

**APPENDIX 2**

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS**

The following are the specific recommendations offered by each respondent that would be addressed to the President and the US Congress.

<b>STATE OR TERRITORY</b>	<b>FIRST RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>SECOND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>THIRD RECOMMENDATION</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	Reinstate and expand the federal funding to the States for juvenile justice grant programs that are authorized under the JJDP Act of 1974 as amended.	Allocate additional federal funds for use by the States for the development of evidence-based programs that address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention by focusing on addressing the family's needs for discipline, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, education/academic remediation, and dedication to positive work ethics that allow for progression of the family toward positive economic development (jobs) and in providing for their families for subsequent generations.	<b>Allocate additional federal funds for the development of State court graduated sanctions for courts to use as alternatives to detention so that needy youth and their families can be treated within their communities, and so that serious and violent offenders can be incarcerated according to the seriousness of their crimes.</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>	Alaska supports increased funding for OJJDP to be used for program training and technical assistance, with emphasis on adequate funding for states such as Alaska. The cost of program training and technical assistance for Alaska is substantially higher because of distance, and Alaska's unique rural access and transportation needs.	Alaska supports increased funding for OJJDP to be used to develop evidence based programs to be distributed to the states for their use in developing these programs.	<b>Alaska supports increased funding for OJJDP to be used to develop assessment tools for Sex Offenders, Mental Health and FASD as well as funding for implementation.</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Continue to conduct and increase awareness to new findings of brain and developmental research as a way to help identify brain activity related to impulsivity, substance abuse, and disorders, and impact of abuse.	Support funding for evidence based practice and programs.	<b>Enhance Re-entry efforts to address needs for vocational training, job training, and placements for youth, to avoid recidivism.</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	Increase Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funding for States to implement more accountability based programming in the local jurisdictions		<b>Increase Formula Block Grant Funding for Prevention programs</b>

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<b>COLORADO</b>	Restore the following funding sources to 2002 levels: JABG (\$350 million), Formula Grants (\$89 million), Title V (\$37.5 million). Exclude earmarks like the huge amount to Boys/Girls Clubs that is more than all of the Formula grant funds to all of the States, and only fund evidence-based programs or promising approaches.	Amend the Social Security Act to allow all states to use Medicaid's 1915c waiver to provide home/community-based services for children in or at risk of placement including youth who may otherwise be in residential placement in psychiatric facilities or residential including juvenile detention facilities.	<b>NONE</b>
<b>DELAWARE</b>	Because of the disappearance of the Accountability Based Supplement, the minimum state allocation should be raised from \$600,000 to \$700,000.	Evidence based projects should be designed for easy application to the states	<b>Increase the funding in the areas of prevention and accountability.</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	Program Training and Technical Assistance as it relates to DMC.	Evidence Based Programs	<b>Research</b>
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Continued funding of federal juvenile justice programming and support for the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	Sharpen focus of research efforts on what works in delinquency prevention and evaluating effective prevention and intervention programs.	
<b>GUAM</b>	To reinstate language in the JJDP Act that sets aside 5-10% funding for the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the norther Mariana Islands. The section that set aside funding to address the special needs of juvenile delinquency in these areas was removed in 2002.	Continue full support and funding for research	<b>Continue to support and fund training and technical assistance for all states and territories that utilizes the knowledge derived from research to establish good policies, programs, and activities for Juvenile Justice.</b>
<b>IOWA</b>	Reinstatement of lost Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act related funding.	Better Coordination of funding, application, and reporting requirements of the JJDP Act.	<b>Better coordination of funding efforts of youth development related issues.</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	Adequate funding for locally determined prevention and intervention programs.	Fund research for evidenced based programs for small rural communities.	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	Substance Abuse/Treatment Resources and the relationship (if any) between substance abuse and truancy	Treatment of Sexual Offenders	<b>Coordination of Services</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	Stop reducing funds to the States and decrease earmarks	Realize that adult and juvenile crime are different and the need for services are	

