



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Alaska

Federal Funding Overview:

The State Advisory Group (SAG) serves as Alaska's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group 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 SAG 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 JJDP.¹

Diminishing Funds:

The federal allocation of grant funding to Alaska has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 48%**.² In Alaska, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY18 alone, the state experienced a 59% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$312,000 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. Alaska also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDP purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Alaska received \$600,000 in Title II funding. In FY18, that figure had decreased to \$404,058.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$996,945

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY18*:
\$404,058

Decrease of 59% so far
this decade.

*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked

¹ The four core requirements of the JJDP 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.

² Act4JJ. (2018). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from, <http://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/resource-files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY19.pdf>

³ All numbers are based upon figures reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant Awards and Past Solicitations. Retrieved from <https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2>. Accessed May 29, 2019.

Federal Dollars in Action:

In addition to using its federal allocation to monitor for and ensure compliance of the core mandates in the JJDP, Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee has issued priorities for the future.⁴

Some action areas for improvement are to implement a trauma-screening tool statewide, improve services for youth who experience substance abuse problems and mental health diagnosis, and improve and monitor physical environment and program structures of facilities.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



⁴ Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Annual Report. (2018). Retrieved from, http://dhss.alaska.gov/djj/Documents/ReportsAndPublications/AJJAC/2018_AJJAC_AnnualReport.pdf