

## FY 24 Title II Formula Grant

### Key Elements for Three Year Plan – Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems

State must provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State; and (B) contain—

- (i) an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services;
- (ii) a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;
- (iii) a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas;
- (iv) a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system;
- (v) a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs;
- (vi) a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement;
- (vii) a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system;
- (viii) a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; and
- (ix) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, a plan which shall be implemented not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, to—
  - (I) eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; and
  - (II) eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist

restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless—

(aa) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or

(bb) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method;

(8) provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the State.

The analysis must be based on the most recent data available by county, parish, or city. Examples of data elements to inform the development of an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems and needs may include (but are not required):

- Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race.
- Number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense.
- Number of cases handled informally (nonpetitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment).
- Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable).
- Data related to the availability, scope, and accessibility of mental health services for youth in the juvenile justice system, and availability, scope, and accessibility of the prevention and treatment services in rural areas.
- Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.