, and meets them in their communities, foster care, or facility. Mentors provide a consistent and healthy relationship with the youth throughout their healing journey. Mentors are 21 years old or older and can meet their youth anywhere on the island. Mentors' do activities like hiking, going to the beach, museum visits, or sharing a meal. Mentors are required to meet their youth at least 2 hours a week for a minimum of 1 year. In addition, mentors should keep in touch with their youth if they go off-island by phone, email, or videoconference.

Girls Pre-Transition Program

This Pu'a Foundation program is a six-session series working with HYCF youth to educate them about transitioning back into the community. These meetings occur Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at HYCF for the girls. The sessions examine self-identify, goal setting, and a vision of the youth's community. Topics include 1) asking the youth, "where you come from?" and the youth will create a vision board for themselves; 2) youth will complete a life map and identify their life goals while they transition back into the community; 3) youths are asked to identify what they have now and talk about values and loyalty; 4) youth will learn more about financial freedom; 5) youth will learn more about healthy relationships, life goals, and community resources; and 6) youth will create an individual plan addresses housing, school, work, and transportation to guide their transition and a certificate of completion from the program.

Forward Thinking Pre/Post Transition Services

OYS contracts with Hale Kipa to deliver this Change Companies program that works with youth individually on 14 to 16 interactive journaling projects. This evidence-based program uses a Cognitive-behavioral model, motivational interviewing, and the transtheoretical model of behavior change. HYCF social workers screen and refer appropriate youth to the program. Hale Kipa facilitators conduct a pre-test and post-test with the youth. The facilitator discusses with youth topics such as - *It's up to me, An opportunity for change, My personal journey, My top three issues, Positive attitudes for successful change, What are my hot spots, and Where can I go from here.* Hale Kipa facilitator completes these weekend sessions and provides evidence-based one-on-one role-playing activities with the youth. Hale Kipa develops a transition plan for the youth, assists youth in transitioning back into their community, and provides post-release supportive services to facilitate success.

TIFFE Substance Abuse Program – (HYCF)

The Institute for Family Enrichment (TIFFE) program, run by Child & Family Services, provides substance abuse counseling to youth committed to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. DOH contracts these services. TIFFE provides a holistic approach to the youth to help change youth change their thought processes, attitudes, values, and behavior. The program emphasizes relapse and recidivism prevention skills to help the youth maintain a drug-free lifestyle after being discharged from HYCF. TIFFE uses an Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (ACRA) as its curriculum. This program takes approximately three months to complete, though the social worker or youth can request more treatment. If the youth may be discharged before completion, the Social Worker may tailor the treatment plan so that the youth completes the program. TIFFE provides individual and group sessions with the youth. The individual sessions focus on increasing healthy lifestyle skills and decreasing damaging behaviors. The curriculum discusses Self-Management Skills, Reduction of Alcohol and Other Drug use, Positive use of Leisure time, Service Community, and Positive Relationships. If the youth want their parents involved in their sessions, outreach services are provided to the parents to receive education and support services. The Outreach program strongly encourages the parents to be involved in their youth's journey toward recovery.

IN REACH Homeless Diversion

This program, in partnership with and provided by Kinai 'Eha, provides support and resources for youth and their families to ensure a successful transition post-discharge from incarceration. Kinai 'Eha conducts a strength-based discovery and assessment with the family and youth using a supportive Housing First assessment tool identified through VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool). The overarching goal of this program is to divert youth from entering homelessness. Additionally, this program provides outreach services to youth up to age 18 who are justice-involved to be sure they exit with supports in place, including vital documents, housing vouchers, and living capabilities. The services last six months before exiting and transitioning back into the community.

Trauma Informed Care for Youth (TIC)

This Pu'a Foundation program provides services for the youth through an evidence-based curriculum impacting structural inequities and is responsive to the unique needs of diverse communities. The program examines intersections of the many ways that culture, history, race, gender, location, and language form the unique response for improving the standard care for traumatized children, families, organizations, communities, and partnerships. The program aims to develop and create life changes by reducing the adverse impact of trauma and promoting protective factors than can reduce the adverse impact of trauma.

Dream Navigator

This Alu Like program provides services to Native Hawaiian, Native American Indian, and Alaska Native youth at HYCF. The program provides a 6-unit curriculum on a journey of self-discovery, encouraging life, career, and academic success. The youth will find their direction in life success, direction, and achieving their short- and long-term goals. The program provides access to a 1-year license to the Dream Navigator Career Planning System. Eligibility determination includes a process that considers vital documents, low-income verification, and education attainment. Eligible youth are engaged in a classroom training activity and will have one year to complete the six modules. The program provides youth *incentive payment awards* (\$200) for completing each module.

Employment & Training Program Work Experience (WEX)

This Alu Like program provides year-round employment and training opportunities for Native Hawaiian, Native American Indian, or Alaska Native youth at HYCF. The youth program services involve outreach, assessment of skill levels, career opportunities, counseling, tutoring, on-job-training, supportive and school services, financial literacy education, cultural job readiness/employment preparation, educational incentives, follow-up services, etc. The US Department of Labor, Division of Indian and Native American Programs (DINAP), Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Title I, funds this program, and eligibility requires a review of vital documents, low-income verification, and education attainment.

Kahua Ola Hou PONO LOKAHI – 'Anakala Wayde Ho'apili Lee

This program provides a kupuna cultural form of teaching the youth 21 Principles of Pono Lokahi through ho'oponono (to correct; right a wrong), a Hawaiian cultural process of identifying pono 'ohana, malama 'aina, self-direction, humility, substance abuse (addiction), and domestic violence. 'Anakala Wayde uses traditional Hawaiian teachings of identifying the Hawaiian moon phases (helu pō) and the relation of how the 'aina, kai, and kanaka respond to these phases. The program is a three-day, a 4-hour program providing a cultural component for the youth to identify growth through malama 'aina.

