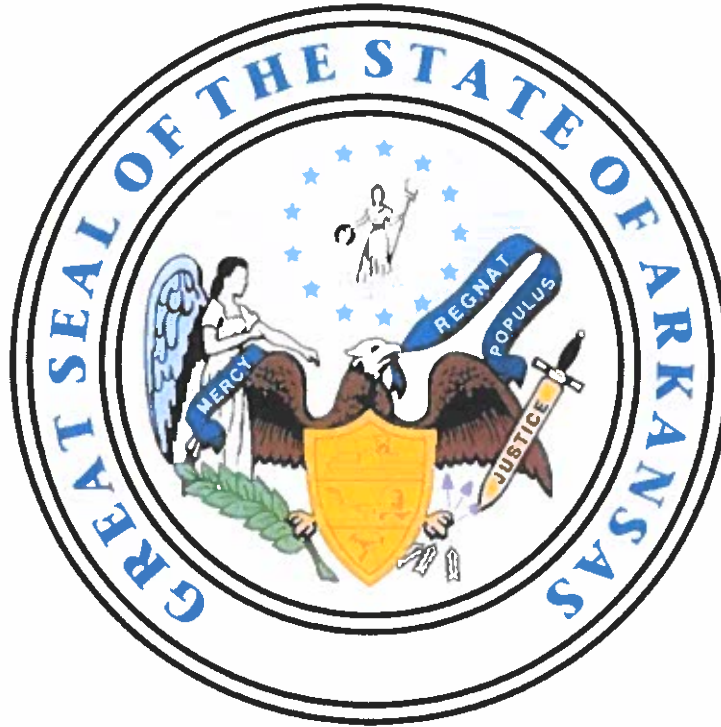


**Arkansas's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention Plan
(2025-2027)**



Submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**By the Department of Human Services Division of Youth Services
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Unit**

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Introduction

This three-year plan starts with an in-depth analysis of the juvenile justice system including a systematic review of the various initiatives in place to address youth with problem behaviors and their families. What follows is the analysis of Arkansas's youth serving systems from prevention through aftercare including an analysis of juvenile crime problems, juvenile needs and resource availability and gaps. This strategic plan document will begin with statewide prevention efforts that are integral to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The three-year plan will provide information regarding the State of Arkansas's juvenile justice system. Finally, it includes Arkansas's plans for addressing the prioritized Formula Grant program areas and progress made to date.

Authority

Citation for the Executive Order Providing the Authority of the Agency Title 9 - Family Law Subtitle 3 - Minors Chapter 27 - Juvenile Courts and Proceedings Sub- chapter 3 - Arkansas Juvenile Code § 9-27-349 - Compliance with federal acts. 9-27-349. Compliance with federal acts. The Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Services shall have the responsibility for the collection, review, and reporting of statistical information on detained or incarcerated juveniles, for adult jails, adult

lockups, and juvenile detention facilities to assure compliance with the provisions of Pub. L. No. 93-415, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

AR Code § 9-28-1102 (2014) states that the Arkansas Coalition for Juvenile Justice Board shall:

ARTICLE I NAME

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Arkansas Coalition for Juvenile Justice, State Advisory Group (SAG), and hereafter referred to as the Board.

ARTICLE

Section 1. The Board is established in accordance with P. L. 93-415, the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”; and by the Governor’s Executive Order No. 96-07 dated December 17, 1996, Section 1. The Board is established in accordance with P. L. 93-415, the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974”; and by the Governor’s Executive Order No. 96-07 dated December 17, 1996, Collaboration and coordination with other state and local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts are keys to the Strategic Plan presented here. The flexibility of the funds allocated under this plan, and the technical assistance available to the state through this plan, enable the Council and Arkansas

JJDP Unit to address the gaps identified through input from the many players in the system, rural communities and the Native American tribes in southwest Arkansas. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires that each state advisory group (SAG) regularly undertake an analysis of the “state of the state” of delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the development of the Arkansas Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council’s comprehensive strategic three-year plan. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth through addressing pressing issues, gaps in services, and funding reductions that threaten the progress that has been made around delinquency prevention and intervention.

This three-year plan starts with an in-depth analysis of the juvenile justice system including a systematic review of the various initiatives in place to address youth with problem behaviors and their families. What follows is the analysis of Arkansas’s youth serving systems from prevention through aftercare including an analysis of juvenile crime problems, juvenile needs and resource availability and gaps.

OJJDP FY2025 TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS**PROGRAM NARRATIVE****A. Statement of the Problem.****1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System**

Pursuant to Arkansas Juvenile Code, § 9-27-349 the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Services shall have the responsibility for the collection, review, and reporting of statistical information on detained or incarcerated juveniles, for adult jails, adult lockups, and juvenile detention facilities to assure compliance with the provisions of Pub. L.No.93-415, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974. Arkansas has a separate court division for children who commit criminal acts. The Arkansas Juvenile Justice System consists of the following entities: local law enforcement, juvenile judicial districts, district prosecuting attorneys, public defenders/appointed attorneys, juveniledetention centers, contracted community- based providers and the Division of Youth Services (DYS) Arkansas' juvenile justice system focuses on rehabilitation of the juvenile offender and victim restitution. When a prosecutor believes a juvenile has committed a crime, he/she may choose to file a "delinquency petition" that summons the juvenile to an "adjudication hearing". If

the allegations in a petition are found to be true, a juvenile is “adjudicated delinquent”. If the youth is placed in secure detention prior to adjudication or the court enters a disposition after adjudication that includes placement in secure detention, the child is “detained.” If, however, the disposition requires the juvenile to be transferred to DYS, he/she is “committed to the custody of DYS.” In this application, youth who are detained or committed to DYS are “incarcerated” or “committed to secure confinement.” In the commitment order, a juvenile judge may recommend that a youth be placed in a community-based program instead of in a juvenile facility or in a placement. Commitment practices vary from one jurisdiction to another for a variety of reasons. DYS has the sole legal responsibility to determine what services a committed youth will receive, where the youth will be placed, and how long the youth will be held in custody (up to age 21). Children (per Arkansas' juvenile code) ages 10 through 17 who commit acts that would be considered criminal if committed by an adult are referred to as juvenile delinquents. If a juvenile is an adjudicated delinquent, there are several disposition alternatives available to the judge: undergo counseling, probation, community service, electronic monitoring, Civilian Student Training Program (CSTP), Drug Court, Youth Advocacy Program, detention, or transfer into the custody of DYS. The judge will decide the

appropriate disposition. Juvenile court records are not public records and are not subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act. The court proceedings and filings may also be closed and confidential. A crime victim, persons providing victim support, or a victim's representative may be present unless the judge decides that the person's exclusion is necessary to preserve the confidentiality or fairness of a juvenile proceeding. Crime victims do not have the right to present victim impact statements, but some judges may allow them. Information regarding juveniles is not available through the Arkansas Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) Program unless the juvenile is charged as an adult. The commission of some crimes can expose a youth aged 14 or older to prosecution as an adult in the circuit court criminal division. If a person under the age of 18 is tried in the criminal division, he/she is considered as an adult and juvenile court procedures do not apply.

The Intake Officer determines whether a juvenile should be placed in detention before a hearing or released to the guardian(s). The juvenile court staff operates under the county quorum court with the state subsidizing some salaries. Youth between the ages of 10 and 17 who are adjudicated delinquent and committed to the custody of DYS are committed for an indeterminate period not to exceed 2 years (unless extended by the court) or the youth's 21st birthday.

Juvenile judges may also order restitution, community service, place the juvenile in a county detention facility for an indefinite period not to exceed 90 days for probation violations, or place the youth on electronic monitoring in the community. Arkansas maintains fourteen Juvenile Detention Centers; the county judge or sheriff operates these facilities

Local Law Enforcement officers who deal with juveniles are part of the municipal police or county sheriff departments. Most jurisdictions do not have officers dedicated exclusively to handling juvenile cases.

Judicial Districts

There are twenty-eight (28) Judicial Districts in Arkansas with at least one judge who hears juvenile cases, one intake officer and one probation officer for each county. The circuit court, juvenile division, has exclusive jurisdiction for juveniles under the age of 14. For youth over age 14, there are statutory exclusions for exclusive jurisdiction and there may be concurrent jurisdiction within the circuit courts. The 94th General Assembly during the regular session passed “The Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction Act” (EJJ) which states that Arkansas may request extended juvenile jurisdiction designation in a delinquency petition if the juvenile has committed certain enumerated offenses. Therefore, the juvenile judge maintains jurisdiction over the case during the juvenile’s

confinement and reviews the case prior to the juvenile's 21st birthday to determine whether imposition of an adult sentence is merited to protect public safety.

See Attachment "A" Arkansas Code 9-27-501 (Extended juvenile jurisdiction)

The District Prosecuting Attorney serves the judicial district. The deputy prosecuting attorney usually prosecutes juvenile cases.

Public Defenders or Appointed Attorneys usually represent juveniles especially in cases where a change in custody or incarceration is a possibility.

Youth who commit more serious offenses are separately housed at one of the formerly contracted Juvenile Correctional Facilities or Juvenile Treatment Centers located throughout the state. The minimum residential length-of-stay in each program is six months, followed by an Aftercare phase of at least six months.

Organizations include emergency shelter, counseling, day services, case management, community supervision/aftercare, intensive case management, diagnosis and evaluations, drug screening, electronic monitoring, therapy, and residential treatment. DYS has 5 secure residential facilities located throughout the state which include two boys facilities, one girls

facility, one co-ed facility and one correctional facility for ages 18-21.

ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

1. Youth Crime Analysis and Need and Problem Statements

See Attachment “A” FY 2023

a. Analysis of Youth Crime Problems

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to provide effective prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for youth involved in the Arkansas juvenile justice system. Our goals are simple: give youth and families the opportunities and services they need to be successful in a way that ensures public safety. The purpose of the juvenile justice system is getting youth treatment – not punishment – so that they can flourish when they return to their homes and communities.

Children and families in Arkansas are safe and have the resources they need in their communities to help them succeed. This plan is based on many shared values and beliefs among stakeholders for juvenile justice reform:

1. Youth and families should receive services in community centers close to their homes whenever possible. This will allow more

community buy-in, family involvement, and ease of transition after treatment.

2. Response to children in trouble should involve multi-system

Interventions with their families, and families should be involved in needs assessment and planning.

3. State resources and programs to support children and families in

Arkansas should be coordinated in a system of care for maximum effectiveness. This imperative must infuse every goal and strategy in this plan.

4. Redirecting resources from incarceration and punishment to

prevention and treatment will be more effective, less costly, and lead to greater public safety for citizens of the state.

5. Programs and services should be strength-based and empower youth and families to succeed.

6. Programs and services should be evidence-based or have data

showing effective outcomes. To achieve this accountability will require better baseline data and on-going data sharing as well as a commitment to data-based decision making.

7. All children and youth in the state should have equal opportunities

for fairness, help and success without regard to gender, race or ethnicity, disability, geographic location, income level, or any other factor.

8. An effective juvenile justice system will require creative partnerships

among state agencies, public and private schools, churches and faith-based organizations, local communities, the judicial system, and foundations.

An analysis of the Arkansas juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice needs reveals the need for systemic change to better serve the youth of the State of Arkansas. There is a greater increase in the number of Caucasian youth and females who are being arrested and adjudicated delinquent. Too many youths are being locked up in potentially damaging correctional facilities and other secure residential placements at a very high societal and human cost for minor, non-violent offenses. In many instances non-violent offenders are confined because juvenile court judges don't have an adequate array of community-based programs to offer them and their families. Existing services are stretched to the limit. The types of programs available in Arkansas to help youth in the community are limited, leaving judges with few alternatives to incarceration. In years past, minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system has been inordinately higher in several counties of the State of Arkansas.