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	Give Title II, Part C - Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant Program to the states and not earmarks	greater for juveniles to prevent them entering the adult system. Acknowledge that juvenile crime does exist and children need specialized help that differs from adults	
<b>MAINE</b>	The President and Congress should eliminate all earmarks of funds and distribute the money pro-rata to the states.	The President and Congress should collaborate to enact legislation which would compel the OJJDP Administrator and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to devise a workable plan that would mandate mental health and substance abuse screening, triage, evaluation, and treatment and aftercare/reentry services in a community-based, recovery-focused setting.	<b>The Congress should take whatever steps are necessary to allow Medicaid reimbursement for therapeutic services delivered to youth when they are institutionalized in juvenile justice facilities.</b>
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Increase available research and resources targeted at the use of standardized assessment tools for youth involved in the juvenile justice system	Increase funding allocations for Formula, Title V and JABG to allow states to fully implement evidence based programs	<b>Detention Reform is important and requires collaboration from all system stakeholders.</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	Disproportionate minority contact	Coordination of resources and services	<b>Mental Health assessment and treatment contained in a multi disciplinary approach to the juvenile offender.</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	Deprotonate Minority contact	Mental Health assessment and treatment	<b>Coordination of resource and services</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	Greater focus on the impact of brain development and delinquent behavior.	Greater focus on restorative justice programming.	<b>Practical proven examples on ways to reduce DMC</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>	Increase funding for a continuum of programming in federal block grants for prevention, intervention, and accountability. Funding	Increase funding for mental health and substance abuse services for youth involved in delinquency. Increase targeted funding in this area.	<b>Increase gender responsive and culturally appropriate program availability. Increase funding</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	We need alternatives to secure detention and incarceration with programs such as juvenile diversion.	Eliminate the current level of 'earmark' funding support to allow for new and innovative programs to be developed.	<b>Assist states in developing more and more effective programs for juveniles with mental health/substance abuse disorders.</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>	Restore funding amounts for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, Title II (Formula) and Title V Grants	Reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 2002, including funding for the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Grant included within the Act.	<b>Eliminate all earmarks from juvenile justice grant programs. Earmarks should not take money away from existing authorized programs and</b>

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			should only be funded in addition to OJJDP's annual baseline appropriation.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	DMC	Evidence based practice	<b>Mental Health</b>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	As part of the reauthorization of the JJDP Act in 2007, consideration should be given to adding core requirements for states in addition to the already well established (in most places) core protections of the Act. Some examples might include ensuring that youth with concomitant mental health and delinquency issues receive the proper screening, assessment and treatment services necessary to prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system or ensuring that females receive gender responsive services throughout the juvenile justice continuum	Promote comprehensive gang prevention and intervention strategies which support communities and families and which do not singularly target punitive enforcement.	<b>Continue to support states' effort to address DMC and racial disparities in juvenile justice both through the lens of social justice policies and by ensuring that data be used to support reform efforts.</b>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	The states need increased and non-reverting funding.	Increased training and technical assistance on evidence-based approaches and model policies.	<b>Provide new and current research on juvenile justice issues.</b>
<b>NEW YORK</b>	Coordination of resources and services	Mental health assessment/treatment awareness and sensitivity	<b>Gangs</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	Improve services for abused and neglected children and address the advocacy and treatment needs of children (abused, neglected and delinquent) in the court system. Focus also on the needs of children 'aging out' of the juvenile court system. Promote funding priorities that focus on early intervention	Promote the funding of effective delinquency prevention and early intervention strategies. Promote funding priorities that focus on early intervention	<b>Provide resources to address special educational needs of children-especially those identified as at risk of out of home placement or school suspension</b>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	Restore funding for juvenile justice programs to the level needed to support best practices implemented by the states to address significant juvenile justice issues. Financial Resources		
<b>OHIO</b>	Mental Health	Addressing DMC issues	<b>Increasing Juvenile Justice Budget</b>

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<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Ensure ongoing education is provided to youth impacted by zero tolerance educational policy and practice	Provide additional funding to implement evidenced based programs which are based upon most current findings	<b>Encourage collaboration between Native American tribal programs and the juvenile justice programs, by requiring "partnering" between these entities for the betterment of services to tribal youth involved in the juvenile justice system</b>
<b>OREGON</b>	Reauthorize the J.D. Act and increase the appropriations to the states. Eliminate the "earmarks" that have taken away from state/local decision making.	Modify the sight and sound core requirement as follows. Offenders placed in juvenile facilities within a state if done so before the age of 18 years and as long as that placement is uninterrupted may stay in that facility treatment until age 25 at the discretion of the state without violating the intent of the J.D. Act.	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	Increase funding for the Formula Grants Program to give states more flexibility in addressing DMC, aftercare and other priority areas.	Targeting funding for state research and evaluation efforts.	<b>More funding for delinquency prevention programs through the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant and increase the funding for the JABG program.</b>
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	PROVIDE FUNDING TO DEVELOP A BETTER SYSTEM TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE SUBSTANCE ABUSE DETECTION AND PREVENTION.	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR FEMALE-ORIENTED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.	<b>PROVIDE FUNDING FOR TRAINING OF LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED AGENCIES ON CORE REQUIREMENTS AND CONTINUED EDUCATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND STATE ADVISORY GROUP ON PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	Mandate that the Workforce Incentive Act (WIA) monies through the Department of Labor go for state juvenile justice programs.	Provide resources for juvenile justice research and evaluation, for the development and implementation of evidence-based programs, for the development and validation of assessment tools, and for expert technical assistance and program training in key and emerging areas of need.	<b>NONE</b>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	Funding of the Title V and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant programs—	Increased access to Medicaid funding of medical and mental health services for youth	<b>Child Welfare System reform—As evidenced by the outcomes of the</b>