Financial Literacy

This Money Coach program provides financial literacy courses for youth to understand and effectively use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. Financial literacy is the foundation of an individual's relationship with money and is a lifelong learning journey. The key objectives and approaches of the program are: Imparting knowledge and understanding of financial concepts, banking/financial products, and services;

developing skills and attitudes towards budgeting, savings, investment, debt management, financial negotiation, rights, and obligations, etc.; and facilitating behavioral changes and practices to improve financial outcomes; including financial well-being through increased savings, improved debt management, and discussion about perceived financial stress or satisfaction.

Other Vocational Training Opportunities

The HYCF also provides vocational training to the youth with positive behavioral reinforcements. The youth may choose between these vocational areas: Auto repair, animal husbandry, aquaculture, building maintenance, carpentry, and food service. HYCF also provides several other programs that promote a more positive outlook for these youth.

Reduction in Youth Admissions to HYCF

Figure 1 below shows youth admissions to HYCF between FY08 through FY22. As a result of juvenile justice reform and increased program services, inter-agency coordination, and system improvements, commitments to HYCF were reduced by 89% from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 1.

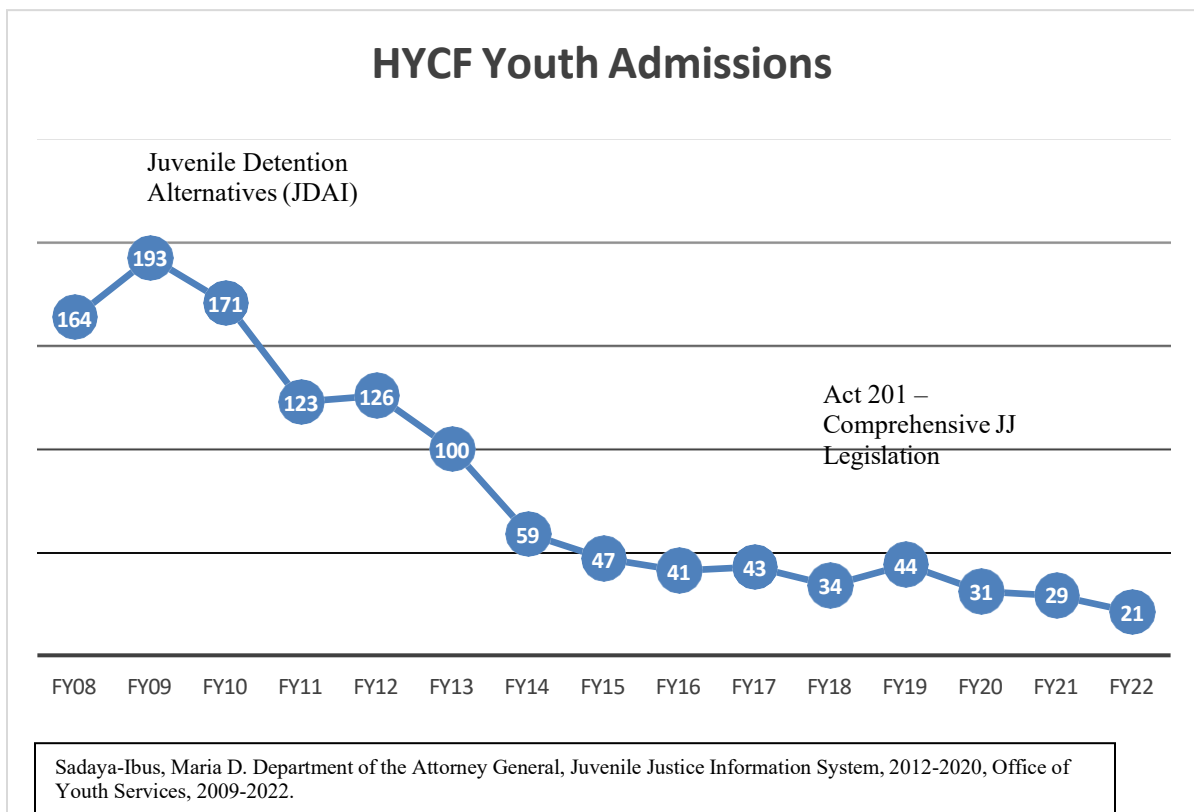


Figure 2 shows the recidivism rates of minors re-adjudicated as minors 12 months after release from HYCF. The data shows an average recidivism rate of 19.8%, 12 months post-

discharge. Recidivism rates at the juvenile level *decreased from 2016 through 2018* but increased again in 2019. The reason for the increase is unknown.

Figure 2.

