

TITLE II JJDP FORMULA BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

FUNDING PRIORITIES

Following the guidance of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the JJDP Advisory Board provides resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency. The Board supports communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

OJJDP strongly encourages applicants to visit the following websites to review evidence-based model programs:

1. OJJDP's Model Programs Guide – www.dsgonline.com/mpg_index.htm
2. Blueprints for Violence Prevention Program – www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints
3. Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – <http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov>

These websites are designed to assist practitioners and communities in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs that cover the entire continuum of youth service from prevention through sanctions. The databases of evidence-based programs noted on the websites can be used to assist juvenile justice practitioners, administrators, and researchers to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism. These databases provide an easy-to-use tool that offers scientifically proven programs across the spectrum of youth services.

The JJDP Advisory Board will consider and recommend approval of funding for those programs that meet the requirements of the following Standard Federal Program areas:

ENTITIES ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR JJDP FUNDS PER JJDP ACT SEC. 223(A)(5):

1. Units of General Local Government or combinations thereof,
2. Local private agencies, except that direct funding of any local private agency by the State shall be permitted only if such agency requests funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government, and
3. Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions and that agree to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of the JJDP Act, applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles

OJJDP’S STANDARD FEDERAL PROGRAM AREAS INCLUDE:

01. **Aftercare/Re-entry** – 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.
02. **Alternatives to Detention** – Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to incarceration.
03. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** – Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
04. **Children of Incarcerated Parents** – Services designed to prevent delinquency or treat delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.
05. **Community Assessment Centers (CAC)** – Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively impact 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.
06. **Compliance Monitoring** – Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed 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)(12)(A), (13), (14), and (15) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.
07. **Court Services** – Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and post-adjudication 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.
08. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the placement of nonoffenders and accused or adjudicated status offenders in secure facilities, pursuant to Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.
09. **Delinquency Prevention** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to the general youth population thought to be “at-risk” of becoming delinquent. This category includes what is commonly referred to as “primary prevention” (e.g., parent education, peer counseling, etc.). This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs

designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities which are undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.

10. **Disproportionate Minority Confinement** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to reduce the proportion of minority youth in secure confinement if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population, pursuant to Section 223(a)(23) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.
11. **Diversion** – Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.
12. **Gangs** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program areas includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
13. **Gender-specific Services** – Services designed to address needs unique to the gender of the individual to whom such services are provided.
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 purchased from juveniles) designed to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles.
16. **Hate Crimes** – Programs designed to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
17. **Jail Removal** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the placement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, as defined in Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.
18. **Job Training** – Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or preparing 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 designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, etc.)
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 designed 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), which takes place on a regular basis.

22. **Native American Programs** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
23. **Planning and Administration** – Activity related to State plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended and 28 CFR Part 31.101 of the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
24. **Probation** – Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions prescribed by the juvenile court.
25. **Restitution/Community Service** – Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community services 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 designed 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 Offenders** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the confinement of juveniles in institutions where they may come into contact with adults who are convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges, pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. The 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. The 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act extend this prohibition to part-time or full-time security staff (including management) or direct care staff of a jail or lockup for adults.
29. **Serious Crimes** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed 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. **Substance Abuse** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed 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.

33. **Youth Advocacy** – Projects designed to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
34. **Youth Courts** – Youth courts (also known as teen courts) are juvenile justice programs where peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most youth courts are used as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or non-violent offenses, who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

For additional information and resources contact:

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