

South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Office of Highway Safety and Justice
Programs



**FFY 2023 Charles E. Grassley
Juvenile Justice
Title II Formula Grant Solicitation**

Release Date:

February 14, 2022

SCDPS Grants New User Registration Due:

April 1, 2022 by 5 P.M.

Applications Due in SCDPS Grants:

April 15, 2022 by 5 P.M.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

FFY 2023 Application Guidelines and Procedures

I. Introduction

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety's Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (OHSJP) has been designated to administer the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (the Act). The purpose of the Formula Grant Program is to assist states and units of local government in carrying out specific programs which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the juvenile justice system and to assist states and local communities to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. In accordance with Section 223(a)(5) of the Act, the states may award formula grant funds to state agencies, units of general local government, or private nonprofit agencies (only if such private agency requests funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government). Formula grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, travel, technical assistance, supplies, and information systems for projects within 34 standard program areas (see Appendix B for a listing of the Federal Program Areas).

II. Purpose

This document provides new applicants and current subgrantees eligible to reapply with program criteria and eligibility information so that formal application proposals may be prepared.

The grant application must be completed using the OHSJP's web-based grants management system, "SCDPS Grants." SCDPS Grants is accessible at <https://www.scdpsgrants.com/>, as well as through the South Carolina Department of Public Safety website at <http://www.scdps.sc.gov/ohsjp/>.

IMPORTANT NOTE! New users must submit their subgrantee user registration requests no later than Friday, April 1, 2022 by 5PM.

The application must be fully complete and submitted via SCDPS Grants prior to the application deadline, which is **Friday, April 15, 2022**. Supporting documents, letters of support, and appendices relating to the application may be uploaded as attachments to an application on SCDPS Grants or forwarded to the address below with the **application number written on the documents**. Any supporting documentation must be received by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety by 5:00 PM by the application due date. Postmarked dates are not acceptable.

*Ms. Kayla Boston
S.C. Department of Public Safety
Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs
Post Office Box 1993
Blythewood, South Carolina 29016*

Please be aware that SCDPS Grants will allow application submissions until 11:59 PM on the application due date. However, staff will not be available to assist with application questions after 5:00 PM.

Please contact Trevon Fordham (803-896-5109 or TrevonFordham@scdps.gov) in the Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs for programmatic questions and contact the Grants Accounting team at (GrantsAccounting@scdps.gov) for any financial questions.

III. Eligible Applicants

Formula grant awards may be made to state agencies, units of general local government, or private nonprofit agencies (only if such private agency requests funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government). A "unit of general local government" is defined as a city, county, or town. School districts are not considered as units of local government and cannot apply directly. However, they may serve as the implementing agency. In addition, the following points should be noted regarding eligible applicants:

- A. Police departments and sheriffs' offices are not eligible to apply directly. A city or county would be the eligible applicant and recipient of funds on behalf of the department.
- B. State courts are eligible to apply for funds. However, local courts would have to apply through their local units of government.
- C. Private, non-profit agencies are eligible to be funded directly. However, to be eligible, the project must be consistent with the state plan, and direct funding shall be permitted only if such agency requests funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government. Documentation of this must be provided as an attachment to the application. A project may also be implemented by a non-profit organization where a unit of government serves as the grantee and enters into a competitively bid contract with the non-profit organization.
- D. A solicitor's office, for grant purposes, is funded as an office within a lead county.

The lead county must meet the following requirements:

- a. Maintain the financial records for the grant;
- b. Include the solicitor's office in its payroll records; and
- c. Include the financial records of the grants to the solicitor's office in its organization-wide audit.
- E. A local public defender's office is not eligible to apply directly. A city, county, or state agency would be the eligible applicant and recipient of funds on behalf of the public defender's office.

IV. Eligible Standard Program Areas

Pursuant to the requirements of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, a state Multi-year Plan has been developed to ensure that federal assistance is coordinated and integrated with existing state and local efforts and that the maximum impact on juvenile justice problems in the state is achieved. In the development of the plan, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC) involved key law enforcement, judicial and juvenile justice personnel on the local, state, and federal levels. Research was conducted to analyze the historical demands on the state's juvenile justice system, its current efforts, and projected resource needs. From this research, the eligible program areas authorized by the federal legislation were compared to the state's needs.

The priorities for FFY 2023 are those programs and services that provide efforts toward the following:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)
- Initiatives designed primarily to address the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) within the juvenile justice system
- Community-based Alternatives to Detention.

The goals of DSO, R/ED, and Alternatives to Detention are the elimination of status offenders being securely detained, a reduced disproportionality rate in the number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact the justice system at the arrest and/or commitment phase, and increasing alternatives to detention for other non-violent juvenile offenders throughout South Carolina.