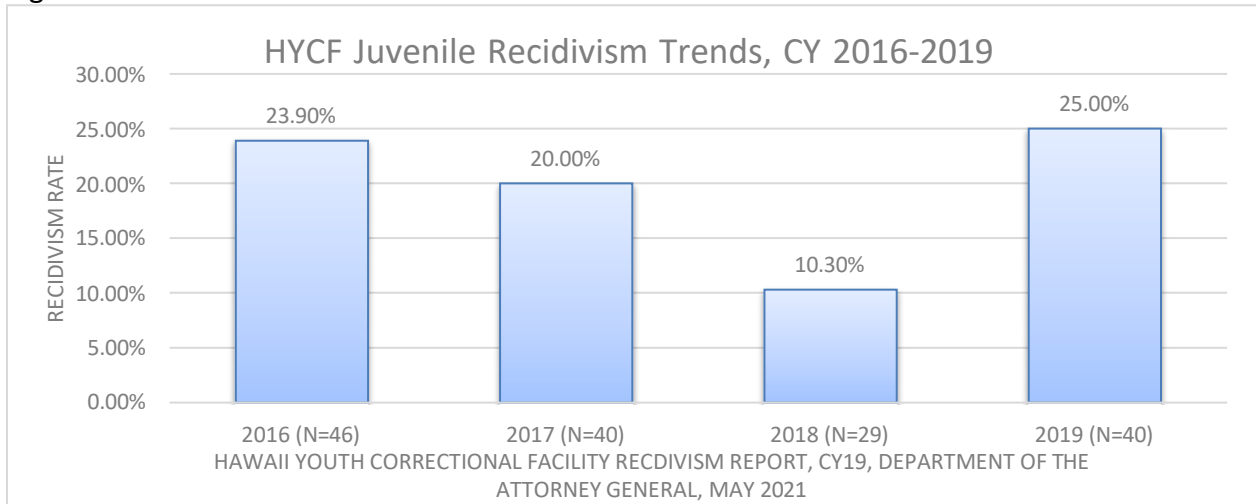
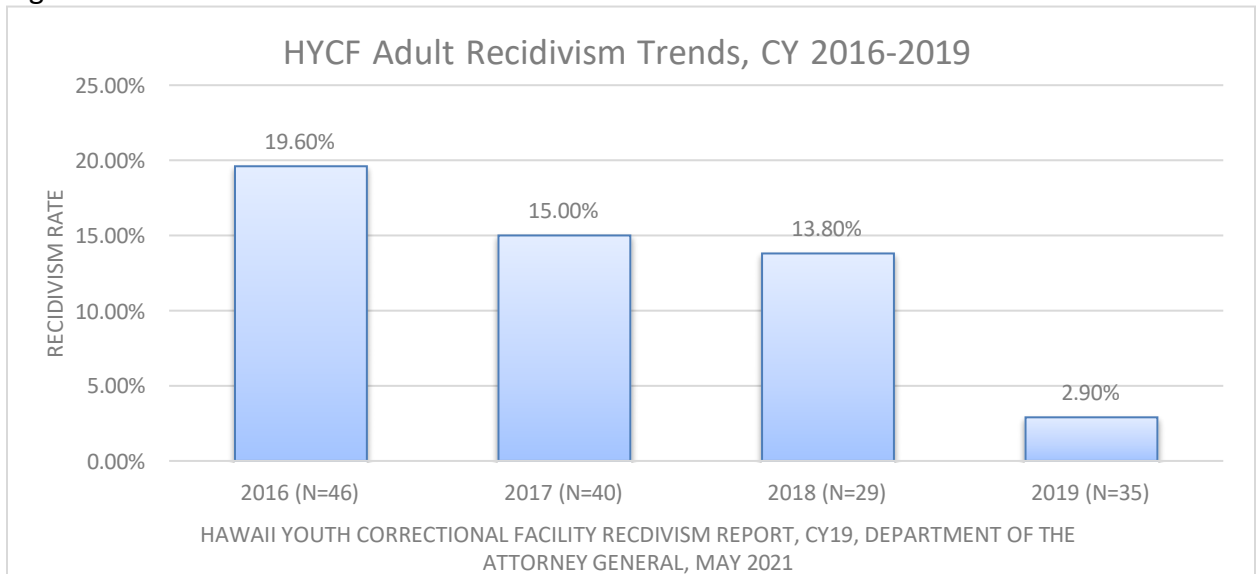


Figure 3 shows the recidivism rates of minors released from HYCF who recidivated as adults 12 months after release. The data shows an average recidivism rate of 12.8% at the 12-month follow-up. Recidivism rates at the adult level *decreased from 9 in 2016 to 1 in 2019*, an 88.9% decrease.

Figure 3.



11) Kawailoa Youth and Family Wellness Center (KYFWC)

Act 201, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014 (Act 201), initiated the juvenile justice system reform. In 2018, Act 208 established Kawailoa Youth and Family Wellness Center (KYFWC) at HYCF as the next step in the State's effort to transform the juvenile justice system away from punitive justice models to a system that heals and leads to improved community safety. The HYCF Administrator, who manages KYFWC, created a collaborative campus of both public and private youth-serving organizations with objectives:

1. Supporting State Judiciary Diversionary Programs;
2. Ending Institutionalization for Hawaii’s Youth;
3. Ending the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians within the JJS;
4. Keep Youth and young adults out of adult prisons;
5. Engagement of Youth families and communities;
6. Empower Community efforts in after-care and re-entry;
7. Recognize and provide for youth and young adults with specialized needs; and
8. Collaborate on effective community-based programs.

KYFWC has successfully convened key organizations that provide on-site services on its 500-acre campus and began implementing the paradigm shift in the past four years. KYFWC initiated a cultural healing-focused program, building staff skills and capacity and increasing staff and youth access to intervention resources and educational and vocational opportunities. Initiatives to address program evaluation are underway to establish a data collection framework to demonstrate KYFWC program outcomes. Evaluation will include the impact, success, and learning of all KYFWC partners aimed to build training hubs to provide opportunities for staff to support the growth and sustainability of programs within the juvenile justice system, youth mental health, and child welfare. Below is a list of the programs on the KYFWC Campus.

Program	Services Provided at KYFWC
1. Hale Lanipōlua Assessment Center (HLAC)	This program provides emergency shelter for commercially sexually exploited youth to age 19 who need a place to stabilize, develop tools, and set goals before moving to other supportive programs. Hale Kipa is the current service provider.
2. Hale Mololani	Vocational and educational training program for disconnected youth ages 16-24 with educational challenges, history of substance abuse, seeking a safe place to learn, establishing positive relationships with self, learning vocational trades for permanent careers, and life skills. Kinai ‘Eha is currently providing this service.
3. Hale Apuakea	Temporary, transitional shelter for homeless street youth ages 18-24. Includes a daily drop-in center for homeless minors and provides mental health, healthcare, and

	vocational opportunities. RYSE is currently providing this service.
4. Kupu `Āina	Kupu `Āina is an on-site five-acre natural farm that uses Aloha `Āina (love of the land) as an intervention to heal youth, families, and communities. Kupu `Āina gives the resulting produce to KYFWC partners and the community. Partners in Development Foundation (PIDF) is currently providing this service.
5. Olomana School	Olomana School provides public, alternative education within the Department of Education and serves the daily public education needs of youth committed at HYCF.

12) Federal Grant Programs

OYS oversees and manages various federal grant programs from the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). These programs intend to improve the juvenile justice and education systems and narrow the path to detention or incarceration. In 1974, Congress enacted the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act to protect and promote safe conditions for youth and address their physical and emotional needs in the juvenile justice system. Sections 571-32(k) and 352F-5(b), HRS, place the administration of the JJDP Act within OYS. The State's compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act results in funding for juvenile justice programs from the OJJDP (see chart below). In addition, compliance with the JJDP Act protects the State from civil suits related to conditions of confinement, as courts have found that jailing juveniles violates the 8th Amendment against cruel and unusual punishment and the due process provisions of the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution.