There are large populations of minorities in these four counties as well as statewide; however, the diversion rates for non-minorities demonstrate disproportionality in both diversions and sanctions.

National experts as well as DYS have released reports report which

have identified systemic problems within Arkansas's system that needed to be changed. Reports identified specific factors that contributed to the state's overreliance on institutional custody. These included:

1. Lack of positive behavioral interventions in schools to reduce disciplinary referrals of minor offenses to juvenile courts.
2. System fragmentation and lack of coordination among DYS, service providers, and the courts.
3. Use of the state juvenile justice system to address the mental health and substance abuse needs of non-dangerous youth, needs that could be more effectively managed and better met with non-custodial interventions and supports.
4. Inadequate risk and needs assessments.
5. Use of the delinquency system to serve the needs of "cross-over youth", this is, those who have suffered abuse and neglect; and
6. Lack of fiscal incentives that favor use of community-based services over state commitments.

The items identified as requisite needs for the continued improvement of the juvenile justice system as listed in the 2025 Three Year Plan for the State of Arkansas remain consistent; however, the State will assure the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or

combinations thereof in the development of a state plan which adequately considers the needs and requests of units of local government.

- Partnering with stakeholders to develop a uniform means to capture diversions throughout the State.
- Additional training for juvenile officers, facility staff, the judiciary and community-based providers.
- Less dependence on residential placements.
- Intensive action plans to involve community stakeholders.
- Improved capacity building and restorative justice projects within communities.
- Delineation of needs and problems of juveniles entering the system and viable options to address those needs and assurance that consideration will be given to, and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency
- Identification of trends in the population served.
- Increased understanding of minority overrepresentation issues throughout the State of Arkansas.
- Production of information in manageable formats.
- Improvement of data collection processes.
- Improvement in the educational system within the Division.
- Meeting needs of the client with a gender specific approach, as well

as assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability.

- Understanding juvenile crime patterns requires a multi-phase comprehensive assessment of risk and protective factors and the involvement of multiple agencies and professional disciplines.
- Partnerships with law enforcement agencies, academies and school districts to gain knowledge of current trends and to develop a system of how to address each one.

- Provide placements for committed youth in “specialty” facilities.

Services include sex offender treatment psychiatric treatment, substance abuse treatment and therapeutic group homes.

The State of Arkansas is required by the federal government to have one targeted county addressing Racial/Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) and follows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention’s (OJJDP) mandate to address R/ED. DYS currently coordinates with local DMC coalitions in Crittenden and Sebastian Counties. DYS is working with the Division of Behavioral Health to implement several diversion pilots’ programs that will link juvenile judges to local treatment options for court-involved youth who have been diagnosed with a disability. Likewise, the Division is partnering with the Annie E. Casey Foundation to continue support for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) sites currently in the state, as well as potential expansion to other sites. From SFY 2020-

2024 DYS and the Arkansas Juvenile Justice Coalition (ACJJ) awarded over half a million dollars in federal monies via Title II to fund prevention and intervention programming. These encompass mental health services, gender- specific services,disproportionate minority contact, law enforcement training, graduated sanctions, drug courts, interagency information-sharing, needs and risk assessments, restorative justice, recidivism reduction, and others. Over 30 programs funding from Title II. The division will provide subgrantees training and technical assistance for FY; 2024 to ensure program compliance and success.

B. State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statement

Narrative

The legislation comes after years of discussion by the two groups about how best to serve Arkansas youths who find themselves in the juvenile-justice system. The effort began as an under currently years ago, but it's grown, and advocates have become increasingly vocal. Arkansas still locks up more children than most states, when accounting for population, according to recent data. The trend is costly, with expenses running up around \$127,750 per child state records roughly \$350.00 a day. And because the state's court system is not standardized, the way children are punished for similar types of crimes depends on where they live, and which judge they appear before. The panel approved the following

concepts which was passed by the Arkansas Legislators:

- Juvenile sentencing is to be restructured by having court employees formally assess children before they're punished, which allows officials to identify contributing factors such as mental health, family history and drug abuse. More money will be directed to juvenile officers and data collection so the effort can have long-reaching effects.
- Community-based programs that help youths after they leave lockup will receive more money to improve data collection efforts, deliver more effective services and work with courts and the state's Youth Services Division to reduce detention figures.
- Case management will be tailored to youths' individual needs and officials will develop short-and long-term plans to shift funding from "residential treatment" -- essentially placement at the state-run lockups -- to more cost-effective community programs.

In past years, Arkansas had higher rates of juvenile incarceration than all but one Southern state, according to an analysis of federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention data. There are other disparities, noted in the Youth Services Division's 2023 annual report. Children that are more likely to be locked up come from Southwest Arkansas where judges jailed more youths than

those in other areas, including more populated urban centers, such as Little Rock. And nearly half of all juvenile confinements were black boys, yet they make up only about 20 percent of the state's total adolescent population. Some advocates say that the approved principles don't properly address the state of conditions at existing juvenile detention facilities. Funding also remains a significant concern. The agency's revenue has been stagnant for years. The fiscal 2025 budget allotted \$27.6 million of the youth agency's \$49 million budget to state-run juvenile-detention facilities. Only \$16.9 million went to community-based services, which only partially funds programs that help kids re-enter society after serving their time.

Problem Statement Narrative

1. Troubled youth in Arkansas are taken from their homes and communities and committed to state custody largely due to insufficient community-based service capacity. Judges who make the hard-day-to-day decisions about how best to redirect youth who break the law say they are too often required to place youth in the secure custody of the state because there is not an adequate array of alternative community-based service and supervision options. A key to reform and reducing reliance on commitments to state custody, therefore, has been the identification of service gaps and expansion of community-based service capacity. Other areas of system improvement include DMC and deinstitutionalization of status offenders. A

harder look will have to be taken at all points of contact that a juvenile will encounter and how the system can be improved to reduce disproportionality and divert more low-risk youth who do not need to be imprisoned/incarcerated/confined.

2. Juvenile in the system comes with a multitude of issues. Presently, Arkansas has begun to collect data related to mental health. Using assessment instruments at various stages of the process, mental health concerns can be identified earlier and addressed more appropriately. Mental health concerns should be included in all aspects of prevention, early intervention, and supervision areas.
3. The state of Arkansas acknowledges the need for additional training on delinquency prevention. The use of Training and Technical Assistance Requests will be a major component of the preparedness process for stakeholders to effectively deal with the target populations. In addition to this, the State as well as the SAG has agreed to implement training throughout the fiscal year to address areas such as Compliance Monitoring, Racial/Ethnic Disparities, School Programs just to name a few. This priority will serve a two-fold purpose: to educate those individuals with direct contact to this population and to limit the recidivism rate of the youth participating in programming.

The State of Arkansas shall, to the extent practicable, give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic and objective research that is scientifically based.

The State will review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, any modifications, including the survey of state and local needs. This has been addressed in the Crime Data section and will be addressed in the annual progress report and DCTAT.

The State shall not continue to fund a program if the sub grant recipient fails, in 2 years, to demonstrate substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original sub grant application.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Goal:

To provide an array of services that provide youth with varied alternatives to detention.

Objectives:

1. Juvenile Detention Alternatives to Incarceration (JDAI) - A detention reform and juvenile system improvement initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. It uses data to demonstrate that moving low-risk youth from secure detention into community-based alternative programs creates positive public safety outcomes, minimizes detention over- crowding, and creates savings for taxpayers by reducing secure detention placements and the need for more expensive facilities.

2. **Multisystem Therapy (MST)** - An intensive family-based and community-based treatment program that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders, i.e., their homes and families, schools, teachers, neighborhoods, and friends.
3. **Functional Family Therapy (FFT)** - Helps troubled youth and their families to overcome delinquency, substance abuse, and violence. It is a short-term treatment strategy that is built on a foundation of respect of individuals, families and cultures, but that includes powerful treatment strategies that pave the way for motivating individuals and families to become more adaptive and successful in their own lives.
4. **Youth Advocate Programs (YAP)** - Provides youth and their families with intensive support in their homes, school and community through a wrap-around advocacy model. Staff members meet with youth and family's multiple sessions at times most needed by the family, with an emphasis on safety and support. Activities with each youth and family vary, but are goal driven and typically include case management, crisis intervention services available 24/7, skill development, educational and vocational work. YAP specializes in working youth who are marginalized and at highest risk or currently in out-of-home placements.
5. **Graduated Sanctions** - An intervention in the criminal justice

system by which offenders face harsher punishments each time they offend and are meant to reduce recidivism and rehabilitate offenders by addressing the underlying circumstances that lead to crime. It is often used with youth and is designed to teach them accountability for their actions.

6. Electronic (Ankle) Monitoring - A program that electronically monitors juvenile's presence in his/her home to enable him/her to remain in the home.
7. Emergency Shelters/Out of Home Placement - Services include room and board in staff secure facility.
8. For the immediate return to the community for committed juveniles. Emergency shelter in Arkansas is limited to a maximum of sixty (60) days in any one six- month period. An order from Juvenile Court may supersede the stated time constraints.
9. Matrix Model - For youths and their families abusing or at risk of abusing illicit and prescription drugs and alcohol.

MENTORING

Goal:

Successfully match youth with mentors from the community and local college campuses after their release to help minimize re-incarceration/re-offending, strengthen collaborative relationships with key community stakeholders to support mentoring programs, and help youth learn to exhibit a positive change in their behavior.

Objectives:

1. Establish/Improvement with administration of mentoring programs for at-risk, underserved youth, including expansion of mentoring strategies and program design.
2. Enhance and improve the organizational capacity, system efficiency, and cost effectiveness of mentoring programs through training/technical assistance and other strategies.
3. Mentoring programs through training and technical assistance and other strategies.
4. Improve outcomes for at-risk youth in mentoring programs by establishing and strengthening collaborative community approaches.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Goal:

Keep kids in school to increase opportunities for youth to graduate high school and avoid contact with the criminal juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Reduce the number of youths in out of school suspensions due to zero tolerance.
2. Train School Resource Officers (SROs) in evidence-based models that provide better alternatives to handling youth with disruptive behavior in school settings as a means of curbing school arrests and expulsion which leads to unnecessary contact with the juvenile

justice system.

3. Stop/reduce the school-to-prison pipeline scenario.
4. Partner with schools/school administrators to reverse the negative impact of zero- tolerancein schools.
5. Support school-community partnerships with law enforcement and family support agencies to formulate action plans to address gang membership and activity within schools and communities.

RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES (R/ED)

Goal:

To continue a qualitative assessment of data regarding social and demographic factors that are contributing to R/ED.

Objectives:

1. Build momentum in engaging community stakeholders to collect data on R/ED in their target area.
2. Assess the “whys” or the causes.
3. Examine and identify the contributing mechanism at the identified contact points, including-examining, verifying, and collecting more data ifneeded.
4. Complete a feasibility study to include what is possible or what can be achieved.
5. Develop and identify appropriate intervention strategies.

GENDER-SPECIFIC PROGRAMS**Goals:**

The expansion of appropriate services directed toward at-risk female non-offenders and delinquents to prevent entrance into or further penetration into the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Increase the sites where Peace Circles, Girls' Circle and similar gender-specific, evidence-based programs are being utilized.
2. Add other evidence-based intervention programs that target female delinquents and at-risk non-offenders.
3. Develop a mentoring program that is specifically tailored to delinquent and at-risk femalesutilizing female mentors.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT**Goal:**

To expand and improve data collection activities related to juvenile delinquency in Arkansas. Arkansas does not have a uniform, state-wide data collection system on crime for juveniles. The Arkansas CrimeInformation Center (ACIC), Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and DYS all collect juvenile data, but it is fragmented and does not provide a comprehensive picture of Arkansas' juvenile delinquency problem. DYS recently contracted with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Criminal Justice Department to collect the appropriate R/ED data to enable

compilation, data analysis and trend projections. The vendor shall collect and aggregate

data by county and statewide concerning youth aged 10-17 that have contact with the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Provide funding to expand collaborative efforts to expand the collection data from multiple agencies on juvenile crime, arrest and other risk factors.
2. Build consensus among juvenile data collection entities in Arkansas to push for legislation to develop a state-wide data system.

