

SACJJDJP 3-Year Plan Prioritization Worksheet

Priority Ranking	Title II Program Areas	OJJDP Required	OJJDP Encouraged Strongly
	<p>Mental Health Services. Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services, including but not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.</p>	X	
	<p>Rural Area Juvenile Programs. Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.</p>	X	
	<p>Gender-Specific Services. Services to address gender-specific needs, especially for female youth who commit offenses and become involved in the juvenile justice system.</p>	X	
	<p>Aftercare/Reentry. Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of followup post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.</p>		X
	<p>Alternatives to Detention and Placement. These are community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization, including for youth who need temporary placement such as crisis intervention, shelter, and aftercare, and for youth who need residential placement such as a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services.</p>		X
	<p>Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions. Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of 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, such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation. Programs to assist in the design and use of evidence-based risk assessment instruments to aid in application of appropriate sanctions.</p>		X

	<i>Definition: A system of sanctions that escalates in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.</i>		
	Disproportionate Minority Contact. Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to the requirement at 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(22).		X
	Diversion. Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-inmate mediation, and restorative circles.		X
	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).		X
	School Programs. Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school; or alternative learning programs to support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and to enhance coordination between correctional programs and youth’s local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools, and that any identified learning problems are communicated.		X Reform effort: “strengthening coordination with schools” Reform effort: “keep students engaged in school”
	After-School Programs. Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.		Reform effort: “services for youth at risk of entering system”
	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Programs that provide treatment to youth who have committed offenses who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth will commit subsequent violations of law.		Reform effort: “impact of trauma”
	Community-Based Programs and Services. These programs and services are those that work with— a. Parents and other family members to strengthen families and to help keep youth in the home; b. Youth and their families during and after confinement to ensure the youth’s safe return to the home and to strengthen the families; and c. Parents with limited English-speaking ability.		
	Delinquency Prevention. Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet		

	the needs of youth through 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.		
	Gangs. Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to youth gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.		
	Hate Crimes. Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by youth.		
	Job Training. Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.		
	Learning and Other Disabilities. Programs concerning youth delinquency and disability, including on-the-job training to help community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel recognize and provide for juveniles with learning and other disabilities.		
	Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs. Programs to develop and sustain a one- to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (a mentor) and an at-risk youth, a youth who has offended, or a youth who has contact with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated and contact is on a regular basis (a mentee). These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling.		
	Positive Youth Development. Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.		
	Probation. Programs to expand the use of probation officers particularly to permit youth with nonviolent offenses, including status offenses, to remain with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization, and to ensure that youth meet the terms of their probation.		
	Protecting Juvenile Rights. Projects to develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, such as hiring court-appointed defenders and providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.		
	Substance and Alcohol 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.		
	Indian Tribe Programs. Programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.		
	Indigent Defense. Hiring court-appointed defenders and providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies to ensure youth have legal representation at every stage of the court process.		
	Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads. Incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units. Grants may not exceed 5 percent of award, excluding SAG allocation.		

These services must be included one way or another in every state plan.

These program areas are strongly encouraged by OJJDP