Funding from the JJDP Act includes Title II, Formula Grants Program, which enables the State to meet and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, supports delinquency prevention and intervention efforts, and juvenile justice system improvements. The core mandates are deinstitutionalizing status offenders, removing law violators from jails and lockups, eliminating sight and sound contact between juveniles and adult offenders, and reducing the disproportionate numbers of ethnic minority youth who come into contact with the law. In addition, federal law mandates compliance with the standards established by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

Core Requirements of the JJDP Act	Compliance Status
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) Juvenile charges with status offenses, offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Status	The State is in full compliance with the DSO requirement.

offenses include but are not limited to truancy, running away, and minors in possession of alcohol.	
Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR) No juvenile shall be securely held in adult jails or lockups. However, under the Reporting Exception, accused law violators may be held for up to six hours for identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility, or while awaiting release to parents or guardians.	The State is in full compliance with the JLR requirement.
Sight and Sound Separation (SSS) During the temporary period when a juvenile may be securely held in an adult jail and lockup, sight and sound contact are prohibited between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees.	The State is in full compliance with the SSS requirement.
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) The state must identify and analyze race and ethnicity at decision points in the juvenile justice system to determine which points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. In addition, the state must ensure that youths in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, ethnicity, family income, and disability.	Based on the RED plan submitted to the US OJJDP from the OYS, Hawaii is currently in compliance.

Since 1996, OYS has made significant improvements to meet the federal mandates for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR), and Sight and Sound Separation (SSS), and Hawaii continues to be compliant with the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) requirement. The Office of Youth Services has a designated Compliance Monitor who certifies facilities and coordinates efforts to ensure and sustain compliance with the federal core requirements. In addition, the Compliance Monitor is responsible for statewide facility inspections, monitoring, compliance training, and technical assistance. In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022, Hawaii continued to comply with the JJDP Act and all four core requirements of the JJDP Act for the past five (5)-year period from 2018 through 2022. The data below compares the number and rate of violations for DSO and JLR for the five (5)-year period, with no violations of SSS:

Comparison of the Number of Violations from 2018 to 2022

Compliance Violations from 2017 to 2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	3	0	0	3	3
Jail and Lockup Removal	0	0	0	0	0

Comparison of the Rate of Violations from 2018 to 2022

Core Requirements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	0.098	0.00	0.00	0.098	1.0
Jail and Lockup Removal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

In addition to OJJDP funding, OYS receives funding from the US Department of Health and Human Services--Title XX Block Grant. The Title XX Block Grant program provides funding for services to at-risk youth and youth in need of foster care. The primary goal of this grant is to increase the level of self-sufficiency for youth and prevent institutionalization within the social welfare or juvenile justice systems.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC)

Executive Order 91-4, superseded by Executive Order 91-2, establishes the JJSAC as an advisory body to the OYS to carry out the tasks set forth by the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. The Office of Youth Services, in partnership and consultation with the JJSAC, shoulders the responsibility of addressing the prevention and treatment needs of justice-involved youth, compliance with the JJDP core requirements, and educating the Governor and Legislatures on juvenile justice reform and current best practices.

The JJSAC encompasses vetted professionals from government, private/non-profit sectors, and youth. Core foundational values, focused partnerships, and scientific research-based knowledge lead the JJSAC's work and efforts. The JJSAC established five subcommittees dividing the work of the JJSAC into specific areas focusing on juvenile justice delinquency prevention, intervention, racial and ethnic disparities, and ensuring an equitable system for youth. All subcommittees require their chairperson to be an appointed member of the JJSAC and is the committee(s) representative/spokesperson for their perspective committee(s) to JJSAC.

Effects of COVID-19 on Juvenile Crime Rates and OYS Services

The COVID-19 pandemic challenged juvenile justice systems and services. Efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 affected everyone's day-to-day routines and the ability for programs to continue services, with non-essential out-of-home services suddenly suspended on several occasions. While pandemic orders to stay home and social distancing reduced contact with peers and opportunities for crime, it increased monitoring and supervision from parents, caregivers, and the community. In addition, data shows that arrests for status and criminal behaviors decreased during the pandemic, as shown in Figures 4 and 5 below.

Figure 4.

