

Appendix 3

Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement

OJJDP Service Areas

Formula Grant Program Areas

1. **Aftercare/Reentry:** Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

2. **Alternatives to Detention:** Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.

3. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs:** 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.

4. **Children of Incarcerated Parents:** Services to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.

5. **Community Assessment Centers (CACs):** Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost-efficient, and comprehensive manner.

6. **Compliance Monitoring:** Programs, research, staff support, or other activities primarily to enhance or maintain a state's ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the JJDP Act.

7. **Court Services:** Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and postadjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.

8. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders:** Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities, pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act.

9. **Delinquency Prevention:** Programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and non-serious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, on probation, in corrections, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.

10. **Disproportionate Minority Contact:** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.

11. **Diversion:** Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.

12. **Gangs:** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.

13. **Gender-Specific Services:** Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.

14. **Graduated Sanctions:** A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.

15. **Gun Programs:** Programs (excluding programs to purchase from juveniles) to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles.

16. **Hate Crimes:** Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.

17. **Jail Removal:** Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, as defined in Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act.

18. **Job Training:** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

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

20. **Mental Health Services:** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.

21. **Mentoring:** Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.

22. **American Indian Programs:** Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

23. **Planning and Administration:** Activities related to state plan development, other preawarded activities, and administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation, monitoring, and one full-time staff position pursuant to Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.

24. **Probation:** Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions that the juvenile court prescribes.

25. **Restitution/Community Service:** Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community service or repayment to the victim.

26. **Rural Area Juvenile Programs:** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

27. **School Programs:** Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.

28. **Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates:** Programs that ensure that juveniles will not be detained or confined in any institutions where they may come into contact with adult inmates, pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act.

29. **Serious Crime:** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.

30. **Sex Offender Programs:** Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.

31. **State Advisory Group Allocation:** Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group's responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act.

32. **Strategic Community Action Planning:** Programs and activities that bring together committed community leaders and residents to identify and access existing local resources for the development of a multifaceted response to juvenile justice issues.

33. **Substance Abuse:** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.

34. **Youth Advocacy:** Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.

35. **Youth Courts:** Also known as teen courts. Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.