IMPLEMENTATION (ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES)

An analysis of the Arkansas juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice needs reveals mandatory multifaceted systemic change to better serve the youth of the state of Arkansas. In years past, minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system has been inordinately higher in several counties. The population of minorities is prevalent; however, the diversion rate for non-minorities is continually gaining momentum. To that end, the following items have been identified as requisite needs for the continued improvement of the juvenile justice system:

1. To delineate the needs and problems of the juvenile entering the

system; with trends in the population served.

2. To continue planning and developing strategies to reduce minority overrepresentation issues in several target counties.
3. To produce information in manageable format.
4. To identify areas in which data collection improvements are needed.
5. To serve the needs of males who are system-involved.
6. Understand that juvenile crime patterns require a multi-phase comprehensive assessment of risk and protective factors and the involvement of multiple agencies and professional disciplines.

Based on a comprehensive review of the community needs assessment, the risk factors for delinquency, and the juvenile arrest trends, and the Juvenile Justice Reform Effort currently underway in Arkansas, the following juvenile justice priorities are recognized. The priority of the state of Arkansas is continued focus on enforcing the Four Core Requirements. DYS understands that although there have been tremendous improvements made in this area there is still a need to continue the work. We will appropriate the mandatory staff and funding toward ensuring that Arkansas remains in compliance with the OJJDP Act. Funds will also be dispersed via a competitive grant process on a statewide basis for those jurisdictions that meet the funding threshold. This allows those units of local governments/neighborhood programs an

opportunity to receive funding to assist with Arkansas having JDAI sites in two counties in northwest Arkansas, i.e., Washington and Benton Counties. These counties represent Judicial Districts 4 & 19 West, respectively. The Benton County and Washington County Juvenile Detention Center sites are considered as one site due to proximity. The state is wanting to add another JDAI site soon. It is the SAG's hopes that the Arkansas legislature and Governor embrace JDAI as a means of decreasing incarceration of youth throughout Arkansas and reallocate cost saving revenue toward prevention programs. The JDAI programs in Arkansas use the RAI a risk assessment tool which is designed to reduce juvenile incarceration and racial and ethnic disparities. Previously, Washington and Benton Counties sent two separate teams to visit a JDAI "model" sites in Santa Cruz, CA and Multnomah County (Portland), OR. Washington and Benton Counties each have a site governance team of stakeholders (traditional and non- traditional), administrators and staff that have been established to support the process. A system assessment and a Detention Utilization Study (DUS) were completed for each county. Each county has developed a Data collection tool and data which is to be reported on a quarterly basis implementing the JDAI Quarterly Reporting Spreadsheet. Arkansas is optimistic about the success of JDAI in Northwest Arkansas and Arkansas is now providing resources to expand JDAI

sites in the state. Funds are dispersed via a competitive grant process on a statewide basis for those jurisdictions that meet the funding threshold. This will give the JDAI sites an opportunity to receive funding to assist with meeting specified needs/milestones of the initiative. The State of Arkansas plans to continue to develop and expand community-based programs that target and divert minorities. The SAG will continue to implement the strategy to incorporate and emphasize R/ED activities into the Formula Grant Request for Proposal (RFA) process. The RFA will address prevention, intervention, diversion, and R/ED with R/ED being a priority, especially in target counties. The Division is preparing to issue the FY' 2025 RFA. In addition, the Division of Youth Services and the SAG sees the need to continue to support legislation to create a uniform data collection system. To accomplish this task the Division of Youth Services and SAG will continue to establish relationships with the Arkansas Crime Information Center, Administrative Office of the Courts, and Council of Juvenile Court Judges. DYS uses Handel Technologies' Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) system which offers a software solution used by human services programs throughout county and state government organizations nationwide. It provides the primary means for thousands of caseworkers, administrators, and other professionals to manage their clients and caseloads. The software can meet the

needs of a single program's basic case management and scale up to an organization-wide solution that can serve programs across multiple departments. Rite Track's intuitive interface provides a rich user experience through a secure internet connection on any Web browser. Rite Track's extensive library means that there is functionality for practically any data needed within a program. Intake, person demographics, documents, notes, and reporting are just some of the core functionalities included in a Rite Track solution. A typical Rite Track solution is made up of specific modules to serve the specific needs of the project.

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

**DIVISION OF
YOUTH
SERVICES**

ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023

INTRODUCTION

Mission

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to provide effective prevention, intervention and treatment programs to give opportunities for success to families and children in Arkansas and to ensure public safety. Services will provide alternatives to confinement or commitment to DYS and/or support transition of youth back into their homes, schools and communities. Treatment plans for both youth and families will rely on results of individualized risk and needs assessment, and promote positive growth, educational and vocational development, self-sufficiency, and accountability.

Vision

The Arkansas Division of Youth Services works with judges, providers, schools, and other stakeholders to provide a continuum of individualized rehabilitative services and sanctions for at-risk and adjudicated youth and their families. Children and families in Arkansas are safe and have the resources they need in their communities to help them succeed.

Values

This plan is based on a number of shared values and beliefs among stakeholders for juvenile justice reform:

1. Youth are best served in **least-restrictive settings located close to home**, when appropriate, evidence-based rehabilitative service are available and removing youth from the home should be the option of last resort.
2. Families, schools, law enforcement and courts need a **wide array of service options**, including graduated sanctions outside the courtroom.
3. **Decision-making should be data-driven**, and programs and services should be supported by data demonstrating their effectiveness in improving outcomes for youth and families.
4. Effective community based services can **reduce the use of confinement and commitment to DYS** and result in significant fiscal savings in state revenue.
5. Treatment and placement decisions should be **individualized, based on comprehensive, standardized assessment, and actively involve youth and families** in the planning processes.
6. All youth in DYS custody should be provided **effective education and vocational training opportunities**.
7. **Limited length of stay recommendations** should recognize that effectiveness of treatment providing institutional settings is diminished after six months, notwithstanding correctional and public safety goals.
8. **Collaboration with local school districts is critical to successful prevention, aftercare and re-entry for DYS youth**.
9. **Funding allocation across residential and community-based services** must be rebalanced.
10. All children and youth in the state should have equal opportunities for services and success, without regard to gender, race or ethnicity, disability, geographic location, or income level.

Historic Overview of DYS

Act 199 of 1905 established the first reform schools in Arkansas in Little Rock and Alexander, respectively.

Act 67 of 1917, the Arkansas Boys' Reform School was relocated to Pine Bluff.

Act 60 of 1937 established two additional "training" schools at Wrightsville and Fargo.

In **1968**, the Department for Rehabilitative Services was assigned responsibility to administer "training" schools. The Benton Services Center was opened and controlled the diagnosis and intake responsibilities regarding the youth committed to state custody.

In **1971**, **Act 38** established the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS), a forerunner to the current Department of Human Services (DHS). The Office of Juvenile Services was placed under the direction of the Director of SRS. In 1977, the Division of Youth Services was formally created as a division within the present DHS.

In **1985**, **Act 348** merged the Division of Youth Services with the Division of Children and Family Services until Act 1296 of 1993 reestablished DYS as an independent division within DHS. The Division of Youth Services (DYS) was authorized by Act 1296 to be "devoted entirely to handling the problems of youths involved in the juvenile justice system." DYS became operational in October 1993 and is responsible for client-specific programming and individual treatment programs, serious offender programs for violent youth offenders, providing alternative community-based programming, and other services specified directly by Act 1296.

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In 2015, Act 1010 directs the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Services to establish the Youth Justice Reform Board to improve the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and provide oversight of commitment reduction services. The Division of Youth Services and the Board were directed to develop a plan to reduce the use of secure confinement for youth who do not present a serious risk to public safety, calculate savings from reductions in youthful offender commitments and DYS residential populations and allow for the support and expansion of proven effective community based alternatives to secure confinement.

In 2019, Act 189 transformed Arkansas' juvenile justice system through establishing the utilization of validated risk assessment tools, creating a plan for diversion options to maximize the benefits for juvenile offenders, and developing a plan for the reinvestment of funds into community-based services.

In 2019, Act 910 moved The Civilian Student Training Program (CSTP) from the Department of the Military to the Division of Youth Services.

Source: Division of Youth Services

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In FY 2023, the Division of Youth Services contracted with Community Based Providers (CBP) for the following services: Targeted Casework Management, Therapy, Diagnosis and Evaluation, Intensive Casework Management, Interstate Compact, Emergency Shelter and Residential Treatment. In addition, the Community Based Providers provided sanction services that included Community Service Supervision, Intensive Supervision and Tracking, Compliance Monitoring, Drug Screening, Day Services Level I, Day Services Level II, and Crisis Residential Treatment. Funding for community based services was allocated to each judicial district, with one contractor servicing each district. The providers in each district conducted a needs survey in order to provide the services most beneficial to the youth in their individual areas. Aftercare services were provided in accordance with ACT 1222, with quarterly reports submitted to the Legislative Committee on Children and Youth.

The Division also contracts for Specialized Services including: Therapeutic Group Home Services, Comprehensive Residential Treatment Services in Psychiatric facilities, Sex Offender Treatment Services, Socialization/Recreation Services, Diagnosis and Evaluation and Therapy. The Residential Facilities have a total of beds contracted with DYS.

The Residential Facilities had direct expenses in the amount of \$23,850,997.32. The Community Based Programs and Service Providers had direct expenses in the amount of \$21,286,093.33 with Intensive In-Home Providers receiving \$844,284.00. The Specialized Services Programs had direct expenses in the amount of \$3,310,377.38. With operational expenses in the amount of \$9,741,684.62 and with additional construction expenses of \$435,758.88, total expenditures were \$58,624,911.53.

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Counseling Clinic, Inc.
Comprehensive Juvenile Services
Conway County Community Services, Inc.
Consolidated Youth Services
East Arkansas Youth Services, Inc.
Ouachita Children's Center, Inc.
Professional Counseling Associates
Phoenix Youth and Family Services, Inc.
Southwest Arkansas Counseling and Mental Health Center, Inc.
United Family Services, Inc.

Specialized Services Programs

Community Empowerment Council, Inc./dba Hank's House
Consolidated Youth Services (ASAP)
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences-Department of Pediatrics (ASAP)
Vera Lloyd Presbyterian Home and Family Services, Inc.