The Alternatives to Detention program area will support the implementation of programs in categories (listed from least restrictive to most restrictive), such as home confinement, electronic monitoring, attendant care/holdover centers, day and evening reporting centers, case management/advocates, and residential alternatives. This type of proposal must be accompanied by letters of support from the stakeholders identified within the project or program. A list of links related to priority detention alternative programs is located in Appendix C.

Review Appendix B for the full listing of Formula Grant Program Areas.

V. Funding Period

The grant period for FFY 2023 will be October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023. Projects may reapply and be funded on a yearly basis for up to three years based on an annual evaluation of current-year grant performance. **If you are applying for second or third-year continuation, your application must include details about the progress and accomplishments of your program to date.** Funding is contingent upon continuation of the Formula program at the federal level.

VI. Distribution of Formula Funds

The anticipated FFY 2023 allocation amount is approximately \$500,000.

A minimum of 66 2/3 percent of South Carolina's allocation of formula grant funds (other than funds made available to the state advisory group under Section 222[d] of the Act) is required to be awarded to local programs. This allocation is referred to as the "pass-through requirement," but may be waived where services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a state-wide basis. South Carolina has been granted this waiver in previous years, and plans to request it again this year. The Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs welcomes comments in favor of or against this pass-through waiver request.

VII. Matching Requirement

There is no matching requirement for the Juvenile Justice Formula grant program. If cash or in-kind services will be made available to assist the project, they may be considered informally by

mentioning them in the Budget Narrative tab of the application. **Do not show match in the Budget tab of the grant application.**

VIII. Notice of Post-Award Reporting Requirements

In addition to deliverables described in the application's Program Details section, any recipient of a subaward under this solicitation will be required to submit certain reports and data.

Required reports. Recipients typically must submit quarterly financial reports, semi-annual progress reports, final financial and progress reports, and if applicable, an annual audit report in accordance with specific award conditions. Future awards and reimbursements may be withheld if reports are delinquent.

IX. Guidelines for the Use of Formula Grant Funds

A. Allowable Expenses:

1. Personnel, training as a component of an overall program, operating expenses, equipment, and supplies are allowable expenses if they are related to the programs that address the authorized program areas. Program-related conferences and travel are also authorized. The cost of space used for the benefit of the program is allowable subject to some special conditions. Printing, publishing, duplication, and other operating expenses are allowed. All expenditures must be related to the implementation of an actual program that is defined in the program narrative sections of the application.

2. Grant-funded personnel must have one hundred percent of their on-site time dedicated to grant activities. (See also all non-supplanting provisions in the Grant Terms and Conditions.)

3. Audit fees may be included in project budgets to cover the costs associated with an audit of the project pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200.425.

B. Unallowable Expenses:

1. Any expenditures that are not a part of an approved program or project (within the authorized program areas) are not allowable;

2. Formula grant funds may not be used to supplant or replace existing state or local criminal or juvenile justice funds. Any expenditures must increase the existing amount of funds available for eligible activities;

3. The purchase of land is not an allowable expense;

4. The purchase of vehicles is not an allowable expense;

5. Formula grant funds for construction projects are prohibited, except when facilities to be constructed are non-secure, innovative, community-based facilities for less than 20 people which the federal Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has judged as necessary. This determination of necessity by OJJDP would have to be completed prior to grant application, and is, therefore, very unlikely. If construction in accordance with the requirements above is approved, a 50/50 cash match is required. The Administrator of OJJDP may waive cash

matching requirements for construction projects and allow in-kind match for private agencies meeting specific conditions.

Note: The federal office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has issued a determination that tours of adult jails and correctional facilities, which are components of many “Scared Straight” type programs, are violations of the Jail Removal mandate of the JJDP Act, even if participation is a voluntary diversion from court involvement. Therefore, applicants are strongly discouraged from including such a component in any program, whether grant-funded or not. Tours of juvenile facilities (Richland County Juvenile Detention Center, Charleston County Juvenile Detention Center, DJJ Juvenile Detention Center, Greenville County Juvenile Detention Center, and DJJ institutions) are also discouraged.