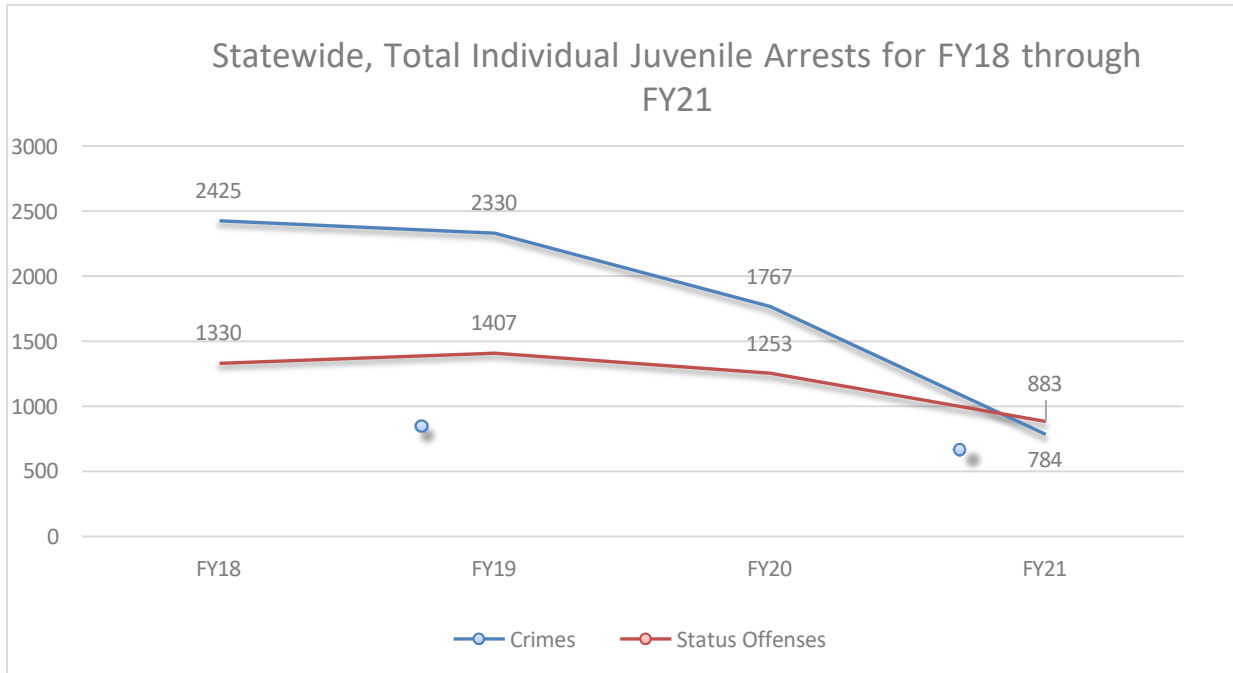
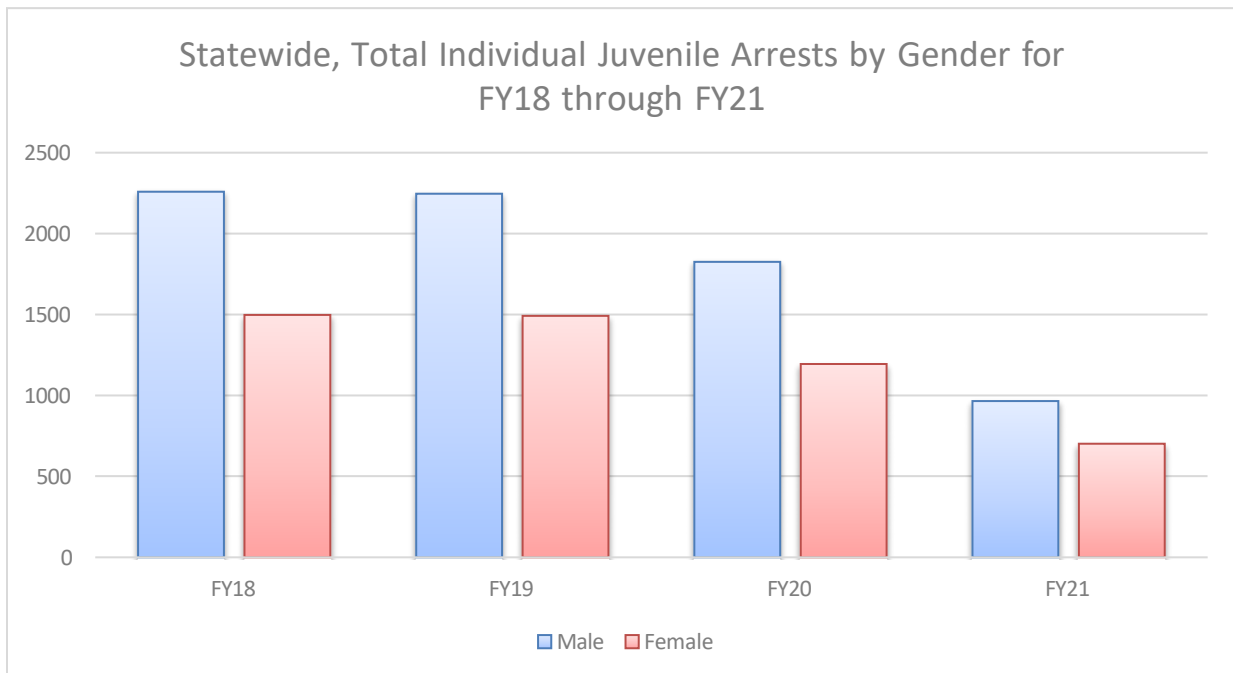


Figure 5.



In addition to pandemic response lockdowns and safety protocols, these lower juvenile arrest rates resulted in fewer Family Court referrals to OYS services. However, these decreases have not reduced the need for OYS services as youth and families struggle during the pandemic. OYS

has responded by maintaining collaborative efforts with providers, working towards creative solutions to provide safe services to youth and families in need, and being in compliance with changing safety protocols unique to county jurisdictions. Most services during SFY20 moved to virtual platforms as face-to-face participation in programs dropped considerably. The restrictions have provided unique challenges requiring thoughtful discussion and problem-solving.

The reduced arrest rates do not equate to a reduction in the needs of our youth and their families. During the pandemic and the economic consequences of inflation, youth and their families experienced the loss of employment, housing instability, and food insecurity. As the State transitions out of an intense and severe pandemic environment, there is a great need for support and services.

OYS Achievements and Continued Projects:

OYS continued collaboration with the Judiciary to spearhead the State's effort in juvenile justice reform and improvement based on the comprehensive recommendations of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group that resulted in Act 201 (SLH 2014). The law intended to reduce secure confinement, strengthen community supervision, focus resources on practices proven to reduce recidivism, and provide an upfront investment of \$1.26 million for mental health and substance abuse treatment, delinquency interventions, and implementation of the reforms.

The policies contained in Act 201 advance priorities in three areas:

- *Reduce the use of secure confinement and protect public safety*

Limiting space in expensive secure facilities to the most serious juvenile offenders will help Hawaii produce the most significant public safety benefit from the juvenile justice system. In addition, providing certain youth adjudicated for low-level crimes with the opportunity for early interventions will ensure that they are held accountable and that resources are put to their best use.

- *Strengthen community supervision and probation practices*

Effective community supervision will allow Hawaii to maximize the public safety return on taxpayer investments in juvenile justice. In addition, by grounding probation practices in data and research, the state can better hold lower-risk youth accountable while reducing recidivism.

- *Sustain effective practices and cultivate stakeholder collaboration*

Regular collection and analysis of data and outcomes continued to improve and maximize public safety returns. In addition, Act 201's avenues for collaboration across agencies promoted efficient system management and case planning, enhancing decision-making and resource allocation. During SFY22, regular meetings were continued and convened with the Judiciary to sustain practices and continue improvements intended by Act 201.