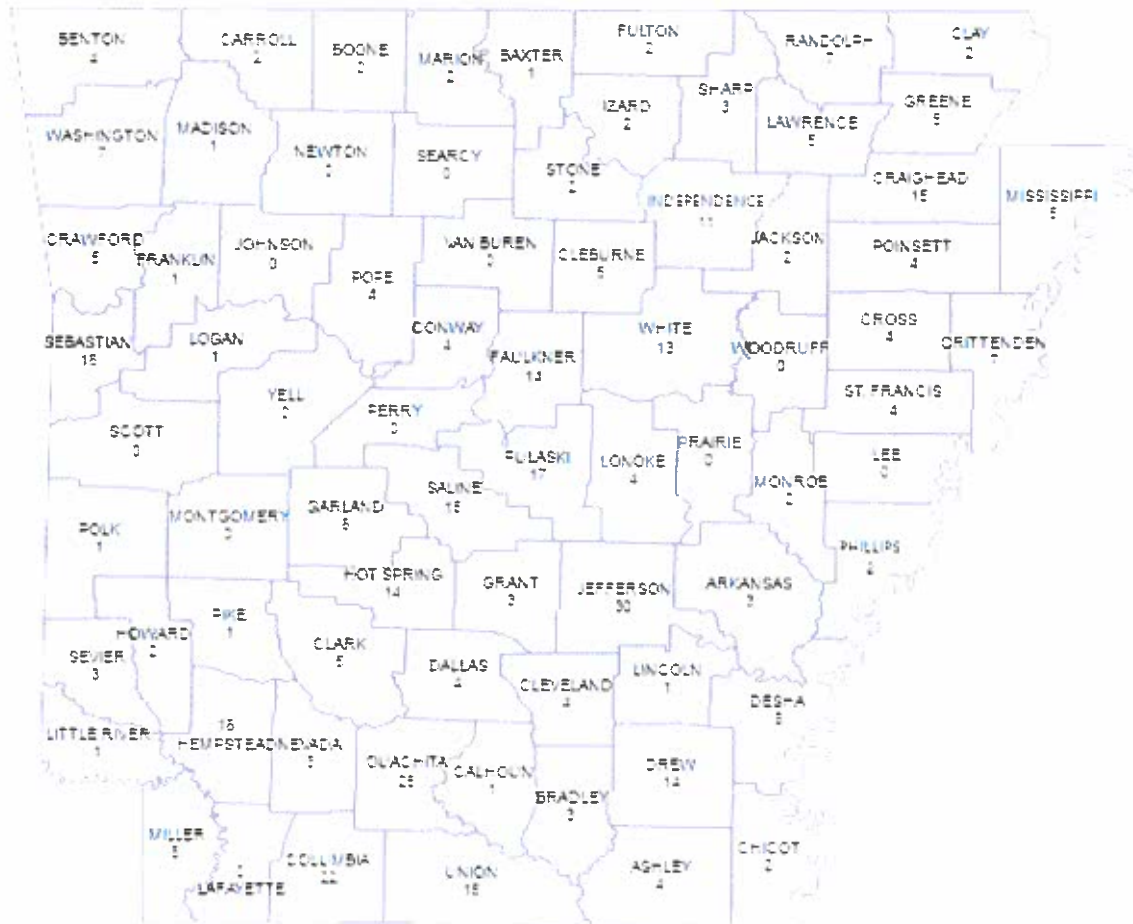
Residential Facilities

Harrisburg Juvenile Treatment Center
Mansfield Juvenile Treatment Center

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS*



Total Number of Commitments : 408

*All commitments were counted even if a juvenile received one or more new commitment orders in the same case. Each was counted as a new commitment.

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

**COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Judicial District	Committing County	Number of commitments		Judicial District	Committing County	Number of Commitments	
		By County	District Total			By County	District Total
1st	Cross	4		11th WEST	Jefferson	30	
	Lee	0			Lincoln	1	
	Monroe	2					31
	Phillips	2		12th	Sebastian	18	
	Saint Francis	4					18
	Woodruff	0		13th	Calhoun	1	
			12		Cleveland	4	
2nd	Clay	2			Columbia	22	
	Craighead	15			Dallas	4	
	Crittenden	7			Ouachita	26	
	Greene	6			Union	16	
	Mississippi	5					73
	Poinsett	4		14th	Baxter	1	
			39		Boone	0	
3rd	Jackson	2			Marion	2	
	Lawrence	5			Newton	0	
	Randolph	7					3
	Sharp	3		15th	Conway	4	
			17		Logan	1	
4th	Madison	1			Scott	0	
	Washington	7			Yell	0	
			8				5
5th	Franklin	1		16th	Cleburne	5	
	Johnson	0			Fulton	2	
	Pope	4			Independenc	11	
			5		Izard	2	
6th	Perry	0			Stone	2	
	Pulaski	17					22
			17	17th	Prairie	0	
7th	Grant	3			White	13	
	Hot Spring	14					13
			17	18th EAST	Garland	7	
8th NORTH	Hempstead	18					7
	Nevada	3		18th WEST	Montgomery	0	
			21		Polk	1	
8th SOUTH	Lafayette	0					1
	Miller	8		19th EAST	Carroll	2	
			8				2
9th EAST	Clark	5		19th WEST	Benton	4	

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		5			4	
9th WEST	Howard	2	20th	Faulkner	14	
	Little River	1		Searcy	0	
	Pike	1		Van Buren	0	
	Sevier	3			14	
		7	21th	Crawford	5	
10th	Ashley	4			5	
	Bradley	3	22nd	Saline	16	
	Chicot	2			16	
	Desha	8	23nd	Lonoke	4	
	Drew	14			4	
		31				
11th EAST	Arkansas	3				
		3				
					Total *	408

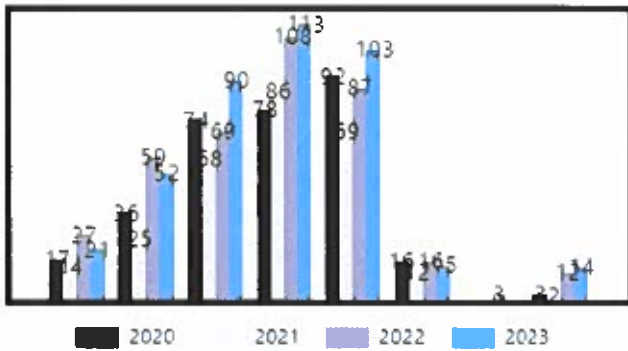
* Based on actual commitment orders regardless of case

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

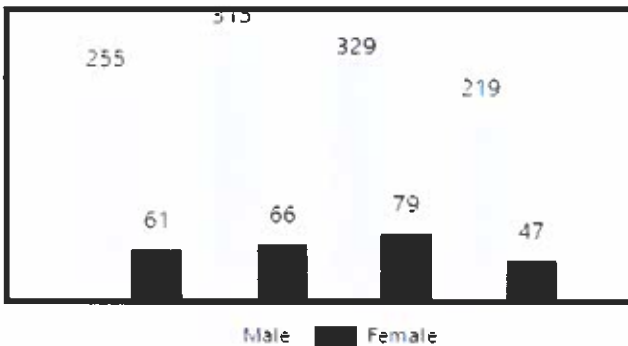
YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS COMMITMENTS

BY AGE



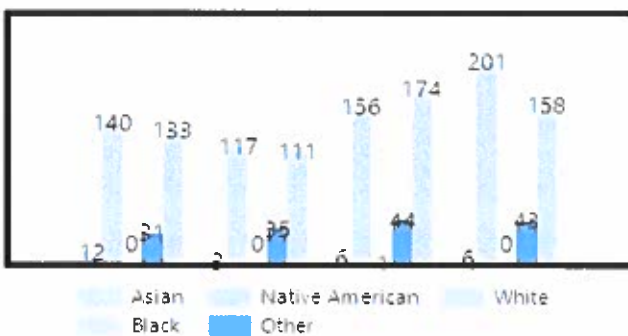
Age	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
13	17	14	27	21
14	36	25	59	52
15	74	58	69	90
16	78	86	108	113
17	92	69	87	103
18	16	12	16	15
19	0	0	3	0
Under 13	3	2	12	14
Total	316	266	381	408

BY GENDER



Gender	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Male	255	219	315	329
Female	61	47	66	79
Total	316	266	381	408

BY RACE



Race	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Asian	12	3	6	6
Black	140	117	156	201
Native American	0	0	1	0
Other	31	35	44	43
White	133	111	174	158
Total	316	266	381	408

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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**ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS COMMITTED
TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY MOST SERIOUS FELONY OFFENSES
FY 2013 to FY 2023**

Felony	State Fiscal Year										
Offense	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Arson	0	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	3	0
Battery, First	3	2	6	5	2	3	5	4	6	2	7
Burglary (d)	47	44	40	49	40	29	21	19	19	21	15
Kidnapping	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Murder (a) (1)	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Rape (2)	9	13	17	16	3	12	9	10	6	14	9
Robbery (b)	21	21	27	10	18	15	14	4	8	8	14
Total	81	83	92	86	64	63	51	38	43	49	48
Total	469	484	540	477	438	405	350	316	266	381	408

(a) Includes Capital, First Degree and Second Degree Murder.

(b) Includes Aggravated Robbery and Robbery.

(c) Includes Commitments for "Evaluation Only".

(d) Includes Burglary Commercial and Residential. Data for years 2015 and above includes Aggravated Residential Burglary as of 2019.

(1) Includes Attempted Capital Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Capital Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder-Second Degree, and Criminal Attempt Murder-Second Degree.

(2) Includes Criminal Attempted Rape.

Commitments By Offense Class

SFY	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Violation*	Total
FY 2013	198	137	134	469
FY 2014	206	135	143	484
FY 2015	230	160	150	540
FY 2016	237	169	71	477
FY 2017	246	133	59	438
FY 2018	224	120	61	405
FY 2019	185	102	63	350
FY 2020	166	88	62	316
FY 2021	151	63	52	266
FY 2022	217	98	66	381
FY 2023	206	116	86	408

* Violation includes aftercare violations, probation violations, or revocation of probation. Starting mid October 2012, DYS has been able to more accurately denote the youth committed for revocation of probation, probation violations, and aftercare violations.

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

**ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS COMMITTED
TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE AND SEVERITY**

Category	Gender	FA	FB	FC	FD	FU	FY	MA	MB	MC	U*	Offenses
DRUG	Male	0	1	0	4	0	0	12	1	0	0	18
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	1	0	5	0	0	12	1	0	0	19
OTHER	Male	0	2	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	69	78
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	20
	Total	0	3	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	86	98
PERSON	Male	3	16	4	29	0	24	26	1	0	0	103
	Female	0	2	5	12	0	0	11	1	0	0	31
	Total	3	18	9	41	0	24	37	2	0	0	134
PROPERTY	Male	0	11	27	25	0	0	20	0	2	0	85
	Female	0	0	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	14
	Total	0	11	31	28	0	0	27	0	2	0	99
PUBLIC ORD	Male	0	2	1	17	0	5	12	0	6	1	44
	Female	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	1	13
	Total	0	2	1	19	0	5	16	0	12	2	57
VEHICULAR	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	Male	3	32	33	78	1	29	73	2	8	70	329
	Female	0	3	9	18	0	0	24	1	6	18	79
	Total	3	35	42	96	1	29	97	3	14	88	408

The severity of the offense ranges from Felony classification Y being the most serious to Misdemeanor classification U being the least serious.

* The offenses of Revocation of Probation, Violation of Probation, and Aftercare Violation are all listed under the Misdemeanor classification U for purposes of this reporting chart.

