

Title II Grant Program Program Purpose Areas

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 follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.

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.

Alternatives to Detention

These are community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization including for youth who need temporary placement such as crisis intervention, shelter and after-care 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.

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 youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.

Community-Based Programs and Services

These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement. These programs include;

- (A) community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—
 - (i) for status offenders and other youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care;
 - (ii) for youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services; and
 - (iii) for youth who need specialized intensive and comprehensive services that address the unique issues encountered by youth when they become involved with gangs;

- (B) community-based programs and services to work with—
 - (i) status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may remain in their homes;
 - (ii) juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and
 - (iii) parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited-English speaking ability;

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Delinquency Prevention

Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet 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.

Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions

Programs to 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. 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 design and use of evidenced-based risk assessment instruments to aid in application of appropriate sanctions.

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 assist community services, law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel to recognize and provide for learning and other disabled juveniles.

Mental Health Services

Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs

Programs to develop and sustain a one- to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. 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.

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Probation

Programs to expand use of probation officers particularly to permit nonviolent youth offenders including status offenders to remain with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization and to ensure youth meet 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, including hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.

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, support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and enhance coordination between correctional programs and juveniles' 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.

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.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders in secure facilities, pursuant to the requirement at 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(11).

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).

Diversion

Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles.

Gender-Specific Services

Services to address offenders' gender-specific needs, especially that of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.

Indian Tribe Programs

Programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

Indigent Defense

Hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination and innovative strategies for indigent defense.

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Jail Removal

Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the detention or confinement of youth in adult jails and lockups, as defined in the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. § 5603 (a)(13).

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

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.

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.

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Programs that ensure that youth will not be detained or confined in any institutions where they may come into contact with adult inmates, pursuant to the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(12).