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	<p>The Title V and the JABG programs continue to be funded at levels significantly below the authorized level. To be effective, these programs need to be funded on an ongoing basis and at a level where meaningful interventions can be planned, designed, implemented, and evaluated over a number of years.</p>	<p>in detention and correctional placement. The unmet mental health needs of juvenile justice youth are well documented. A large percentage of these youth are eligible for Medicaid based on family income or the youth's disability. In most states, youth lose their Medicaid eligibility when incarcerated. Access to needed medical and mental health services could also be enhance through continued access to Medicaid coverage. Some states have been successful in accessing Medicaid funds for youth in detention and correctional placement through Medicaid waivers. A waiver process should not be necessary. Youth eligible for Medicaid should retain Medicaid services and not lose their eligibility because of detention or correctional placement. In South Dakota, parents are still responsible for the medical costs of their children while in detention and correctional placement.</p>	<p><b>federal review of states child welfare systems (child protection) and the recently produced Pew Commission Report, there is a need for significant ongoing efforts to reform the child protection system. The failures of the child protection system directly impact the juvenile justice system.</b></p>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<p>Increase funding for JABG programs as well as for implementing prevention and early intervention evidence-based programs.</p>	<p>Strengthen language in JJDP re: services for juvenile justice youth with mental health issues.</p>	<p><b>Better coordinate funding streams at the federal level to simplify the process of allocating funding to states. Look at issues holistically rather than in isolation.</b></p>
<b>UTAH</b>	<p>Expand and create additional mental health/developmental disability (brain development) services</p>	<p>Reduce the disproportional contact of minorities with the juvenile justice system</p>	<p><b>Provide additional resources to prevent and intercede in the use of controlled substances by juveniles.</b></p>
<b>VERMONT</b>	<p>* Developmentally appropriate services and justice systems designed for youth.  * Prohibit practices that treat youth as adult's criminals.</p>	<p>* Fund and emphasize the prevention of delinquency by promulgating and funding research, best practice, model policy and programs that strengthen children, families and youth to live as healthy citizens.  * Increase funding to Formula and other JJDP funds to states, especially to make it worthwhile for states to comply with core</p>	<p><b>Increased public supports to education and training for youth so that they can successfully transition to meaningful and productive work as adults that will enable livable wages, health care, housing and responsible citizenship.</b></p>

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		<p>protections of youth and to advocate for the just treatment of youth in justice systems. Divert an increasing portion of corrections and war budgets to education and prevention practices that meet standards of effectiveness and that are in keeping w/ core values of FACJJ.</p> <p>* Authorize JABG funds to 02 levels.</p> <p>* Resume 10% maximum administration on JABG funds as 5% of reduced amounts don't cover reduced expenses for states.</p> <p>* Increase the small state minimum amount on Formula/Title II grants to states to offset the loss of the ABS funds to those states.</p>	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	Strengthen DMC in the JJDP Act	Detention reform	<b>Eliminate earmarking</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<p>Recognize that issues facing youth and their families have changed significantly since the inception of the JJDP Act in 1974, as has our knowledge of adolescent brain development.</p> <p>Current research on adolescent brain development confirms one of the foundational principles which led to the creation of a separate juvenile justice system: that adolescents, as a group, make decisions differently than adults do and that these different decision-making processes increase the likelihood that youths will make some decisions poorly. The juvenile justice system was created as a means of support to protect youths</p>	GJJAC recommends that the federal government re-commit itself to funding and promoting awareness of evidence-based and promising prevention and treatment (ART, FFT, MST) programs.	<b>It is essential that the federal government take a broader view of the needs of youth and families and implement effective measures by which families can obtain necessary mental health and other services before their children become subject to the juvenile justice system.</b>

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	<p>from the consequences of those poor decisions and to protect society by assisting youths in developing the skills to make better decisions.</p> <p>The need for this support potentially available through the juvenile justice system is even greater now than it was when Congress initially enacted the JJDP. Families today struggle to provide the structure and support their children need. Health insurance is harder to obtain and more limited in what it covers. This is especially true with respect to mental health treatment generally and chemical dependency specifically, something which current research demonstrates is an increasingly common need for youths in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Ironically, during a period when funding for social services of all kinds is dwindling, there is also a solid research base demonstrating that well-designed and well-administered programs are effective in (1) preventing delinquent behavior in youth served early in life and (2) addressing the most serious needs of those youths and families who do become involved with the juvenile justice system.</p>		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	Increased funding for juvenile justice programs.		
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	Address DMC across systems (social	Continue to conduct and disseminate	<b>Ensure valid, thorough, culturally</b>



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	welfare, child welfare, schools, juvenile justice, waiver to the adult criminal justice system).	research on evidence-based practices and programs especially in the areas of DMC and DMC Prevention, and not overlooking Hispanic and Native American Youth Programs.	<b>sensitive screening tools and assessments at the earliest point in the “system” possible. If that “system” is the child welfare system, require the sharing of any and all information with the JJ system that could be used to better serve youth and families.</b>
<b>WYOMING</b>	None	None	None

**APPENDIX 3.**

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO OJJDP ADMINISTRATION**

The following are the specific recommendations proposed by the respondents for the administration at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