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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**PRIMARY OFFENSES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
COMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY OFFENSE AGAINST PERSON
FY 2020 to FY 2023**

Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Felonies	FA	Criminal Attempt	0	0	1	1
		Criminal Conspiracy	2	0	0	0
		Murder - 2nd Degree	0	0	0	2
		Sexual Assault - 1st Degree	1	0	0	0
	FB	Battery - 1st Degree	2	4	2	7
		Dist-Poss Or View Sex	0	0	1	0
		Domestic Battering 2nd	0	0	0	1
		Furnishing Prohibited Articles	0	1	0	1
		Kidnapping	0	1	1	0
		Robbery	0	0	3	2
		Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree	2	1	1	3
		Sexual Extortion	0	1	0	0
	FC	Terroristic Act	0	3	5	4
		Criminal Conspiracy	0	2	0	0
		Dist-Poss Or View Sex	0	0	2	4
		Domestic Battering 2nd	2	2	2	1
		False Imprisonment - 1st	0	1	0	0
		Furnishing Prohibited Articles	0	1	0	0
		Incest	0	1	0	0
		Interference With Custody	1	0	0	0
		Intimidating A Witness	0	1	0	0
	FD	Make A Terrorist Threat	0	0	1	0
		Manslaughter	0	3	0	3
		Negligent Homicide (Arrest	0	0	1	0
		Sexual Assault - 3rd Degree	0	1	0	0
		Terroristic Threatening To	0	0	0	1
		Trans-Dstrbtn Mat Depct	0	1	1	0
		Agg Assault Employee	1	1	2	1
		Aggravated Assault	6	6	7	9
		Aggravated Assault On	1	3	2	2
		Battering, Domestic - 3rd	3	0	2	1
	FY	Battery - 2nd Degree	9	8	15	9
		Death Threat - School	1	0	1	0
		Endangering The Welfare Of	0	0	0	1
		Sexual Assault 2nd Degree	2	3	3	1
		Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree	0	2	3	3
		Terroristic Threatening - 1st	14	3	18	15
		Aggravated Robbery	4	8	5	12
		Battery - 1st Degree	2	2	0	0
		Capital Murder	0	1	0	1
		Kidnapping	0	1	0	0
		Rape	10	6	14	9
		Terroristic Act	0	0	0	2
Total Felony Offenses			63	68	93	96

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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**PRIMARY OFFENSES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
COMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY OFFENSE AGAINST PERSON
FY 2020 to FY 2023**

Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Misdemeanor	MA	Assault - 1st Degree	0	0	1	0
		Assault On Family Or Household	0	0	1	0
		Battering, Domestic - 3rd Degree	4	4	9	13
		Battery - 3rd Degree	15	9	11	11
		Endangering Welfare Of Minor - 2nd	0	1	0	1
		False Imprisonment - 2nd Degree	0	1	0	1
		Possession Of Sexually Explicit Digital	0	0	0	1
		Terroristic Threatening - 2nd Degree	8	5	7	10
	MB	Assault - 2nd Degree	1	1	1	0
		Assault Family Or Household Member	0	2	0	2
		Cyberbullying	0	0	1	0
	MC	Assault - 3rd Degree	1	1	1	0
		Assault Family Or Household Member	0	0	2	0
	MU	Abuse Of A Teacher	1	0	0	0
	Total Misdemeanor Offenses		30	24	34	39
	Total Commitments for Offense Against Person		93	92	127	135

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
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**PRIMARY OFFENSES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
COMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER
FY 2020 to FY 2023**

Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Felonies	FB	Unlaw Discharge Firearm Veh 2nd	0	2	2	2
	FC	Escape - 1st Degree	0	0	2	0
		Escape - 3rd Degree	1	0	0	0
		Fleeing	0	0	3	1
	FD	Absconding	4	5	1	8
		Escape - 2nd Degree	1	0	0	0
		Fleeing	0	0	5	1
		Handgun Minor In Possession 2nd	6	6	6	9
		Handgun Poss Campus Inst Higher	0	1	3	0
		Handgun Poss Pub School Property-	0	0	3	1
		Simult Poss Of Drugs And Firearms	0	0	4	3
	FY	Unlaw Discharge Firearm Veh 1st	0	0	0	2
	Total Felony Offenses		12	14	29	27
Misdemeanor	MA	Failure To Appear	0	0	2	0
		Fleeing	4	0	2	1
		Handgun Minor In Possession 1st	5	1	3	9
		Harassment (Arrest Date After 8-13-93)	3	4	1	2
		Obstructing Governmental Operations	0	1	0	2
		Public Sexual Indecency	1	0	0	0
		Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	2
	MC	Disorderly Conduct	13	7	10	7
		Fleeing	0	0	0	3
		Obstructing Governmental Operations	1	0	1	2
	MU	Contempt Of Court	0	0	1	1
		Sell Of Alcoholic Bev To Minor 1st Off	0	0	0	1
	Total Misdemeanor Offenses		27	13	20	30
	Total Commitments for Offense Against Public Order		39	27	49	57

Source: Division of Youth Services

ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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PRIMARY OFFENSES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
COMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS
FY 2020 to FY 2023

Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Felonies	FA	Delv Sch I/li Cont Sub Not	0	1	0	0
	FB	Intro Cont-Sub Into Another's Body I-ii	0	0	0	1
		Possession Controlled Substance	1	1	0	0
		Poss-Use Of Drug Paraphernalia To	1	0	0	0
	FC	Delv Sch I/li Cont Sub Not	1	0	0	0
		Poss Sch Vi Ctrl Sub W/Purpose Del	0	0	2	0
		Possession Controlled Substance	0	0	1	0
		Possession Controlled Substance	0	1	0	0
	FD	Poss Sch Iv/V Ctrl Sub W/Purpose Del	1	0	0	0
		Poss Sch Vi Ctrl Sub W/Purpose Del	1	1	2	1
		Possession Controlled Substance	0	1	2	4
		Possession Controlled Substance	0	1	2	0
		Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia	1	1	4	0
		Possession Of Methamphetamine Or	1	1	1	0
		Total Felony Offenses	7	8	14	6
Misdemeanor	MA	Delv, Poss, Manu Etc. Drug	1	1	0	0
		Poss Sch Vi Ctrl Sub W/Purpose Del	0	0	0	1
		Possession Controlled Substance	0	2	2	7
		Possession Controlled Substance	3	1	3	0
		Possession Controlled Substance	3	2	6	4
		Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia	0	0	3	0
		Possession Of Marijuana	0	0	1	0
	MB	Adulterant Drug Test Or Possession Of	0	0	1	1
		Total Misdemeanor Offenses	7	6	16	13
		Total Commitments for Drug Law	14	14	30	19

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
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FY 2023**

**PRIMARY OFFENSES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
COMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
BY OTHER OFFENSES
FY 2020 to FY 2023**

Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Felonies	FB	Criminal Possession Of Explosives	0	0	0	2
		Possession Of Firearm By Certain	0	0	1	1
		Unauth Use Another Property Fac	1	0	0	0
	FD	Aggravated Cruelty To Dog, Cat, Or	0	0	0	1
		Criminal Use Of Prohibited Weapon	0	1	0	1
		Possession Of Defaced Firearm	0	1	0	0
		Possession Of Firearm By Certain	0	1	0	1
	FU	Engaging In Violent Criminal Group	0	0	0	1
		Total Felony Offenses		1	3	1
Offense Classification	Offense Grade	Offense Title	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Misdemeanor	MU	Aftercare Violation	10	2	4	6
		Carrying Certain Prohibited Weapons	0	0	0	2
		Na	0	1	0	0
		Possessing Instruments Of Crime	1	1	0	3
		Refusal To Submit To Arrest	0	0	3	0
		Revocation Of Probation	51	47	62	77
		Violation Of Probation	1	2	0	3
		Total Misdemeanor Offenses		63	53	69
Total Commitments for Other Offenses		64	56	70	98	

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

**NUMBER OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS
RECOMMITTED TO YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS
FY 2020 to FY 2023**

SFY	Gender	Total Commitments	0	1	2	3	4
FY 2020	Female	61	49	10	2	0	0
	Male	255	197	41	14	2	1
	Total	316	246	51	16	2	1

Recommitment Rate = 22%

Note: Based on all new commitment orders regardless of case.

SFY	Gender	Total Commitments	0	1	2	3	4	5
FY 2021	Female	47	35	11	1	0	0	0
	Male	219	153	47	13	2	3	1
	Total	266	188	58	14	2	3	1

Recommitment Rate = 29%

Note: Based on all new commitment orders regardless of case.

SFY	Gender	Total Commitments	0	1	2	3
FY 2022	Female	66	58	6	2	0
	Male	315	256	41	12	6
	Total	381	314	47	14	6

Recommitment Rate = 18%

Note: Based on all new commitment orders regardless of case.

SFY	Gender	Total Commitments	0
FY 2023	Female	79	79
	Male	329	329
	Total	408	408

Recommitment Rate = 0%

Note: Based on all new commitment orders regardless of case.

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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**NUMBER OF JUVENILES REFERRED
TO SPECIALTY PROVIDER FACILITIES**

Facility	Number of Placements		
	Male	Female	Total
BHC - Pinnacle Pointe Hospital	2	1	3
Centers for Youth and Families	0	2	2
Community Empowerment Council, Inc./dba Hank's House	4	0	4
Consolidated Youth Services (ASAP)	9	0	9
Conway Behavioral Health	2	1	3
Habilitation Centers, Inc., dba Millcreek of Arkansas	0	1	1
Valley Behavioral Health System	1	0	1
Vera Lloyd Presbyterian Home and Family Services, Inc.	20	0	20
Total	38	5	43

Average Length-of-Stay of Adjudicated Delinquents*

Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF)	115 Days
Juvenile Detention Center (JDC)	24 Days
Juvenile Treatment Centers (JTC)	179 Days
Specialized/Alternate Contracts	169 Days

**Number of Adjudicated Delinquents Admitted
to Serious Offender Programs**

Serious Offender Program	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Juvenile Assessment & Treatment Center	182	45	227
Dermott Juvenile Correctional Facility (18-21)	65	0	65
Harrisburg Juvenile Treatment Center	0	55	55
Mansfield Juvenile Treatment Center	85	0	85
Total	332	100	432

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

COMMUNITY-BASED YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAMS

The Community-based program network consists of privately-operated non-profit organizations for . The division contracts with these programs to provide residential and non-residential services to youth up to the age of 21 who are adjudicated delinquents, members of families in need of service or youth at risk (youth who exhibit behavior that if continued would bring them into contact with the juvenile justice system)

**COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM INTAKES
BY PROVIDER BY GENDER**

Provider	Male	Female	Total
Comprehensive Juvenile Services	506	279	785
Consolidated Youth Services	359	152	511
Conway County Community Services, Inc.	1940	1188	3128
Counseling Clinic, Inc.	334	148	482
CSTP - Civilian Student Training Program	282	0	282
East Arkansas Youth Services, Inc.	192	76	268
Ouachita Children's Center, Inc.	190	100	290
Phoenix Youth and Family Services, Inc.	186	150	336
Professional Counseling Associates	82	40	122
Residential Option for Adolescents in Recovery	6	0	6
Southwest Arkansas Counseling and Mental Health Center, Inc.	458	214	672
United Family Services, Inc.	670	222	892
Total	5,205	2,569	7,774

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
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**COMMUNITY-BASED INTAKES
BY AGE**

Program	12 & younger	13	14	15	16	17	18 & older	Total Intakes
Comprehensive Juvenile	54	86	140	175	186	120	24	785
Consolidated Youth Services	36	40	68	108	128	121	10	511
Conway County Community	302	316	468	706	696	546	94	3,128
Counseling Clinic, Inc.	66	44	68	98	92	94	20	482
CSTP - Civilian Student	0	34	50	76	80	40	2	282
East Arkansas Youth Services	28	18	42	70	54	48	8	268
Ouachita Children's Center	28	28	46	44	72	64	8	290
Phoenix Youth and Family	40	58	66	52	62	58	0	336
Professional Counseling	14	14	8	32	34	20	0	122
Residential Option for	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6
Southwest Arkansas	126	66	120	108	147	88	17	672
United Family Services, Inc.	48	90	126	164	212	220	32	892
Total	742	794	1,202	1,635	1,765	1,421	215	7,774

Source: Division of Youth Services

**ARKANSAS DHS STATISTICAL REPORT
DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
FY 2023**

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ) was designed primarily for cases involving out-of-state runaways, escapees and absconders, and for the supervision of juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent. It provides legal procedures for the return of runaways and makes it possible to place a juvenile on probation or parole in a state other than the one where the offense was committed with the assurance of supervision by the appropriate agencies of the state in which he/she is placed.