Community Collaboration:

The work of OYS requires a collaborative approach. Collaboration permeates through the agency's major programs, including partnerships with DOE, DOH, the Judiciary, the University of Hawaii, and county agencies, including the police, prosecutors, and Mayors' offices. Below are several ways OYS collaborates with other government agencies to serve Hawaii's youth and families.

- **Hawaii Island**

OYS continued collaboration with the Hawai'i County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to implement a juvenile justice intake and assessment center in East Hawai'i. In SFY 18, OYS provided funding to expand services to West Hawai'i. The assessment center provides services for at-risk youth arrested for status and certain misdemeanor offenses, identifies needs, and links youth and their families with appropriate services.

- **Oahu**

OYS continued implementing the Ho'opono Mamo diversion program, designed to steer youth away from the juvenile justice system to a pathway of supportive programs to help them address issues that may lead to risky or harmful behavior.

Based on the Vera Institute's report regarding improving services and systems in response to status offenders, in SFY 2019, HYCF convened a working group to implement the report's recommendations. Tasks include gathering more data and information statewide, a cost-benefit analysis of the current and proposed systems, and developing statutory changes to implement a more effective system.

- **Maui**

OYS collaborates with the Maui Police Department's (MPD) Positive Outreach Intervention (POI) project, which addresses lag times between arrests and initial court hearings with outreach services to youth. OYS also funds the Kalo program with MPD, a culturally based program for at-risk youth and their families. The Kalo curriculum includes building family communication skills and relationships, increasing the youth's connection to the community, and increasing cultural awareness and appreciation. Kalo collaborates with DOE and serves youth of all ages, including those under 11 who are chronically absent from school or at risk for expulsions.

- **Kauai**
OYS provides funding support for the Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's Teen Court Program. The diversionary program is an alternative process to hold youth accountable through a peer-driven approach rather than the Family Court system. In addition, OYS continued funding intensive monitoring services for youth on probation in collaboration with Family Court. OYS also expanded services to youth on probation in SFY21.

- **Judiciary**
OYS continues to work with the Judiciary, the Family Court, and the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) with the guidance of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Implementing JDAI core strategies helped eliminate inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, minimize failures to appear and incidences of delinquent behavior, redirect public finances to successful reform strategies, improve conditions in secure detention facilities, and reduce minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

OYS also works closely with the courts in all four judicial circuits to expand community-based treatment and monitoring as alternatives to confinement at the youth correctional facility. For example, OYS continues funding a therapist with the Girl's Court in the 5th Circuit to provide a range of gender-specific and strength-based programming with female juvenile offenders.

- **Department of Health**
OYS continued collaboration with the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD), DOH, to provide youth exiting HYCF to foster successful reintegration into the community. Many youths need intensive mental health services to address their substance abuse and mental health treatment needs. This collaboration also applies to youth referred by the Family Court for consideration before committing to the HYCF. In addition, other stakeholders, such as Child Welfare Services (CWS), DHS, and private community-based agencies, may refer juvenile justice-involved youth for intensive mental health services.

Training

OYS provides training opportunities to strengthen skills and collaboration for providers and partners in juvenile justice and other systems of care. As a result, many training and collaborative efforts moved to a virtual platform and increased attendance overall. During SFY22, OYS supported the following training activities:

- OYS continued collaborating with DHS to provide forgiveness training workshops conducted by Fred Luskin, Ph.D., Director of the Stanford University Forgiveness Project. The workshops focused on teaching forgiveness methods as a life skill that can be

learned and applied in professional and personal settings and integrating the forgiveness approach within the workplace. Additionally, OYS conducted training workshops to teach how to facilitate forgiveness training.

- OYS continued training sessions statewide with Thao Le, Ph.D., MPH, professor at the University of Hawai'i, in skill-building for mindfulness as a promising intervention in working with at-risk youth. Staff from private and public agencies representing various youth and family services attended mindfulness training, including staff from the DOH, DOE, DHS, the Judiciary, county police departments, and other social services providers.
- OYS, through its program monitor, continues to oversee compliance with core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. The program monitor provided 46 hours of training to 109 program staff in FY22.

OYS and the Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii provided youth and family-serving community partners training. Sessions included:

- Awareness of effective practices, strengthening strategic planning and resource development for the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) community;
- Restorative justice practices and principles for government and social service agencies, latest developments, issues, and best practices;
- Working with LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning) youth for juvenile justice and youth-serving system providers;
- Connecting and engaging youth who are challenging to work with through Aloha-based methods; and
- Training on issues and the best practices related to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and working with youth survivors of CSEC.

Continuing Philosophy and Projects:

Investing in OYS community-based prevention programs at the front end yields considerable short- and long-term dividends. The resulting benefits to youth, families, and communities include maintaining positive relationships with family and support systems, receiving mental health and substance abuse treatment, reducing youth homelessness, and reducing delinquency behavior and criminal recidivism. Conversely, reducing these programs can negatively impact positive outcomes, ultimately leading youth further into the juvenile justice system.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting fiscal shortfalls, OYS continues to focus on enhancing services and programs. Programs must continue to meet the needs of adjudicated youth on probation, prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system, reduce recidivism, and maximize opportunities for youth to become productive and responsible citizens.