<b>STATE OR TERRITORY</b>	<b>FIRST RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>SECOND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>THIRD RECOMMENDATION</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	Reinstate and expand the federal funding to the States for juvenile justice grant programs that are authorized under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.	Allocate additional federal funds for use by the States for the development of evidence-based programs that address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention by focusing on addressing the family's needs for discipline, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, education/academic remediation, and dedication to positive work ethics that allow progression of the family toward positive economic development (jobs) and in providing for their families in subsequent generations.	<b>Allocate additional federal funds for the development of State court programs that focus on developing graduated sanctions for courts to use as alternatives to detention so that needy youth and their families can be treated within their communities and so that the serious and violent offenders can be incarcerated according to the seriousness of their crimes.</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>	Continued program training and technical assistance. Alaska should not be penalized because the cost of program training and technical assistance is substantially higher given its distance, and Alaska's unique rural access and transportation needs. The Technical Assistance that Alaska has received has been outstanding.	Fund the development of evidence based programs, with allocations to the states for program development and implementation.	<b>Fund the development of assessment tools for Sex Offenders, Mental Health and FASD as well as funding for implementation.</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Support funding for evidence based practice and programs.	Continue to support and enhance technical resources and assistance to address DMC.	<b>Continue to support best practice models and policies for improving coordination of services for system youth (connections between child welfare and juvenile justice)</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	More trainings focused on engaging faith based organizations to partner with government entities to develop prevention programs for local communities		

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<b>COLORADO</b>	That Governor Appointed members of FACJJ can serve more than one 2-year term and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Eliminate term limits.	That OJJDP with other federal agencies provide training, funding for addressing meth prevention and treatment	
<b>DELAWARE</b>	Help the states financially to evaluate programs.	The states need more research in the areas of Child Mental Health and Sex Offenders.	<b>Need to make the Performance Measures Reporting easier and less cumbersome.</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	Same as above	Same as above	<b>Same as above</b>
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Provide greater support on a state to state level in the development of data collection systems for performance measures of OJJDP grant programs.	Sharpen focus of research efforts on what works in delinquency prevention and evaluating effective prevention and intervention programs.	
<b>GUAM</b>	Continue to support and fund training and technical assistance for all states and territories that utilizes the knowledge derived from research to establish good policies, programs, and activities for Juvenile Justice.	Provide support to all Juvenile Justice Service providers to assess the impact of their programs and services in meeting the needs of juveniles and in preventing delinquency.	<b>To support the creation of a Juvenile Justice Planning team that is at the forefront of addressing the need to update Guam's laws, statutes, and court procedures; address the needs for a residential treatment center; and establishing a more holistic approach to the issues creating DMC in our Juvenile Justice System</b>
<b>IOWA</b>	Reinstatement of lost Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act related funding.	Better Coordination of funding, application, and reporting requirements of the JJDP Act.	<b>Better coordination of funding efforts of youth development related issues.</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	Respect the states		
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	Substance Abuse/Treatment Resources and the relationship (if any) between substance abuse and truancy	Treatment of Sexual Offenders	<b>Coordination of Services</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	Include components of model programs (i.e. budget examples, types of services involved, etc.)	Be an advocate for the states when legislation and other issues arises before Congress.	<b>None</b>
<b>MAINE</b>	The Administrator should work with the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other relevant federal agencies to provide	The Administrator should work with the relevant parties to examine the value of making the provision of mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice	<b>The Administrator should work with the relevant parties to assure that juveniles brought into the juvenile justice system have access to the</b>

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	mental health and substance abuse services juveniles placed in institutional facilities.	system a core value, and thus require that each SAG include in its 3-year plan its proposal to address these needs.	same Medicaid-funded services system.
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Increase available research and resources targeted at the use of standardized assessment tools for youth involved in the juvenile justice system	Increase funding allocations for Formula, Title V and JABG to allow states to fully implement evidence based programs	<b>Detention Reform is important and requires collaboration from all system stakeholders.</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Coordination of Resources and Services	<b>Mental Health Assessment and treatment contained in a multi disciplinary approach to the juvenile offender.</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	Deprotonate Minority contact	Mental Health assessment and treatment	<b>Coordination of resource and services</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	Encourage increase in formula and block grant funding with a reduction in "ear-marks" or direct funding.	Greater assistance with DMC	<b>Explore ways to improve the coordination of services and improve communication between OJJDP and the single state agency.</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>	Increase funding for Prevention programs such as truancy and dropout prevention, mental health and substance abuse programs.	Provide assistance with targeted efforts in gender responsive and culturally sensitive programs	<b>Consider increased funding for specialty courts such as juvenile drug courts and family courts.</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	Facilitate federal agencies working together to share and support best-practice programs in a non-duplicative manner.	Prioritize and place an emphasis on developing more and better alternatives to secure detention.	<b>Prioritize efforts to provide access to effective mental health/substance abuse treatment programs for detained youth.</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>	Provide extensive training to all states, JJS's and SAG members prior to implementing new policies and procedures	Update Compliance Monitoring Manual to include revised protocols and most frequently asked questions and provide extensive training on Compliance Monitoring.	<b>Include onsite or regional training when new database systems are introduced. Provide updates and progress as they are being developed and provide ample notification to states on requirements of sub grantees</b>
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	DMC	Evidence based practice	<b>Mental Health</b>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	Continue to support research on adolescent development and brain functioning and ensure that policies are consistent with research findings.	Support comprehensive gang prevention and intervention strategies and utilize the Office's existing Community Gang awareness and mobilization curricula.	<b>Continue to refine the ways that DMC is measured and addressed throughout the country ensuring that fair and equal treatment of all youth be a focus of state plans.</b>