X. Application Review and Evaluation Process

The following factors will be considered in the evaluation of applications:

- A. Budget – Proposed expenditures are reasonable and adhere to the guidelines. Equipment and personnel are documented as necessary. Each expenditure is explained in detail in the budget narrative.
- B. Problem Statement – Is clearly defined and based upon facts, a needs assessment, or statistics. The data should include the most current available and should be specific to the area to be served by the project.
- C. Needs Assessment – Clearly outlines how needs were determined and includes how cooperation needs were gathered from other agencies or jurisdictions. It includes information concerning any grant funds the applying agency currently receives or has received in the past two years concerning juveniles and families.
- D. Project Description – Tells the reader exactly what the project plans to do. It is clear to the reader that the project has been well thought out, excellent planning is evident, and chances of success are documented as good. It documents what counties will be served with this project. Includes an evaluation component.
- D. Progress Report – For those applying for continuation projects only. Provides detailed progress on accomplishments made during each prior year of the grant program. New applicants will type “N/A” in this section.
- F. Objectives – Are relevant, specific, and **measurable**. They specify what outcomes the program will accomplish in concrete terms. Each objective corresponds to each performance indicator. Objectives outline who will do what by when and with what desirable result. Good ways to measure results include percentage increases or decreases, numerical increases or decreases, and surveys administered at the beginning and end of the project that measure participants’ changes in attitudes and/or increases in knowledge. Academic improvement may be measured by letter grades, standardized test scores, and promotions to the next grade level. Some process, or output, objectives should also be included, such as number of treatment hours or number of training hours.
- G. Performance Indicators – The indicators match objectives exactly and state how each objective will be measured to assess the effectiveness of the project.

- H. Project Continuation Potential – A clear plan for pursuing project independence is evident, and probability of success is good.
- I. Project Abstract – The abstract will be used in recommendations to officials who will not see the entire application. Provide a brief summary of the project's purpose, target group, location, projected number of juveniles to be served, and the general expected results of the project. The abstract should be clear and concise.
- J. Other Relevant Factors and Requirements – All continuation applications must include information from their most recent progress report. The application must contain all relevant documentation. Letters of support must be included with all new applications.

The Juvenile Justice Formula grant program uses a multi-step application review and evaluation process. Applications are reviewed by Juvenile Justice Program and Financial staff to determine compliance with federal and state programmatic and financial guidelines. The Grants Committee of the GJJAC also reviews applications. Based on these reviews, the Grants Committee then makes funding recommendations to the GJJAC. After review by the full GJJAC, the recommendations go before the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council for approval.

Please note, there is no page limit for applications submitted in SCDPS Grants.

XI. Evaluation Plan/Data Measurement

- A. Each application submitted may include costs to contract with a consultant to evaluate the project. If the applicant chooses to request evaluation funds, it is suggested that the evaluation take place early in the third year of a continuation project. Any request for the evaluation component should be included in the budget, as well as the budget narrative, but no specific names/organizations should be stated in the application unless they are providing the service free of charge. If evaluation costs are awarded, proper procurement regulations must be followed when soliciting and selecting an evaluator. All evaluation services funded by the grant must be selected on the basis of an open, competitive process.

Several evaluation options are available. Please contact Juvenile Justice staff at the OHSJP to discuss these options. The goal of the evaluation from the standpoint of the OHSJP is to ultimately provide the program with data that can show trends. If a project is funded for three years, the evaluation may be utilized to promote project replication in other areas of the state.

- B. Identify by position who will be responsible for collecting data and preparing quarterly progress reports. This may be done under the Program Narratives tab in the Performance Indicators field of the application, or as a separate explanation, using a continuation on plain bond paper.
- C. Explain what quantitative and qualitative information will be collected and how this information will be maintained (e.g., manual or electronic log). Quantitative information is a numerical measurement, such as number of referrals, number diverted from court, number placed in alternative treatment, number of adjudications, or number of sentences. Qualitative information is information that is harder or impossible to define numerically. It includes such things as survey comments, improvement in a neighborhood's

environment, or improved communication among residents, police officers, and juvenile justice officials. Qualitative information can be documented through photos, interviews, observation, media reports, or community reaction to expansion of a project. An explanation must be provided that details how information will be collected and what measures exist to ensure that a reliable, foolproof system has been developed to collect needed project information.

- D. Discuss how this information will be analyzed to determine success (e.g., comparison to prior year or baseline year, compilation of survey results, etc.). Each objective must be constructed to show success through data analysis and by compiling qualitative information. If an objective cannot be measured or proven successful through collection and analysis of quantitative or qualitative information, it must be deleted or rewritten so it can be measured. Similar periods of time must be compared to show improvements (in other words, calendar year 2020 should be compared to calendar year 2021, or fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021). Prior year or baseline data should be compiled and included as part of the problem statement. Obviously, it is impossible to document improvement and/or increases or decreases in crime rates or trends as a result of the project if prior year baseline data was never collected. Applicants are strongly encouraged to include some objectives and performance indicators that can be measured at intervals throughout the grant period and not just at its conclusion.