- Ensure adjudicated youth are placed in the least restrictive environment possible – without jeopardizing public safety, consistent with nationwide best practices.
- Ensure fair and equal treatment for all youth, regardless of race/ethnicity, and reduce disproportionate minority contact at decision-making points in the juvenile justice system.
- Continue the transformation envisioned by Act 201 - to increase public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, and reduce costs to Hawaii taxpayers by maximizing the public safety return on Hawaii's juvenile justice investment.
- Continue to implement Assessment Centers to provide an array of services for juveniles who have been arrested or are at risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system by conducting in-depth assessments, facilitating access to services, and developing connections with community resources in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Continue the DHS 'Ohana Nui multigenerational approach to ensure services are holistic to promote positive outcomes and stabilization for youth and their families.
- Increase community-based, family-focused interventions with an emphasis on culturally appropriate service delivery.
- Continue to lead the effort to improve services and systems in response to status offenders. Through the Status Offense Reform System workgroup, continue data/information statewide, conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the current and proposed system, and develop statutory changes to implement a more effective system.
- Provide support and training to implement and sustain a restorative justice philosophy and activities in the community, including systems of care that provide services for youth and families in education, juvenile justice, child welfare, and mental health.
- Actively participate with DHS, DOE, DOH, and the Judiciary to implement wraparound services to more effectively address the complex needs of at-risk youth and their families through integrated case planning between agencies.
- Participate in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program that promotes reform efforts and incarceration alternatives.
- Improve provider accountability to ensure that youth programs meet the needs of children and communities. Improve access to services and working relationships between stakeholders such as Family Court, DOH-CAMHD, DHS-CWS, and OYS through meetings hosted in each Circuit.
- Collect outcome data to improve program performance and youth success.
- Dedicate and responsibly use funds to prioritize youth needs.
- Continue to improve services and programs at the HYCF.
- Participate in the PbS (Positive Behavior Support) quality control process and the VERA Institute's initiative to End Girls' Incarceration.

- Provide leadership, coordination, technical assistance, and training opportunities for providers and partners, including forgiveness, the Aloha Spirit, and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders.
- Continue to explore partnerships with public and private funding resources to maintain and enhance service capacity for the community. For example, participate in Lili'uokalani Trust's initiative to expand services and resources for Native Hawaiians and other at-risk youth and young adults.
- Continue legislative efforts to allow OYS to create and expand career and vocational programs at KYFWC by establishing a revolving fund that would receive proceeds from sales for products and services generated by young adults participating in KYFWC programs. As a result, the State will save money by lessening dependence on funding from State general funds. If allowed, there will also be a positive impact on the public through training and learning experiences provided to young adults who can enter the workforce better prepared and qualified.

Looking Ahead: OYS Focus in SFY23

Civil Citation/Diversion System Improvement

In March 2015, OYS and the Honolulu Police Department implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program for juvenile offenders who commit status offenses and qualifying misdemeanor offenses. This program aims to divert juveniles with qualifying offenses away from the court system, provide an immediate response to address their behavior, and refer them to appropriate services. Upon the juvenile's arrest, a police officer issues a civil citation. The goals of this front-end diversion process include the following:

- Screening and assessment.
- Referral to services;
- Improving outcomes;
- Reducing recidivism;
- Reducing costs to the juvenile justice system by keeping low-risk juveniles out of the system;
- Freeing up limited resources; and
- Reducing disproportionate minority contact.

In June 2021, OYS formed a group to discuss policy changes to this program and processes to facilitate system improvement. This policy group includes representation from the Family Court, Department of the Attorney General, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, Department of the Public Defender, Honolulu Police Department, and OYS. This policy group will continue to meet in SFY22 to address and address gaps in services, policies, and laws.

As a result of the policy group work, OYS proposed an administration bill that will expand the criteria for minors arrested for status offenses. This bill seeks to incentivize participation in diversion programs and facilitate access to needed services to avoid court involvement. The measure will allow individuals sixteen years or older who complete a diversion program and remain arrest-free for one year to petition the court to expunge their arrest record. This bill seeks to reduce the obstacles individuals face with juvenile arrest records, including difficulty accessing educational and employment opportunities, obtaining scholarships, participating in Job Corps, or entering the military.

Kellogg Foundation Racial Equity 2030 Challenge Partnership

On September 21, 2021, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation announced a Hawaii-based project to replace youth incarceration among ten finalists for the Racial Equity 2030 challenge, an open call for bold solutions to drive an equitable future for children, families, and communities across the globe. In October 2022, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation awarded the Partners in Development Foundation (PIDF) \$20 million over eight years. This project *Kawailoa: A Transformative Indigenous Model to Replace Youth Incarceration*, supports youth to find their roles as healers and community contributors by replacing youth incarceration with a Native Hawaiian restorative system that empowers communities, trains youth healers, and shifts resources to community-driven and culturally-grounded pu'uhonua, sanctuaries of support, for at-risk youth.

Ending Girl's Incarceration

In 2017, Hawaii was one of five jurisdictions chosen by the Vera Institute to receive technical support in the nationwide initiative to End Girl's Incarceration. This project results from alarming numbers of girls being committed for low-level offenses to protect their safety or address their needs that have gone unmet within the community. Ending girls' incarceration will require a continuum of effective gender and culturally-responsive community-based services that meet girls' needs established within their community, allowing them to live healthy, safe, and free. The core values of this project are:

- Prioritizing strategies that promote healing and equality for girls and Lesbian, Gay, and Bi-Sexual (LGB) and Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming (TGNC) youth, and youth of color;
- Gender-responsive means culturally responsive;
- Youth and family voices are integral to success;
- Upholding girls' right to self-determination, being treated with dignity and respect, being recognized and valued as experts in their own lives; and
- Necessary changes require local leaders to identify and address local solutions.

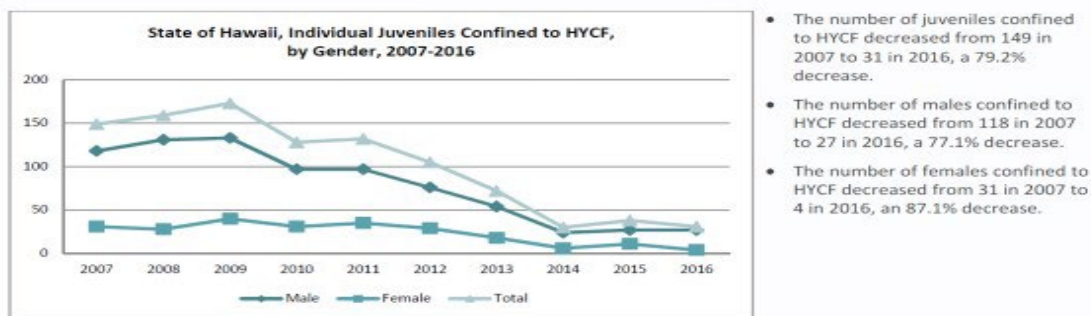
Girl's Incarceration in Hawaii: What We Know

The partnership with the Vera Institute included several research studies evaluating data on girls' involvement with the juvenile justice system. This research found that most girls and gender-expansive youth entering Hawaii's youth justice system pose no threat to public safety.