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<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Make additional training and technical assistance available to the states and communities, of longer duration than 10 days.	Reinstate funding for the Accountability-Based Sanctions (ABS) supplement.	<b>Provide assistance for new research to be conducted on current juvenile justice issues.</b>
<b>NEW YORK</b>	Same as Above	Same as Above	<b>Same as Above</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	Improve services for abused and neglected children and address the advocacy and treatment needs of children (abused, neglected and delinquent) in the court system. Focus also on the needs of children 'aging out' of the juvenile court system	Develop more trainings and resources to professionals in the field; i.e., JJ Specialists, DMC Coordinators. Make trainings and workshops more specific to individual states	<b>Continue to provide states with best practices from the field</b>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	Provide notification to the State Advisory Group Chair and Juvenile Justice Specialist of direct discretionary awards made by OJJDP to any agency, non-profit, or Indian Tribe in the respective state, including grants made under the Tribal Youth Program.		
<b>OHIO</b>	DMC	Mental Health	<b>Increasing Juvenile Justice Budget</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Provide states with current information on brain development. i.e. MacArthur Research Network findings	Development of policies and implementation of regulations which would enable states to insist on continued education provision to youth impacted by school zero tolerance policy and practice	<b>Provide direction for DMC data analysis and best practices for use based upon data findings.</b>
<b>OREGON</b>	As we look at the DMC data from our state clearly we are going to need technical assistance and facilitated collaboration beyond what we have had in the past to work the issues in this data. There are some big challenges with the DMC core requirement. We would hope that our state, because we do have such good data systems, would not be punished for our good data but rewarded for our ability to track outcomes.	Be flexible and supportive as we work the juvenile facility sight and sound issues here in Oregon. Our approach is to take an Evidence Based practice strategy, consistent with a legislated EBP mandate in our state, as an approach to a set of solutions to this complex issue.	<b>Provide support and training to the SAG and Juvenile Justice Specialist on an ongoing basis both in the state and in national forums.</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	It would be helpful if states had more flexibility in determining performance		

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	measures in order to better demonstrate the effectiveness of programs.		
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	PROVIDE PROPER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ON-GOING SUPPORT TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AT THE DSA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES LEVELS, TO ENSURE PROGRAM STABILITY AND CONTINUITY.	ALLOCATE AND REDISTRIBUTE FEDERAL FUNDING AMOUNTS BASED ON THE TYPE OF PROBLEMATIC AREAS OUTLINED AT THE "KEY ISSUES" SECTION OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.	<b>PROVIDE RESEARCH AND CURRENT STATISTICAL DATA OF PUERTO RICO DELINQUENCY INCIDENCE RECORDS.</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	That OJJDP continue to coordinate and sponsor research and technical assistance relative to juvenile justice issues.	That OJJDP continue to support state and local jurisdictions in identifying and implementing best practice programs.	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	The State of Native American Juvenile Justice Systems on Indian Reservations— It has long been recognized that many tribal juvenile justice systems lack even the most basic services. Lack of early intervention, probation, and treatment services can be the norm. however, with over 500 federally recognized tribes, it is probable that the needs of juvenile justice systems vary significantly by tribe. A joint assessment of tribal juvenile justice systems should be conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice to determine the status of tribal juvenile justice systems and to identify those systems most in need of assistance.		
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	Develop online training tools for states to use before inputting juvenile justice data for the state.		
<b>UTAH</b>	Expand and create additional mental health/developmental disability (brain development) services	Reduce the disproportional contact of minorities with the juvenile justice system	<b>Provide additional resources to prevent and intercede in the use of controlled substances by juveniles.</b>
<b>VERMONT</b>	* Advocate strengthening the JJDPA. Strengthen and restore adequate supports	* Promulgate best practice in delinquency prevention including, increased support for	<b>* Support CJJ as independent, non-government partner</b>