XII. Grant Application and Review Schedule

February 14, 2022	SCDPS Grants is open for applications
April 1, 2022 5:00 p.m.	Deadline to register in SCDPS Grants
April 15, 2022 5:00 p.m.	Deadline for completed FFY 2023 new and continuation applications to SCDPS Grants
June/July 2022	Grants Review Subcommittee review
August 2022	Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council review
September 2022	Public Safety Coordinating Council review
September/October 2022*	Grant award notices mailed
October 1, 2022 *	FFY 2023 Formula grant period begins

* Dates are contingent upon the date the federal award is received by the state.

XIII. Grant Application/Proposal Review Check List

In order to avoid common mistakes, applicants should answer the following questions when reviewing their completed application in SCDPS Grants:

- ☐ Are all sections of the application completed?
- ☐ Are the objectives quantifiable?
- ☐ Is there a corresponding performance indicator for each objective?
- ☐ Do the data in the Needs Assessment/Problem Statement include the most current available? Are they specific to the target area?
- ☐ If the applicant is a private, nonprofit (501c3), have you included a letter from a unit of general local government denying funding for the project?

- ☐ Are Letters of Support enclosed? ***Required for all new applications and Alternatives to Detention programs***
- ☐ If you are applying for a continuation, have you included detailed information about program progress and accomplishments to date? Have you included information from your most recent progress report?

APPENDIX A

Grant Application Proposal Scoring Form

Juvenile Justice Programs Grant Score Sheet

Application # _____ Grant Program Title: _____

County: _____ Request for Grant Year: 1 2 or 3 Funds Requested: \$ _____

CATEGORY	SPECIAL CRITERIA	MAX POINT VALUE	PRELIMINARY SCORE
REQUIREMENTS	Does the application specify a GJJAC designated priority area? Y__N__ Does the application show that it, in fact, qualifies for and will impact the specified GJJAC designated priority area? Y__N__ If applicable, does the application contain letters of support? Y__N__ If a 2 nd or 3 rd year application, is a current and favorable DPS Progress Report or Site Monitor Report attached? Y__N__		If the answer to any question is no, please contact Aloysius Anderson for further information.
BUDGET	Proposed project costs are reasonable	10	
Should be clear and consistent with Project Description	Budget items are relevant to proposed project	5	
	Budget items are fully described and justified on page 4	10	
BUDGET NOTES AND COMMENTS			
	TOTAL BUDGET	25	
PROBLEM STATEMENT	A significant problem is clearly identified and explained within a specified GJJAC priority area; and, the statement includes a clear understanding and discussion of the factors and issues which contribute to the identified problem.	15	
NEEDS ASSESSMENT	The application contains relevant and recent state and local data which demonstrates a viable, meaningful need for the program; and, the data and its sources are credible, reliable, and adequately footnoted.	5	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The project being proposed is logical, practical, and sound, and, if funded, would reasonably be expected to have a meaningful and positive impact on the identified problem and target group. The proposal contains a clear and very detailed project plan (e.g., days/times of the week, curricula, transportation, activities). If a continuation application, it must detail previous year(s) progress to date.	20	
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	Project objectives state the anticipated outcomes of the project and are clear, measurable, capable of timely completion, important, and directly relate the proposed project to the identified problem	15	
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	There is a corresponding Performance Indicator for each Project Objective. Explains by whom, how, and when performance data will be collected and reported.	10	
TARGET POPULATION	Identifies target service group including, specific ages, gender, geographic location, and estimated impact on target population.	5	
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	Includes clear and specific tasks and completion timelines which may be reasonably accomplished (e.g., hiring staff, purchasing equipment, recruiting participants, evaluation, and list of quarterly activities).	5	
	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE SCORE	100	

APPENDIX B

Formula Grant Program Areas *(As of FY2020)*

Formula Grant Program Areas

- (A) community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—
 - (i) for status offenders and other youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care;
 - (ii) for youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services; and
 - (iii) for youth who need specialized intensive and comprehensive services that address the unique issues encountered by youth when they become involved with gangs;
- (B) community-based programs and services to work with—
 - (i) status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may remain in their homes;
 - (ii) juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and
 - (iii) parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited-English speaking ability;
- (C) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;
- (D) programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;
- (E) educational programs or supportive services for at- risk or delinquent youth or other juveniles—
 - (i) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations, including for truancy prevention and reduction;
 - (ii) to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and
 - (iii) enhance coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—
 - (I) the instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and
 - (II) information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations are communicated to the schools;
- (F) programs to expand the use of probation officers—
 - (i) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and
 - (ii) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;

