



**CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION**

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Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) Fact Sheet Series

Title V: From Prevention to Promise

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 (JJDP A) 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 Title V in the bill.

WHAT'S NEW¹: H.R. 6964 significantly expands the types of delinquency prevention programs that qualify for funding under Title V, allowing for a broader, more holistic approach to addressing the needs of youth who have been in contact with the justice system and preventing delinquency. Previous [iterations](#) of the JJDP A defined prevention programming narrowly, and included substance abuse prevention programs, tutoring and remedial education, mental health and recreation services, youth leadership and development activities, job training programs within that definition. Under H.R. 6964, 29 different categories of delinquency prevention programs are now eligible for Incentive Grants for Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education (Youth PROMISE) Grants. In addition to the previous categories covered under Title V, new categories include home visits, family stabilization programs, adoption assistance, parenting skills training, conflict resolution training, summer job programs, restorative justice programs, and after school programs.² These categories allow innovative, evidence-based and promising programs to access funding that had previously been out of reach.

The amendments to Title V made by H.R. 6964 empower communities to determine how to best tackle the unaddressed needs of their “at-risk and delinquent youth.” Rather than [earmark](#) Title V’s \$96,053,401 in funding for specific purposes, H.R. 6964 awards grants to community organizations and local government entities. In its application, an entity that wishes to receive a subgrant must include a description of a local policy board (“Promise Councils”) and local

¹ The amendments made to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act by this law will not apply until the beginning of Fiscal Year 2020.

² For the full list of eligible program categories, see Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, H.R. 6964, 115th Congress § 502(3) (2018).

partners that will be engaged in the development of prevention programming to ensure unmet needs of at-risk youth are being met. The recipient of the subgrant must also agree to match 50% of the grant funding awarded. Only 5% of the total Title V budget can be used to pay for the activities of policy board.

H.R. 6964 also requires 11% of Title V funding to be awarded to Indian Tribes to be used for tribal juvenile delinquency prevention services and to care for at-risk or delinquent youth upon release. To learn more about the provisions that affect tribal youth, click [here](#).

STATE EXAMPLES: California is a leader in investing in delinquency prevention. California has invested [significant resources](#) away from deep end incarceration, redirecting resources from the state to local communities, and from the deep end to early intervention and prevention. Intervention programs include evening reporting centers, safe havens, and wrap around services. Prevention programs include [mental and behavioral health](#), [leadership and mentoring programs](#), and [partnerships](#) between probation departments and local school districts. Similar to the Promise Councils, California Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils, are expected to make written plans that address the unique needs of youth in each local community.

Through the Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention (Illinois) and the Youth Violence Prevention Center Denver (Colorado), cities have [collaborated](#) with communities to implement evidence-based individual and family-level prevention programs. The Center for Youth Violence Prevention Strategies helped reduce homicides in the Humboldt Park Neighborhood of Chicago by 17% in a 5 year period.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has also worked with health departments in Boston, Massachusetts; Houston, Texas; Monterey County, California; and Multnomah County, Oregon to implement its Striving To Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE) Through Local Public Health Leadership program. Funding through the [STRYVE](#) helps cities and counties to create comprehensive, evidence-based plans to prevent youth violence. For example, Boston has used the funding to connect middle school students to after-school and summer activities and to promote health services, including mental health and lead abatement, for elementary school students. The STRYVE project in Houston has been centered on young people between the ages of 10 and 24 and has created “for youth-by youth” tools to strengthen communities and prevent youth violence.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES: For more on the community-led approach to grant funding, click [here](#). To learn more about delinquency prevention programs that have been reviewed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, click [here](#). For resources on a public health approach to violence prevention, click [here](#). For more information about State Advisory Groups, click [here](#).

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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