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	<p>and incentives to states to adhere to core requirements and to fund prevention efforts.</p>	<p>the development of local best practice that allows for region-specific interventions fitting with local culture and strengths.</p> <p>* Support evaluation of local promising practice so that innovative, region-specific effective practice is enabled.</p>	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<p>Reform transfer and certification to adult court</p>	<p>Decriminalize children with mental health and substance abuse issues; improve integration of mental health and substance abuse services for kids in the juvenile justice system in order to improve outcomes</p>	<p><b>Coordinate and work with the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, NIH, CDC and other federal agencies.</b></p>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	<p>Recognize that issues facing youth and their families have changed significantly since the inception of the JJDP Act in 1974, as has our knowledge of adolescent brain development.</p> <p>Current research on adolescent brain development confirms one of the foundational principles which led to the creation of a separate juvenile justice system: that adolescents, as a group, make decisions differently than adults do and that these different decision-making processes increase the likelihood that youths will make some decisions poorly. The juvenile justice system was created as a means of support to protect youths from the consequences of those poor decisions and to protect society by assisting youths in developing the skills to make better decisions.</p>	<p>GJJAC recommends that the federal government re-commit itself to funding and promoting awareness of evidence-based and promising prevention and treatment (ART, FFT, MST) programs.</p>	<p><b>It is essential that the federal government take a broader view of the needs of youth and families and implement effective measures by which families can obtain necessary mental health and other services before their children become subject to the juvenile justice system.</b></p>

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST RECOMMENDATION	SECOND RECOMMENDATION	THIRD RECOMMENDATION
	<p>The need for this support potentially available through the juvenile justice system is even greater now than it was when Congress initially enacted the JJDP. Families today struggle to provide the structure and support their children need. Health insurance is harder to obtain and more limited in what it covers. This is especially true with respect to mental health treatment generally and chemical dependency specifically, something which current research demonstrates is an increasingly common need for youths in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Ironically, during a period when funding for social services of all kinds is dwindling, there is also a solid research base demonstrating that well-designed and well-administered programs are effective in (1) preventing delinquent behavior in youth served early in life and (2) addressing the most serious needs of those youths and families who do become involved with the juvenile justice system.</p>		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	OJJDP should seek increased funding for juvenile justice.	OJJDP should fully support the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. We need the support of this national organization to best do our work on behalf of youth. We also support maintaining a contract with CJJ for SAG and JJ Specialist Training in order to continue high quality education and information resources.	
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	Same as above—And just like states are		



STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST RECOMMENDATION	SECOND RECOMMENDATION	THIRD RECOMMENDATION
	forced to—continue doing the best you can with continually fewer dollars		
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

**APPENDIX 4. TOP THREE PROBLEMS LISTED IN STATE THREE-YEAR PLANS**

The following are the three top problems identified by each State or Territory in its most recent three-year plan.

<b>STATE OR TERRITORY</b>	<b>FIRST PROBLEM</b>	<b>SECOND PROBLEM</b>	<b>THIRD PROBLEM</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	Planning and Administration	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, and Jail Removal	<b>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>	Compliance Monitoring	Disproportionate minority contact	<b>Increased training and education for rural law enforcement officers on OJJDP core mandates.</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Alternatives to Detention/Compliance with DSO, DMC, and Jail Removal/Community based alternatives to secure custody.	Delinquency Prevention for truancy, alcohol offenses, substance abuse, petty theft, and status offenses to include specialized populations such as female offenders, mental health diagnosed youth, and youth with co-occurring disorders (substance abuse/mental health.	<b>System/Detention reform - system integration to address the increasing number of dually involved or dually adjudicated youth and the need to coordinate services for youth in the child welfare and juvenile justice system.</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Gender Specific	<b>Compliance Monitoring</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>	Mental health and substance abuse	Lack of funding and resources for Juvenile Accountability and Juvenile Diversion at the community level	<b>DMC/MOR</b>
<b>DELAWARE</b>	The number of Female Offenders is dramatically increasing and the resources needed to address the needs of female offenders is not available.	The numbers of minorities represented in all stages of the juvenile justice system is disproportionate.	<b>The number of juvenile offenders is increasing. Prevention was an area of concern in the last three-year plan.</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	Alternatives to Detention and Youth Advocacy	Disproportionate Minority Contact	<b>Juvenile Justice System Improvement</b>
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Lack of local juvenile delinquency prevention programs in many areas of Georgia.	Lack of adequate juvenile court services in many areas of Georgia.	<b>Lack of juvenile detention alternatives across Georgia.</b>
<b>GUAM</b>	Substance Abuse	DMC	