Requests for Home Evaluation/Supervision Sent by Arkansas to Other States	<u>61</u>
Probation Referrals	<u>44</u>
Parole Referrals	<u>17</u>
Requests for Home Evaluation/Supervision Received by Arkansas from Other States	<u>60</u>
Probation Referrals	<u>51</u>
Parole Referrals	<u>9</u>
Number of Runaways Returned (Non-Delinquent Youth)	<u>42</u>
Number of Escapees (Youth Committed to Facility)	<u>0</u>
Number of Absconders (Youth on Probation or Parole)	<u>11</u>

Source: Division of Youth Services

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Describe how the state plan is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a).

Included in the training and technical assistance request will specifically request training in adolescent brain development regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents.

Provide for an equitable distribution of the award funds within the state, including in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(6).

The mission of reform from widely varied perspectives – juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health, and others – members were consistent in their aspirations. The following were among the most widely acknowledged needs to eliminate unnecessary incarceration and reduce lengths of staying out-of-home placements:

- ☒ Expansion of the array and capacity of community-based programs and services as alternatives to secure confinement and out of home placement.
- ☒ Consistency in quality and types of services among various regions of the state – urban and rural, affluent, and impoverished.
- ☒ Training and implementation of evidence-based best practices in existing and future programs.
- ☒ Holistic approach to services encompassing the youth, family, and school to ensure adequate support.
- ☒ Improved accessibility of mental health services and mental health first aid in rural communities.
- ☒ Engagement of local school districts and the education system.
- ☒ Coordination of services among multiple public and private service agencies.

Contain an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(i).

The ACJJ SAG board along with Division of Youth Services is looking at gender-specific services within the State of Arkansas. The treatment team has the treatment centers doing some gender-specific services. Also, the SAG board in the latest Request for Application (RFA) set aside funds under the category of gender-specific services because they saw a need to have funds under that category because of the latest data. Also, the ACJJ SAG board wants to encourage community-based services and other programs within the State of Arkansas to have model programs of gender-specific services.

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Contain a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii).

The ACJJ SAG board uses data driven factors to determine program areas and location as part of the process to set funding priorities. The information is used in conjunction with SGA members along with input from the JJ Specialist to develop an RFA to notify and encourage potential applicants in the region to apply. Also, the SAG members encourage applicants in areas where they lived. Arkansas Juvenile Justice System and services are run by the State and Federal funds that are provided both in the urban and rural areas of the community.

Contain 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; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iv).

Objective 4 Increase data collection regarding the placement in pre-adjudicated detention centers of youth especially female suspected of being commercial sexual exploited.

Contain a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(v).

Objective 4 Increase data collection regarding the placement in pre-adjudicated detention centers of youth especially female suspected of being commercial sexual exploited.

Contain a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vi).

Youth and families will be involved by each judicial district to elicit feedback and listening sessions on ways to improve the delivery and design of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement, and re-entry.

Contain 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; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vii).

Arkansas Division of Youth Services recently issued a series of contracts to 10 community-based providers serving 11 statewide service areas to enhance the funding and delivery of community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth who have encounter the juvenile justice system.

1. Non-custodial Community Based Services to Support Diversion and FINS

The Contractor shall provide the following core services:

- Case Management.
- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) groups.
- Independent Living Skills.
- Parenting classes for juveniles if they are parents and the juvenile's parents or guardians.
- Contractor's participation and attendance in any scheduled court appearances, as requested by the courts or DYS.
- Mentoring; and
- Vocational Services and Career Supports

A. Case Management shall include direct or indirect intervention provided by a bachelor's degree-level or higher staff and:

1. Identify problems, needs, progress, or status of the juvenile or family member, and
2. Assist the juvenile in accessing or benefiting from services.

B. The Contractor shall utilize the SAVRY if one has been completed ninety (90) days prior to service delivery. If a SAVRY has not been administered in the last ninety (90) days, the Contractor shall complete a validated risk and needs assessment to develop individualized needs assessment of each juvenile referred by DYS and admitted into the Contractor's program.

C. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Groups (CBT) shall be based on a curriculum that incorporates principles of risk, need, and responsivity.

D. Independent Living Skills (ILS) shall be provided for all juveniles referred by DYS and admitted to the Contractor's program and shall include, at a minimum, the following components:

1. Money management.
2. Food preparation.
3. Nutrition.
4. Health; and
5. Housekeeping.

E. Parenting classes shall be provided to all parents/legal guardians and all juveniles who have children.

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F. Contractor shall complete, upon request, any court-related or required paperwork and attend, and fully participate, in court appearances related to non-custodial youth referred for diversion or FINS at the request of either the juvenile court or DYS, with or without a subpoena.

G. Contractor shall provide mentoring.

H. Contractor shall provide all necessary services in a community-based setting.

Contain a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; 34 U.S.C. § 11133 (a)(7)(B)(viii)

The Arkansas Coalition for Juvenile Justice Board-State Advisory Group along with Arkansas Division of Youth Services always ask in the Request of Application if any of the sub-grantees has and evidence-based or trauma-informed programs because will give each point to that sub-grantee when they began looking over their application. They also ask sub-grantees that have a great program to apply for the evidence-based or trauma-informed program to apply for more funds within the State. Included in the training and technical assistance request will specifically request on technical assistance training on evidence-based and trauma informed programs and practices amongst the juvenile judicial districts.

Contain a plan that shall be implemented not later than December 21, 2020, 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.
- 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—
 - (a) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or
 - (b) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ix).
- b. This is from DYS operations Manual 7200.7. Restrictions on mechanical restraints during or after childbirth.
- c. (a) Unless determined medically necessary by the attending physician, DYS staff shall not use mechanical restraints to control the movement of a youth:
- d. (1) Who is in labor.

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- e. (2) During delivery; or
- f. (3) During recovery from delivery.
- g. (b) If the use of mechanical restraint is also approved by the Division Director or designee, staff shall use the least restrictive type and method of restraint necessary to achieve the purpose of the restraint.

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, recreations, health, and welfare programs) in the state; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8)

Arkansas provides for the coordination and maximum of juvenile delinquency programs, operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. The SAG members are trying to connect to various programs throughout the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through not only SAG but with DYS and the State of Arkansas.

Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy regarding record 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18).

The Division of Youth Services along with Arkansas DHS follow the Guide to Privacy and Security of Electronic Health Information that was made by The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.

Provide that the designated State agency will

- (A) To the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based.
- (B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22).

ACJJ SAG along with DYS will give priority to the range practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. The ACJJ SAG is prioritizing dissemination of evidence-based practices by each RFA and supporting training and technical assistance for agency staff and services providers. Effectiveness of funded programs is reviewed annually by the SAG and used to inform

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continuation funding decisions. This will also be addressed in the annual progress report and Performance Measurement Tool (PMT).

Provide for the coordinated use of fund provided under the award with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(28).

The State of Arkansas along with DHS/Division of Youth Services and ACJJ SAG ask during the oral presentation if any subgrantees have other sources of funds because they want to make sure that it is not overlapping. We also have other divisions that have funds intended for juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs because the goal is to help the kids of the State of Arkansas.

Describe policies, procedures, and training in effect, if any, for the staff of juvenile state correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29).

The State of Arkansas's juvenile security facilities uphold a Use of Force policy. This policy requires specified training and is bound by statute and within facility management contracts. Facility management contracts include required training, use of force policy, and restrictions regarding restraint equipment and methods.

Describe:

(A) The evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who—

- (i) request a screening.
- (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or
- (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and
- * (B) How the state will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to need such treatment; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30).

The State of Arkansas utilizes evidence-based practices for screening juveniles. Most juveniles' detention centers have implemented the Ohio Youth Assessment Screening as part of the intake process. The Division of Youth Services assesses all youth within its assessment unit. This unit implements a series of evidence-based assessments. Among the State judicial districts and counties, mental health and substance abuse services are not robust. State

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services are offered regionally. The State of Arkansas has received federal support to improve services where possible. The Division of Youth Services refers to and provides services for youth within its secure facilities. The State also contracts statewide organizations to provide support in cooperation with courts as part of diversion efforts.

Describe how re-entry planning by the state for juveniles will include—

- ° (A) A written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes— (i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles; (ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and (iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and
- (B) Review processes; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31)n

All juveniles within the custody of the Division of Youth Services receive a case plan based upon assessment needs and progress prior to returning to the community. This is supported by contractual agreements with community-based organizations and a centralized treatment team. The treatment team meets on a schedule to coordinate case plans and track progress over a course of time. All plans are built upon the initial battery of assessments.

Describe policies and procedures, if any, to-

- ° (A) Screen for, identify, and document in records of the state the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and
- ° (B) Divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(33).

The State of Arkansas has implanted a series of statutes since SFY 2015 to mitigate issues affiliated with human trafficking. Statutes include hotlines, a commission, and required postings. Additional services such as shelters, and counseling services are provided by partners within the State.

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APPENDIX "C" ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE JJDP ACT 42 U.S.C 5633,
SECTION 223 a.

The applicant's submission of SF-424 confirms that the state meets the assurances required under the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. §5633(a)(15), (16), (18), (20),(24), and (28), and constitutes formal assurance of compliance with all other requirements outlined in this appendix.

The application must provide reasonable evidence that the state complies with each of the following requirements. As noted below, indicate on which application page(s) is found the documentation for each requirement, and submit this Appendix as an attachment to the Plan Update application.

- (a) Requirements. To receive formula grants under this part, a State shall submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period. Such plan shall be amended annually to include new programs, projects, and activities. The State shall submit annual performance reports to the Administrator which shall describe progress in implementing programs contained in the original plan and shall describe the status of compliance with State plan requirements. In accordance with regulations which the Administrator shall prescribe, such plan shall—

The Arkansas Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. One of its responsibilities in conjunction with the state planning agency, the Arkansas Division of Youth Services is to supervise the preparation, administration, and implementation of a three-year comprehensive state plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This plan, which is updated annually, is based on an analysis of juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice needs, and serves as the basis for the annual application for federal formula grant funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Page 59 - Ark. Code Ann. § 9-27-349 gives Arkansas Department of Human Services – Division of Youth Services oversight authority in complying with the JJDP Act of 2002.

- (1) Designate the state agency as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan.
- (2) Contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) has or will have authority, by legislation if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part.

APPENDIX "C" ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE JJDP ACT 42 U.S.C 5633,
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Ark. Code Ann. § 9-27-349 gives Arkansas Department of Human
Services – Division of Youth Services oversight authority in
complying

APPENDIX "C" ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE JJDP ACT 42 U.S.C 5633,
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with the JJDP Act of 2002. AR Code § 9-27-349 (2016)

The Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Services shall have the responsibility for the collection, review, and reporting of statistical information on detained or incarcerated juveniles, for adult jails, adult lock-ups, and juvenile detention facilities to assure compliance with the provisions of Pub. L. No. 93-415, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

- (3) Provide for an advisory group that—
 - (A) Shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state—
 - (i) Which members have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the administration of juvenile justice, or the reduction of juvenile delinquency.
 - (ii) Which members include—
 - (I) At least one locally elected official representing general purpose local government.
 - (II) Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers.
 - (III) Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services.
 - (IV) Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children;
 - (V) Volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents.
 - (VI) Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities.
 - (VII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; and
 - (VIII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.
 - (iii) A majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government.

APPENDIX "C" ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE JJDP ACT 42 U.S.C 5633,
SECTION 223 a.