Instead, youth are confined or placed on probation as a vehicle to connect them to needed services as services are limited or in an attempt to keep them safe from harm. Perversely, existing funding streams often limit or restrict access to services, creating a pathway for girls to enter the justice system to access the most intensive resources. At the same time, Hawaii's most vulnerable girls and gender-expansive youth end up in multiple systems, resulting in contact with multiple adults responsible for various aspects of their well-being.

For example, a girl experiencing trafficking may have professionals assigned to her case from each agency: a case manager from a provider working with trafficked youth, a social worker from CWS, a probation officer from the Judiciary, a dedicated behavioral specialist from CAMHD, a social worker at a provider working with transitional housing, among others. As a result, coordination across systems and between providers is challenging, and caseworkers within one system are not always aware of the resources available within other systems. In addition, individual providers are often responsible for doing outreach and advocacy within systems to access the level of care girls need, while restrictive eligibility requirements - based on the funding source – limit what is accessible. Meanwhile, navigating multiple systems can be overwhelming, confusing, and challenging for young people and their families, who are often concurrently experiencing or healing from trauma.

Number of Girls at HYCF has Declined Significantly



Source: JJIS Data Book 2018

System Points Map for Girls

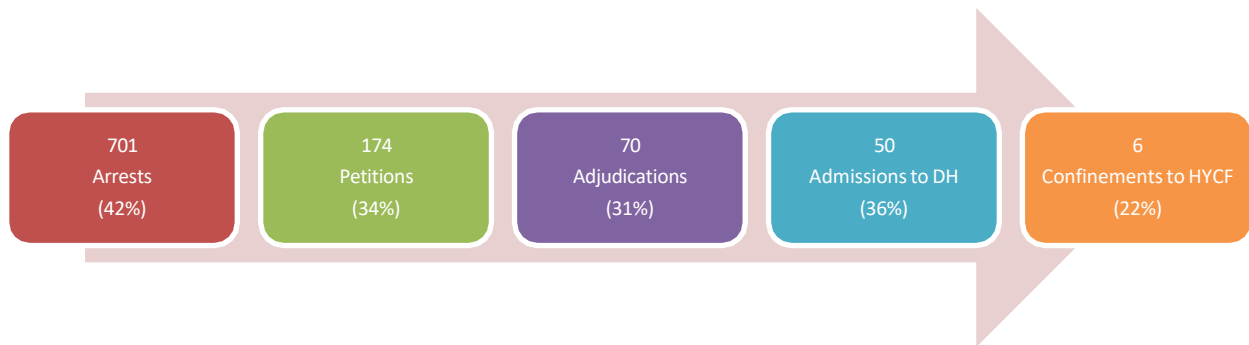
The below systems maps show a significant decline in girls involved in the juvenile justice system between 2016 to 2021. The implementation of juvenile justice reform, diversion

programs, and gender-responsive program services have made a significant impact on reducing this population.

Statewide - 2016



Statewide 2021



When case managers do not get the complete picture of a young person's trauma history or are unaware of the available resources, girls and gender-expansive youth fail to get the proper support and services needed to heal and exit the system. Instead, they spiral deeper and deeper into the justice system.

A proposed solution to the lack of coordination is a gender-responsive service coordination hub or a "system navigator" program that serves as the primary point of contact for girls with identified complex needs upon contact with any government system. Program goals would be to identify the most vulnerable girls at the earliest point and bring systems and resources together to serve young people more effectively.

The system navigator would serve as a coordinator, supporting girls and their families as they navigate multiple systems and supporting case managers to align case plans, identify available gender-responsive services, and efficiently use available resources. Ideally, the system navigator program will have access to a flexible funding pool or appropriate agreements to make necessary services available, including residential services. Additional resources and programs may be required to provide a young person with the necessary financial assistance to support the transition from any residential program. Using a youth-centered, trauma-informed approach, navigators will advocate with and for young people to develop holistic case plans that help them meet their self-identified needs and goals.

The system navigator program would track and monitor gender-responsive community-based resources across systems, including cultural-based programming. Having real-time information about available community resources will reduce or eliminate the youth's time in detention while case managers search for a more appropriate setting. In addition, filling available beds and program spots will improve the use of publicly funded programs and provide necessary data to support additional resources. The program would create the infrastructure and mechanisms and pursue funding to ensure that girls have access to the full range of services they need when they most need them, preventing deeper involvement in the justice system. The navigator would also serve as a centralized hub to track data and outcomes for Hawaii's most vulnerable girls across all state systems, developing a feedback loop for state agencies to improve programs and services. In this way, the system navigator program would be a model for future innovation of sharing information and funding across agencies to allow access to the full range of services across the state, regardless of system involvement.

In SFY22, Hawaii received national attention for being the first state-run facility in the country to achieve zero girls committed at a state juvenile correctional facility. HYCF saw eighty (80) days of zero girls committed. In FY23, OYS will continue working with system partners to develop solutions to decrease risk factors and increase program services for girls involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Act 130, Safe Spaces for Youth Pilot Program

Safe Spaces for Youth Pilot Program (Act 130, SLH 2022) created the opportunity for the Office of Youth Services to establish

1. An inter-agency safe spaces pilot program, and
2. Physical safe spaces for youth, ages 14 to 24, in each county for youth experiencing homelessness.

Participating agencies include the Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Public Safety, and county police departments which are

tasked with coordinating the identification of youth who are experiencing homelessness and placement of these youth at a shelter for homeless youth.

The Act authorizes the Office of Youth Services to contract with knowledgeable, experienced, qualified, and licensed nonprofit organizations to operate homeless youth shelters. Notwithstanding any other law, a contracted shelter may admit a youth into the shelter's care for up to ninety (90) days without the consent of the youth's parent or guardian. The OYS will finalize a program framework and implement a plan to accomplish this project.