ACT 4 JUVENILE JUSTICE

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) Fact Sheet Series

Funding

BACKGROUND: The week of December 10, 2018, Congress passed H.R. 6964, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (the Act) with overwhelming bipartisan support. The President signed the bill into law on December 21, 2018, amending the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) after years of collaborative efforts among juvenile justice organizations and advocates across the United States.
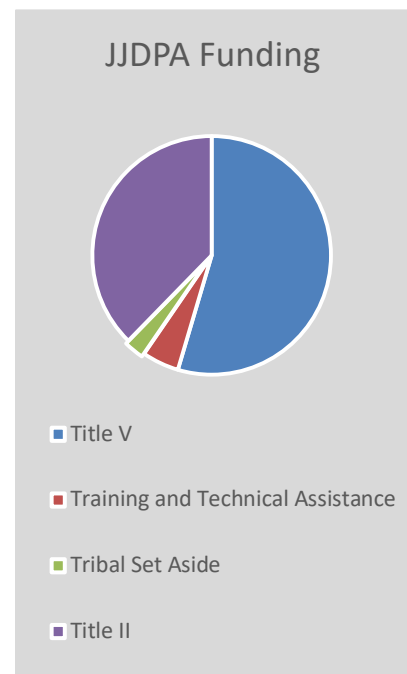
Below, please find a summary and impact of the provisions related to funding in the bill.

JJDPA Funding

- Title V
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Tribal Set Aside
- Title II

WHAT CHANGED: Since the Act's last reauthorization in 2002, federal funding for juvenile justice programs has been cut by almost 50 percent. These once robust funding streams took a serious hit as result of the lack of reauthorization. H.R. 6964 begins to turn the tide on this issue.

Appropriations: H.R. 6964 **authorizes $176,000,000 to be appropriated for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act programs (Titles II and V[1])** in Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.[2]

Title II- State Allocations: H.R. 6964 provides that states will receive funding from Title II of the Act on a proportional share based upon the number of minors residing in the state. States with small populations will receive a minimum allocation of $400,000 per year under the Act and $75,000 per year for U.S. Territories in keeping with current law.

State Compliance: Similar to current law, H.R. 6964 requires that states receive a reduction in funding if they are found out of compliance with the Act's four core requirements. For each core requirement that a state does not meet, the Act reduces Title II funding by 20 percent. Funds not administered to the states for non-compliance will be administered in the following ways: half of

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[1] Title II is the state formula grants program; and Title V is the delinquency prevention, now the PROMISE grants.
[2] Note: Appropriators determine final numbers each fiscal year and decide where they will set appropriation levels for each program. These numbers may be lower or higher than the numbers authorized by statute and reflected throughout this document.

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the funds will be spent on technical assistance to help states come back into compliance, and the other half will be redistributed to states who are in full compliance with the Act.

Title V—Prevention Grants: **Not more than $96,053,401 can go towards Title V**. In recent years, Title V prevention funding has been earmarked in its entirety for tribal youth programs, gang prevention and intervention programs, girls in the juvenile justice system, and other related programs. These funds are now expected to be made available for communities to undertake projects through Incentive Grants for Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education (Youth PROMISE Grants). H.R. 6964 states that these grants will be administered by local policy boards and can be used for 29 different categories of programming including mentoring, tutoring, alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment, and afterschool programs, just to name a few (for more information click here).

Additionally, not more than **5% ($8,800,000) of funds can be put towards training and technical assistance**. These funds are given to agencies to help support states in their work to comply with the JJDPA.

A set aside equal to **11% of Title V funding (not more than $10,560,000) is included for grants to tribal governments**.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Act: H.R. 6964 also includes a two year, straight reauthorization of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) and sets appropriations for RHYA programs at $127,421,000 for Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2019.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES: For additional information see Act4JJ's Historical Federal Funding Chart (available here) and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Funding at 40 report (available here).

This fact sheet was prepared by:

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