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST PROBLEM	SECOND PROBLEM	THIRD PROBLEM
<b>IOWA</b>	Mental Health Services for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.	Youth Development and Local Planning - Juvenile Justice System Improvement	<b>Disproportionate Minority Contact</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	Funding for delinquency prevention programs.	Disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.	<b>Training and networking for juvenile justice professionals.</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	Alternatives to Detention for status offenders and low level public offenders	Disproportionate Minority Contact	<b>Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement - Coordination of Services</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	Family structure - Programs that address the family-structure continue to be a funding priority for the State. These programs will need to address how to combat the family risk factors that includes, but limited to, poor socialization practices, modeling of antisocial values and behaviors, poor supervision of the child including failure to monitor the child's activities, poor discipline skills, poor quality of parent-child relationships, excessive family conflict and aggressive behavior in youth, family chaos and stress, poor parental mental health, family isolation, poverty and community violence, differential acculturation and acculturation stress and sibling and peer drug use.	Education - to fund programs, such as mentoring and after school programs, to help keep at-risk youth in schools. Not only are academic services needed, but also those programs that provide youth with a sense of belonging, so they may grow into productive citizens.	<b>Mental health and substance abuse - Since the hurricanes, youth have faced increased mental health disorders, i.e., attention deficit and disruptive behavior disorders, serious mental and/or emotional disturbance, mood disorders (depression and bipolar disorders) posttraumatic stress disorder, other anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, and sexual offending. Youth suffering from one or more disorders causes functional impairment affecting the family, school, or community activities. Those who experienced recreational or chronic drug use are at much greater risk of increasing their usage of alcohol, tobacco, and/or illicit drugs to help deal with their trauma. Also, youth who have not experimented with alcohol, tobacco, and/or illicit drugs are at higher risk of using.</b>
<b>MAINE</b>	Students involved in the juvenile justice system and at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system may be facing expulsion and suspension from school more frequently than necessary. The JJAG recognizes that suspended and/or expelled students are at a high risk for	Not all youth involved with or at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system are receiving appropriate comprehensive mental health, substance abuse and/or family support services. Obstacles to service delivery include everything from lack of treatment providers,	<b>Insufficient data make it difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether minority youth are over-represented in Maine's juvenile justice system. The Maine JJAG has funded a research project to train DOC employees to accurately</b>

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST PROBLEM	SECOND PROBLEM	THIRD PROBLEM
	<p>engaging in criminal behavior and subsequent involvement in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>The JJAG is committed to supporting programs that reduce the incidence of school suspensions and expulsions and will encourage schools to adopt appropriate alternatives proven to result improved academic performance for students while satisfying school administrators that appropriate action is taken in response to misbehavior in school.</p>	<p>lack of financial resources to receive services to lack of transportation to and from providers who may be a significant distance from the juvenile and his or her family.</p> <p>While in some locations it is common for juveniles to receive mental health screening and evaluation early in the juvenile justice process, in other locations screening and evaluation are almost never utilized. The JJAG is committed to assisting the development of appropriate intervention and prevention services throughout the entire State and will continue to support efforts to expand resources for juveniles and their families</p>	<p><b>gather and store DMC data about youth coming into the juvenile justice system. A future project will target DMC data gathering at the initial point of contact.</b></p>
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	<b>DMC</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	None	None	<b>None</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	<p>Disproportionate Minority contact - The state lacks an adequate mechanism to compile data to make an empirical determination. A review of the youth court data reveals that more Afro-American juveniles (68%)are referred to juvenile courts at a rate of more than twice that of Caucasian juveniles (45%). Minority youth make up approximately 45% of the population under the age of 18 while Caucasian youth make up approximately 52%. Efforts need to be made to develop resources and implement programs to address the needs of minority juveniles, especially Afro-Americans, to reduce the level of contact by the various components of the juvenile justice system. Mississippi does not have a uniform youth court system which causes a great disparity in the level of services from one</p>	<p>Lack of Community-Based Alternatives - Aside from a state funded juvenile services counselors, many jurisdictions do not provide any type of community based programs to provide treatment and rehabilitation services to juveniles. Additional resources are needed to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for juveniles in their own communities in lieu of juvenile institutions. There is a need to develop and implement more community based services, especially for female offenders, whose numbers are increasing in the system.</p>	<p><b>Fragmented legal representation - As the system of youth court varies from each jurisdiction, so does the legal defense for juveniles. Some counties have excellent public defender systems that pride in the representation of clients while others rely on a system of appointing attorneys to represent juveniles who cannot afford an attorney.</b></p>

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST PROBLEM	SECOND PROBLEM	THIRD PROBLEM
	jurisdiction to another.		
<b>MISSOURI</b>	DMC	Evidence Based Programming	Detention Reform
<b>MONTANA</b>	Prevention was the SAG's first priority in responding to the needs of the state. Included in this category are the program areas of delinquency prevention programs such as truancy prevention and diversion programs such as victim offender dialogue and BARJ programs	Intervention programs were identified as the second priority for the state. Program areas targeted in this category include; mental health and alternatives to detention.	<b>Accountability programs were the 3rd problem area identified. Program areas targeted in this area are funded largely within JABG funding.</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	We have recognized that our state continues to have more minority contact per capita than what is allowable in our beliefs. Continuing to provide training, discussion and making this a focal project is something we will commit to.	Providing support to continue efforts to coordinate training and implementation of a screening tool that guides caseworkers and probation officers in obtaining the necessary and appropriate services for youth at the front end of law enforcement contact.	<b>Without appropriate data we will not know if our programs are making an impact or not. The data gathered at all levels of juvenile contact will all for more efficient and effective monitoring and measures of success.</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	Programs for youth in rural areas
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	DMC	Systems Improvement	Drugs/Alcohol
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	Disproportionate Minority Contact with the juvenile justice system and racial disparities in juvenile justice outcomes	Gang involvement or the perception of gang activity	<b>The continued inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention and a lack of graduated alternatives to detention</b>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	The lack of sufficient local collaboration and a local comprehensive strategy for juvenile justice that includes a system of graduated sanctions, services and detention alternatives.	The disproportionate representation of minority youth in the system, especially at the arrest stage.	<b>The lack of sufficient gender-responsive programs and services for the increasing number of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.</b>
<b>NEW YORK</b>	Gangs	Drugs	<b>Resources - coordination and collaboration</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Child Maltreatment	<b>Gangs/Substance Abuse</b>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	Jail Removal and Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	Disproportionate Minority Contact	<b>Mental Health Services</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	Preventing youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system	Preventing youth, who become involved in the juvenile justice system, from being held in secure detention when appropriate.	<b>Providing adequate treatment and services to youth in the juvenile justice system who have specific treatment needs</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Disproportionate overrepresentation of	Data demonstrates the need for prevention	<b>Oklahoma has a significant Native</b>

