



## JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY  
PREVENTION COALITION

[www.act4jj.org](http://www.act4jj.org)

# Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Wisconsin

### Federal Funding Overview:

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC) serves as Wisconsin's federally mandated state advisory body. The State Advisory Group (SAG) administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds and provides the governor, state legislature, and other policy makers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The GJJC helps determine how funds granted by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should be expended and reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.<sup>1</sup>

Formula & Block  
Grant Funding  
FY10:  
\$1.89 million

Formula & Block  
Grant Funding  
FY18\*:  
\$417,975

Decrease of 78% so  
far this decade.

### Diminishing Funds:

The Federal distribution of funds has decreased substantially over the past decade and is part of an ongoing problem across the country. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDPA went unauthorized, **the federal investment in the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency decreased by nearly 48 percent.**<sup>2</sup> In Wisconsin, between FY10 and FY18 alone, the state experienced a **78% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.** In FY10 the state received \$822,200 through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. For the past five fiscal years, however, that sum has been zeroed out in the federal budget. Wisconsin also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010, but Congress has earmarked Title V funding in the last several years, decreasing the likelihood that states receive funding under the program. The lone remaining source of federal funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Wisconsin received \$978,000 in Title II funding. In FY18, that figure had decreased to \$417,975. Meanwhile, spending on policing, prosecution, and incarceration has increased. Federal investment, however, is essential to sustaining the development and implementation of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention systems and practices in Wisconsin.

<sup>1</sup> The four core requirements of the JJDPA are: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, (2) separation of adults and juveniles in secure institutions, 3) jail removal; and 4) reduction of the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (DMC). Retrieved from, [http://www.act4jj.org/about\\_requirements.html](http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html).

<sup>2</sup> Act4JJ. (2019). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from, <http://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/resource-files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY19.pdf>

**Federal Dollars in Action:**

The Commission funds and awards grants to counties and local service providers to improve the lives of Wisconsin's children and families. The commission has awarded federal funds to develop and sustain local delinquency prevention efforts, specifically aimed at:

- **Ensuring a fair and impartial juvenile justice system;**
- **Advancing juvenile justice improvement; and**
- **Maintaining compliance with the JJDP.**

In particular, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) and the GJJC have used funding to support alternatives to detention, address racial and ethnic disparities, and advance juvenile justice system improvement. Increased funding would allow more statewide support of all of these efforts. Increased funding would also increase opportunities for more units of local government. For example, the funds could provide training on evidence-based practices and expand alternatives to detention.

*This fact sheet was prepared by:*