(G) programs—

- (i) to ensure youth have access to appropriate legal representation; and
- (ii) to expand access to publicly supported, court- appointed legal counsel who are trained to represent juveniles in adjudication proceedings, except that the State may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;

(H) counseling, training, and mentoring programs, which may be in support of academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling, that are designed to link at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, or juveniles who have a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated in a Federal, State, tribal, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Federal, State, tribal, or local criminal justice system, particularly juveniles residing in low-income and high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible individuals (such as law enforcement officials, Department of Defense personnel, individuals working with local businesses, and individuals working with community-based and faith-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

(I) programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities;

(J) projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of youth;

(K) programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;

(L) programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining—

- (i) a sense of safety and structure;
- (ii) a sense of belonging and membership;
- (iii) a sense of self-worth and social contribution;
- (iv) a sense of independence and control over one's life; and
- (v) a sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships;

(M) programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—

- (i) encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-adjudication and post-adjudication alternatives that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including specialized or problem-solving courts, expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation); and
- (ii) assist in the provision of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior;

(N) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families and reduce the risk of recidivism;

(O) programs (including referral to literacy programs and social service programs) to assist families with limited English-speaking ability that include delinquent juveniles to overcome language and other barriers that may prevent the complete treatment of such juveniles and the preservation of their families;

(P) programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;

(Q) after-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

(R) community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community;

(S) projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system;

(T) programs designed to provide mental health or co- occurring disorder services for court involved or incarcerated juveniles in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, provision of treatment, and development of discharge plans;

(U) programs and projects designed—

(i) to inform juveniles of the opportunity and process for sealing and expunging juvenile records; and

(ii) to assist juveniles in pursuing juvenile record sealing and expungements for both adjudications and arrests not followed by adjudications;
except that the State may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;

(V) programs that address the needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, including pregnant girls, young mothers, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation or domestic child sex trafficking, girls with disabilities, and girls of color, including girls who are members of an Indian Tribe; and

(W) monitoring for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to secure facilities;

(X) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of youth who are accused or adjudicated for status offenses and youth with no offenses in secure facilities, pursuant to the requirement at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11).

(Y) Diversion. Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-inmate mediation, and

restorative circles.

(Z) Indian Tribe Programs. Programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

(AA) Jail Removal. Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the detention or confinement of youth in adult jails and lockups, as defined in the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11103(a)(13).

(BB) Juvenile Justice System Improvement. Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

(CC) Planning and Administration. Activities related to state plan development, other pre-award activities, and administration of the Formula Grants Program, including evaluation, monitoring, and staffing, pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11132(c).

(DD) Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to the requirement at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15).

(EE) Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads. Incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units. Grants may not exceed 5 percent of the award, excluding SAG allocation.

(FF) Rural Area Juvenile Programs. Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(GG) Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates. Programs that ensure that youth will not be detained or confined in any institutions in which they have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, pursuant to the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(12).

(HH) State Advisory Group Allocation. Activities related to carrying out the state advisory group's responsibilities under the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11133

APPENDIX C

Priority Program Areas Resources

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

As part of the Safety Opportunity and Success Project, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) has created the *National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses*. This report offers innovative best practices and model programs for justice reform partners, law enforcement, and court officials. Access the CJJ's report here: <http://www.juvjustice.org/sos>

Alternatives to Detention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has created the *Model Programs Guide* to assist in researching and the implementation of best practices for Alternatives to Detention. The guide is user friendly and the search function can be used to find different types of programs. Access the OJJDP Model Programs Guide here: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/Topic/Details/54>

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED)

This topic can be very complex and the OJJDP and CJJ have perhaps the most comprehensive information on the topic and programs that address R/ED. Access R/ED information from OJJDP here: <https://www.ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/racial-and-ethnic-disparities>

Access CJJ R/ED information here: www.juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards/section-i-principles-responding-5

Evidence-based Programs

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) encourages the use of evidence-based programs and practices. Evidence-based programs and practices generally have one or more rigorous outcome evaluations that demonstrated effectiveness by measuring the relationship between the program and its intended outcome (s). This includes measuring the direction and size of a change in outcome and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the activity or intervention. The methodology of the evaluation should rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/evidence-based-programs>

Model Programs Guide

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Model Programs Guide (MPG) contains information about evidence-based juvenile justice and youth prevention, intervention, and reentry programs. It is a resource for practitioners and communities about what works, what is promising, and what does not work in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and child protection and safety. Access OJJDP's Model Programs Guide here: <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/model-programs-guide/home>