- (iv) At least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment; and
- (v) At least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.
 - (B) Shall participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the advisory board for final action.
- (C) Shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all

AR Code § 9-28-1102 (2014)

The Arkansas Coalition for Juvenile Justice Board shall:

- (1) Supervise funds directed to the Arkansas Coalition for Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq., as it existed on January 1, 2013.
 - (2) Actively pursue federal funding opportunities to address juvenile delinquency, including best practices programs.
 - (3) Direct and approve funds expended under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq., as it existed on January 1, 2013.
 - (4) Oversee the expenditures of the Department of Youth Services of the Division of Human Services for support staff paid with funds under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq., as it existed on January 1, 2013; and
 - (5) (A) Review reports, minutes, and plans submitted by appointed groups, committees, and subcommittees focused on the four (4) core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq., as it existed on January 1, 2013.
 - (B) Groups, committees, and subcommittees of the General Assembly or the office of the Governor are not required to submit reports, minutes, or plans to the board.
- ARKANSAS COALITION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE
ADVISORY GROUP
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Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Arkansas
Coalition for Juvenile

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Justice, State Advisory Board, and hereafter referred to as the Board.

ARTICLE II

AUTHORITY

Section 1. The Board is established in accordance with P. L. 93-415, the "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974"; and by the Governor's Executive Order No. 96-07 dated December 17, 1996

ARTICLE III PURPOSE

Section 1. The purposes of the Board shall be:

a. To encourage and assist state and local units of government in the comprehensive improvement of juvenile justice and the reduction of serious crime and juvenile delinquency in the State of Arkansas.

b. To provide advice and counsel to the Governor of Arkansas on ways and means to facilitate greater juvenile justice system effectiveness and crime control.

c. To review and comment

ARTICLE IV
FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

Section 1. The functions and duties of the Board shall be:

a. To develop comprehensive plans based on evaluation of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice problems in partnership with the Director of Youth Services:

b. To provide information to prospective aid recipients on the benefits of the programs and procedures for subgrant applications.

c. To encourage and solicit appropriate subgrant proposals from state agencies and local units of government for juvenile justice and delinquency planning and improvement efforts.

d. To review and comment on applications for aid and the award of funds to state agencies and local units of government on the basis

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2 of such applications.

e. To monitor progress under subgrants to state agencies, local units of government and other recipients of grant funds.

f. To oversee the total state effort in plan implementation and juvenile justice improvements.

g. To collect statistics and other data relevant to juvenile justice in the state as requested by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

h. To render to the Governor such reports as may be appropriate, or as the Governor may request.

i. To promulgate rules, regulations, policies and procedures,

ARTICLE V

COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The Coalition shall consist of an Advisory Board of the Arkansas Division of

Youth Services to carry out the purposes as set out in Article III, and the functions as set forth in Article IV.

Section 2. Composition of the Board. The membership shall be

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determined by the
Governor and shall

a. consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 persons who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice.

b. which shall include local elected officials, representation of units of local government, law enforcement, and juvenile justice agencies such as law enforcement, and juvenile justice such as law enforcement, correction, or probation personnel, juvenile or family court judges, public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education or youth services departments, "

c. which shall include representatives of private organizations concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment; concerned with neglected or dependent children; concerned with the quality of juvenile justice, education or social services of children; which utilize volunteers to work with delinquents prevention or treatment programs; business groups and businesses employing youth, youth workers involved with

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alternative youth programs, and persons with special experience and competence in addressing the problem of school violence and vandalism and the problem of learning disabilities; and organizations which represent employees affected by this Act,

d. A majority of whose members (including the Chair) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government.

e. at least one-fifth of whose members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of the appointment, and at least 3 of whose members shall have been or shall currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Section 3. Selection of Membership. The membership of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Arkansas.

Section 4. Terms of Office. Advisory Board members shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Section 5. Removal from Office. Members may be removed from office in accordance with provisions as set forth in Act 66 of 1961.

Section 6. Voting Rights. All appointed members of the Board shall have equal voting

rights on all matters brought before the Board. Representatives or designees of appointed members shall not be entitled to voting rights.

Executive officers' members of the Board shall be authorized to designate a Board member to preside over meetings if both the Chair and Vice-Chair are absent. Section 7. Conflict of Interest.

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a. Any Board member having a direct or indirect interest in any matter coming before the Board may participate in discussion, as afforded to all grant applicants, but shall abstain from participating in the voting, and absent themselves from the room while the vote is taken.

b. No Board Member shall benefit directly in a financial capacity by grants approved by the Board.

Section 8. Compensation. Members of the Board shall not be entitled to compensation

for their services but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties subject to limitations of applicable travel regulations.

Section 9. Executive Officers. The Board's executive officers shall be a chair, vice chair, secretary, and a parliamentarian.

Section 10. Chair. The chair shall be appointed by the Governor and will serve the Governor at will.

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a. Powers and Duties. The powers and duties of the chair shall as follow:

i. Preside at all meetings of the Board and conduct said meetings in an orderly and impartial manner to permit a free and full discussion by the membership of such matters as may be before the Board.

ii. Establish and appoint any committees or subcommittees as may be deemed necessary by him/her or the Board.

iii. Select and so designate from time to time the Chair of each committee or subcommittee.

iv. Upon approval of the Board, designate special advisory committees composed of other than regular members of the Board for the purpose of providing information for the use of the Board.

v. Serve as an ex-officio member of all committees and subcommittees.

vi. Authenticate by his/her signature the minutes and resolutions adopted by the Board.

vii. Perform such other duties as the Board may delegate to him/her.

Section 11. Vice Chair. At its last regular meeting of the year every other year, the Board shall elect a vice chair from among its members.

a. Term of Office. A vice chair shall serve a term of two years or until a successor has been duly elected. A vice chair may succeed him/herself in office.

b. Powers and Duties. The powers and duties of the vice chair shall be as follows:

i. Perform all duties of the Chair in the absence of the Chair, or in the event of the inability of the Chair to act; and

ii. Perform such other duties as the Chair or Board may

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delegate him/her.

Section 12. Secretary. At its regular meeting occurring in the month following appointments, the Board shall elect a secretary from among its members.

a.

b. Term of Office. A secretary shall serve a term of two years or until a successor has been duly elected. A secretary may succeed him/herself in office.

c. Powers and Duties. The powers and duties of the secretary shall be as follows:

i. Record the minutes of each meeting of the Board.

ii. Prepare the minutes of each meeting for distribution to
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the Board in advance of the next meeting.

iii. Maintain a membership roster and attendance records of each member of the Board for purposes or monitoring compliance with attendance policy.

iv. Perform such other duties as delegated by the Chair or
CO-Chair of the Board.

Section 13. Parliamentarian. At its regular meeting occurring in the month following

appointments, the Board shall elect a parliamentarian from among its members.

a. Term of Office. A parliamentarian shall serve a term of two years or until a successor has been duly elected. A parliamentarian may succeed him/herself in office.

b. Powers and Duties. The powers and duties of the parliamentarians shall be as follows:

i. Have or acquire knowledge in matters of parliamentary procedure.

ii. Advise and consult with the Chair and other officers on matters of parliamentary procedure.

iii. Serve during meetings in an advisory and consultative role.

iv. Perform such other duties as delegated by the Chair or the Board.

Section 14. Federal, State and Local Agency Board Members. Federal, state, and local

employees shall not be eligible to be appointed as Chair. ARTICLE VI
MEETINGS

Section 1. The full Board shall meet regularly, bimonthly, on the second Wednesday of

that month. Special meetings may be called by the Chair or by one third (1/3) of the full membership when deemed necessary and in the best interest of the Board. Committees and subcommittees shall meet at the call of their chair. All meetings shall be public and in full compliance with the state and federal Freedom of Information laws.

Section 2. Meeting Notice. No regular meeting of the Board, committees or subcommittees shall be held without written notice to

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all members at least five days prior to the date of such meeting. No special meeting of the Board, committees or subcommittees shall be held if notice to all applicable members, either in writing or other communication means, has not been given at least 24 hours prior to the date and time of such meeting. The time and place of meeting shall be designated by the Chair in his/her call. Notice to committees or subcommittees may be waived by a majority vote of that body.

Section 3. Minutes of Proceedings. A record shall be kept of all actions of the Board, its

committees or subcommittees in meetings. Such records shall describe the subject considered, the motion made, a summary of discussion on the ARKANSAS COALITION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE
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6. A copy of minutes of the preceding Advisory Board meeting shall be sent to each member of that Board at least five (5) days prior to the next scheduled meetings.

Section 4. Rules. Except as otherwise provided, all meetings of the Board, its committees

and subcommittees shall be conducted in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Section 5. Quorum. When one-third (1/3) of the members are physically present

and a

proxy is received from enough of the other members to total over 50% of the membership, then a majority shall be deemed to exist and shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Agenda. There shall be an agenda for each meeting listing the items and

where appropriate, staff analysis and recommendations. Standard agenda items for each regular meeting of the full Board shall include adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, status reports from the Juvenile Justice Specialist and applications for review and consideration. The agenda shall be sent to each Board member at least five (5) days prior to the meeting. Nothing shall come before the Board that is not on the agenda except by an affirmative vote of two thirds

(2/3) of the members present at the meeting. When such a non-agenda matter is placed before the Board in this manner, the matter may be acted upon at that meeting, except as provided in Article IX.

Section 7. Voting. For all matters except the placement of a non-agenda item before the

Board, a simple majority of those members present at a meeting shall be required to adopt or reject a motion. To place a non-agenda item before the Board, an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present at that meeting shall be required. Board members present at meetings will be allowed to vote only one proxy vote for an absent member.

ARTICLE VII COMMITTEES

Section 1. There shall be established, from the general membership of

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the Board, any
committees or subcommittees as may be deemed necessary and
appropriate in accordance with Article V, Section 10(b), (3), (4), and
(5).

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be established a
committee of the Advisory Board and this committee shall have the
Chair of the Advisory
Board, the vice chair, the secretary, the parliamentarian, and other
such members of the general membership as the chair deems
necessary, provided a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the general membership
may challenge the make-up of the Executive Committee on a showing
of good cause. This committee is empowered to conduct the business
of the Board between its regularly scheduled meetings.

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ARTICLE VIII STAFF

Section 1. Name. The staff for the Board shall be known as the JJDP
Unit, the Arkansas
Division of Youth Services.

Section 2. Authority and Responsibility. The staff shall:

- a. Supervise and control the execution of all policies,
directives, and decisions promulgated by the Board.
- b. Enter into contractual agreements that further the Board's
duties and responsibilities.
- c. Develop guidelines for state, regional, and metropolitan area
juvenile justice and delinquency planning efforts.
- d. Provide external communications with the Governor, the
Legislature, federal, state, and local government agencies, and the
public.
- e. Submit applications for funds to the Office of Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention federal agencies as necessary on
behalf of the State of Arkansas.

Section 3. Employment. Employment shall be consistent with the
policies set out in
the Arkansas State Personnel Manual and other policies of the
Division of Youth Services, Department of Human Services.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Section 1. Procedure. These by-laws may be amended by an
affirmative vote of a simple majority of the full membership of the
Board. A by-law change
shall be presented for consideration at a regular meeting of the Board
but not votes on until the next regular meeting at which the by-law
change was proposed.

ARTICLE X

Section 1. In accordance with regulation promulgated under the JJDP
Act, five (5) per percent of the annual allotment to the state shall be
available to assist

the Advisory Board. ARTICLE XI

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS – VACANCIES

Section 1. In the event of a vacancy of an executive officer's position other than the

Chair, the Board shall elect a new executive officer for the position vacated.

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Section 2. The Chair shall appoint a nominating committee.

Section 3. Executive Officers shall be elected in accordance with the voting requirements contained in Article VI, Sections 5 and 7, as contained in the By-laws after.