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST PROBLEM	SECOND PROBLEM	THIRD PROBLEM
	<p>minority youth exists in the Oklahoma juvenile justice system, specifically in the two major metropolitan areas. This is neither fair nor equal and erodes minority communities' faith in the justice system. it further sends disproportionate numbers of minority youth on a path deeper into the justice system. previous research showed this trend specifically affects the African-American community. Recent research has identified a similar trend with both Hispanic and Native American youth.</p>	<p>programs in Oklahoma. These approaches strengthen youth development and help build strong families. A lack of adequate programming leads to problems such as juvenile delinquency, truancy, teen pregnancy, substance abuse and eventually high rates of incarceration in our adult correctional system.</p>	<p><b>American population representing 11% of the total. This population faces the special challenge of co-existing in the world. This can lead to self-medication and crimes of self-hate resulting in a cycle of failure. The long term consequences of this challenge represent a substantial economies and human cost.</b></p>
<b>OREGON</b>	<p>Disproportionate minority contact and over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>Unmet mental health needs and substance abuse</p>	<p><b>School failure.</b></p>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<p>Delinquency Prevention</p>	<p>DMC</p>	<p><b>Aftercare services and support</b></p>
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	<p>VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION REQUIREMENT</p>	<p>VIOLATION OF THE JAIL REMOVAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p><b>FAILURE ON IMPLEMENTING AN EFFECTIVE COMPLIANCE MONITORING SYSTEM AT JAILS, DETENTION CENTERS AND OTHER FACILITIES TO PREVENT PROBLEM #1 AND #2.</b></p>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	<p>Implementing graduated sanctions in all 7 judicial districts to comply with Balanced and Restorative Justice</p>	<p>Disproportionate minority contact</p>	<p><b>Compliance monitoring</b></p>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	<p>Critical lack of funding from the BIA for key components of tribal juvenile justice systems in South Dakota</p>	<p>The need for more early intervention services and programs</p>	<p><b>Methamphetamine abuse</b></p>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<p>Alternatives to Detention</p>	<p>Disproportionate Minority Contact</p>	<p><b>Delinquency Prevention</b></p>
<b>UTAH</b>	<p>Identifying and serving youth with mental health or developmental disabilities in Utah's juvenile justice system</p>	<p>Reducing the disproportional contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system through the development of model juvenile courts and increased programming</p>	<p><b>Substance abuse by youth in Utah. Prevention, intervention and additional services are necessary throughout the state, particular emphasis is place on rural areas of the state where resources are scarce.</b></p>

STATE OR TERRITORY	FIRST PROBLEM	SECOND PROBLEM	THIRD PROBLEM
<b>VERMONT</b>	Delinquency prevention.	System Improvement, especially: a) develop sustainable fiscal structure for homeless and runaway youth shelters; b) fund jurisdiction system study, develop cost analysis and strategic plan for establishing youth-based jurisdiction in justice system for all under legal age of majority; c) fund system improvements that will support increased and maintainable services to youth transitioning to adulthood, especially those with highest risk factors.	<b>Maintain core requirements of JJDPA.</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	Reducing recidivism	Addressing the criminalization of children with mental health and substance abuse issues	<b>DMC</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	The State of Washington continues to be out of compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.	Disproportionate minority contact is an issue throughout the juvenile justice system.	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	Juvenile Justice and status offenses in general	Racial disparity (DMC)	<b>Substance abuse (drugs and alcohol)</b>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	Disproportionate minority contact	Lack of (not enough funds for) prevention/early intervention programming in high risk geographic areas, serving youth experiencing multiple risk (criminogenic) factors	<b>Lack of AODA/mental health screening, assessments and treatment (special emphasis population: female offenders)</b>
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>Wyoming is a non-compliant state.</b>	<b>Incomplete date that complicates the measurement of success or failure.</b>	<b>Courts: Youth in Wyo. appear most often in adult courts that have little to no resources to structure a treatment program to reduce or eliminate recidivism.</b>