Section 4. In the event that the position vacated is the chair, the vice chair shall preside as acting chair until such time as the Governor shall appoint the chair.

ARTICLE XII

PROTOCOL FOR OVERNIGHT TRAVEL FOR MINOR
MEMBERS OF THE ARKANSAS COALITION FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE

Section 1. The above-mentioned written agreement is attached hereto and incorporated by reference to these by-laws. (See Attachment A)

Section 2. A designated chaperone will be appointed prior to all overnight travel as

defined and acknowledged in a written agreement between the ACJJ and the minor member.

Section 3. The parent or legal guardian of such minor member must acknowledge and sign the written agreement.

Section 4. A chaperone shall be required in all instances of out-of-state travel and in-state

travel in which the minor is always not under parental supervision, for example attendance at meetings which require the minor member to travel and the parent or guardian is not available to supervise. Section 5. Any violation of the agreement by the minor member or the chaperone

shall be immediately reported to the Chair of ACJJ. The Chair or designee will handle the matter appropriately under the circumstances and as soon as practical or necessary. In cases of significant failure to adhere to the agreement, recommendation for expulsion from the ACJJ may be an option.

Section 6. When a Division of Youth Services employee is selected as chaperone, the

Director of DYS shall be notified and a copy of the agreement forwarded to the Director's office prior to the travel or meeting.

Section 7. If the minor member or his or her parent or legal guardian refuses to execute the written agreement, the minor will not be able to attend the

out-of-state or in-state meeting or conference.

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Section 8. The parent or guardian of the minor member can be the
chaperonebut the

written agreement will be required to maintain a consistentprocess.

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Section 9. If the parent or guardian is unable to attend, then the
chaperone willbe

chosen with the help of Coalition staff.ARTICLE XIII

GRANT APPROVAL REQUIREMENT

Section 1. All grant applications must follow a specific request for
proposalprocess.

Section 2. No grant application shall be approved by the Board that
has not beenreviewed following the grant proposal process.

Section 3. Funding for grants in any one grant cycle will be limited to
the totalfunding as outlined in the request for proposal.

8/30/81

01/92

Revised 07/93Revised 05/97Revised 06/97Revised 11/00Revised



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juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications
submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1).

- (D) Shall, consistent with this title—
 - (i) Advise the state agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board; and
 - (ii) Submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the State at least annually recommendations regarding State compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13); and
 - (iii) Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and
- (E) May, consistent with this title—
 - (i) Advise on state supervisory board and local criminal justice advisory board composition; [and]
 - (ii) Review progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan.
- (4) Provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a state plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the State from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group;
- (5) Unless the provisions of this paragraph are waived at the discretion of the Administrator for any state in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis, provide that at least 66 2/3 per centum of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the state under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)], shall be expended—
 - (A) Through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan.
 - (B) Through programs of local private agencies, to the extent such

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programs are consistent with the state plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a State shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and

- (C) To provide funds for programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and that agree to attempt to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the State population under 18 years of age, [Page(s): See Budget Attachment]]
- (6) Provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] within the state, including in rural areas.
- ...the mission of reform from widely varied perspectives – juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health, and others – members were consistent in their aspirations. The following were among the most widely acknowledged needs to eliminate unnecessary incarceration and reduce lengths of staying out-of-home placements:
- ☒ Expansion of the array and capacity of community-based programs and services as alternatives to secure confinement and out of home placement.
 - ☒ Consistency in quality and types of services among various regions of the state –
urban and rural, affluent, and impoverished.
 - ☒ Training and implementation of evidence-based best practices in existing and future programs.
 - ☒ Holistic approach to services encompassing the youth, family, and school to ensure adequate support.
 - ☒ Improved accessibility of mental health services and mental health first aid in rural communities.
 - ☒ Engagement of local school districts and the education system.
 - ☒ Coordination of services among multiple public and private service agencies.

Provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the

juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs

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geographical area in which an Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the way 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

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; and
 - (iv) A plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services.
-
- (8) Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing 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.
 - (9) Provide that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632], other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)], whether expended directly by the state, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for—
 - (A) Community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—

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- (i) For youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care; and
- (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.
- (B) Community-based programs and services to work with—
 - (i) Parents and other family members to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may be retained 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, to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
- (E) Educational programs or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—
 - (i) To encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations.
 - (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.

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- (F) Expanding 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) 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, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a federal, state, 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.
- (H) 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 recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities more effectively.
- (I) 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.
- (J) Programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence
- (K) 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.
 - (ii) A sense of self-worth and social contribution.
 - (iii) A sense of independence and control over one's life; and
 - (iv) A sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships.
- (L) Programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses

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of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—

- (i) Encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including 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 [by the provision] by the Administrator of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, to states in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior.
- (M) Community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes.
- (N) 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.
- (O) Programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
- (P) 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.
- (Q) Community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community.
- (R) Projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system; and
- (S) Programs designed to provide mental health services for incarcerated juveniles suspected to need such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.
- (10) Provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state.

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- (11) Shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—
 - (A) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—
 - (i) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law.
 - (ii) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and
 - (iii) Juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the state; shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and
 - (B) Juveniles—
 - (i) Who are not charged with any offense; and
 - (ii) Who are—
 - (I) Aliens; or
 - (II) Alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.
- (12) Provide that—
 - (A) Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and
 - (B) There is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in colocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; [Page(s): 27,28,29,30]
- (13) Provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—
 - (A) Juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—
 - (i) For processing or release.
 - (ii) While awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

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- (iii) In which period such juveniles make a court appearance;and only if
such juveniles do not have contact with adult

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inmates and only if there are in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in colocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles.

- (B) Juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained in a jail or lockup—
 - (i) In which—
 - (i) Such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates; and
 - (ii) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adults' inmates in colocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and
 - (ii) That—
 - (I) Is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available.
 - (II) Is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or
 - (II) Is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonable safe travel;
- (14) Provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, except that such reporting requirements shall not apply in the case of a State which is in compliance with the other requirements of this paragraph, which is in

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compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (11) and (12), and which has enacted legislation which conforms to such requirements and which contains, in the opinion of the Administrator, sufficient enforcement mechanisms to ensure that such legislation will be administered effectively;

- (15) Provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability.

GENDER SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

Goals

The expansion of appropriate services directed toward at-risk female non-offenders and delinquents to prevent entrance into or further penetration into the juvenile justice system.

Objective

1. Increase the sites where Peace Circles, Girls' Circle, and similar gender-specific, evidence-based programs are being utilized.
2. Add other evidence-based intervention programs that target female delinquents and at-risk non-offenders.
3. Develop a mentoring program that is specifically tailored to delinquent and at-risk females utilizing female mentors.

DYS is working with the Division of Behavioral Health to implement several diversion pilots' programs that will link juvenile judges to local treatment options for court-involved youth who have been diagnosed with a disability. Likewise, the Division is partnering with the Annie E. Casey Foundation to continue support for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) sites currently in the state, as well as potential expansion to other sites.

The State of Arkansas is required by the federal government to have three targeted counties addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and follows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) mandate to address DMC. DYS currently coordinates with local DMC coalitions in Jefferson, Pulaski, and Crittenden counties and is working with Garland and Sebastian Counties to establish coalitions there as well.

- (16) Provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination

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of family services when appropriate and feasible);

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Goal To provide an array of services that provide youth with varied alternatives to detention.

Objectives

1. Juvenile Detention Alternatives to Incarceration (JDAI) - A detention reform and juvenile justice system improvement initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. It uses data to demonstrate that moving low-risk youth from secure detention into community-based alternative programs creates positive public safety outcomes, minimizes detention over- crowding, and creates savings for taxpayers by reducing secure detention placements and the need for more expensive facilities.
 2. Multisystem Therapy (MST) - An intensive family-based and community-based treatment program that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders, i.e., their homes and families, schools, teachers, neighborhoods, and friends.
 3. Functional Family Therapy (FFT) - Helps troubled youth and their families to overcome delinquency, substance abuse, and violence. It is a short-term treatment strategy that is built on a foundation of respect of individuals, families and cultures, but that includes powerful treatment strategies that pave the way for motivating individuals and families to become more adaptive and successful in their own lives.
-
- (17) Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy about records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan.
 - (18) Provide assurances that—
 - (A) Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee.
 - (B) Activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective

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- bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and
- (C) No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.
- (19) Provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title; [Page(s): See Attached Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire]
- (20) Provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but

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not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that

would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds; See Budget Attachment

- (21) Provide that the state agency designated under paragraph (1) will—
- (A) To the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based.

The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Coordinator works under the supervision of the Juvenile Justice Specialist. The DMC Coordinator performs desk audits and on-site monitoring visits of programs throughout the state. This person examines data and practices for compliance with federal and state regulations. This position requires active review of programmatic records as well as financial records. The DMC Coordinator serves as liaison between the Division of Youth Services Community Program and Services Section, juvenile court personnel, and the public. Conducts or assists in the preparation of training for the statewide funded programs as well as the Division of Youth Services Staff. Assesses training needs and makes recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Specialist. The DMC Coordinator has regular contact with agency personnel, and sub grantees. Contact with local, county, state

- (22) Address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who meet the juvenile justice system.
- (23) Provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—
 - (A) An appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order.
 - (B) Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and
 - (C) Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held —
 - (i) Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

APPENDIX "C" ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE JJDP ACT 42 U.S.C 5633,
SECTION 223 a.

- (ii) Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—
 - (I) Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and
 - (II) The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged.
- (24) Provide an assurance that if the state receives under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services;
Not Applicable
- (25) Specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)]) that the state will reserve for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units; Not Applicable
- (26) Provide that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;
- (27) Establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders.
- (28) Provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

Attachment "D" STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) BOARD ROSTER

Required SAG categories:

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government

Tjuana Byrd

- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers

Lloyd Franklin

Cpt. James Adamson (Government Employee)

- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services

Megon Bush (Government Employee)

Jacqueline Wright (Government Employee)

Greimante Garner (youth member)

- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention, and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children

Raymond Long

Jerome Hunter

- E. Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency

Jade Hurvey (youth member)

Lonnie Watts

Kevin Hunt (system involved)

Jazzmine Young (youth member)

Attachment "D" STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) BOARD ROSTER

F. Representatives of programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities

Belinda Mallett (Government employee)

G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion

Linda Walker

Reggie Watson (Youth member and system involved)

Allan Irizarry-Graves (system involved)

H. Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable State, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency

Donnell Hegler

Alyssa Pickett

Alexys Ireland (youth member)

Latasha Woods

I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system

James Hollywood

William Vaughn (Government employee)

J. For a State in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities **N/A**

K. Representational affiliations (A-J below) **YES**

L. Indication of full-time government employees **YES**

M. Youth member indication **YES**

Attachment "D" STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) BOARD ROSTER

N. Are there between 15-33 members **YES**

There are 22 member's totals

O. Are a majority, including the Chair,

P. non full-time government employees (local, state, or federal) **YES**

6/22 are government employees which is not the majority

Q. Were 1/5 appointed prior to age 28 (youth) **YES**

5/22 members are youth members. That is at least 1/5 of the members.

1. Greimante Garner

2. Jade Hurvey

3. Jazzmine Young

4. Reggie Watson

5. Alexys Ireland

R. At least three members have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, or if not feasible and in appropriate circumstances, the parent or guardian of someone who has been or is currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. * **YES**

S. *Due to the sensitive nature of this question, it is not necessary for us to know which members fulfill this requirement. The state must just confirm that at least 3 members fulfill this requirement.