Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Georgia

The Georgia State Advisory Group (SAG) serves as Georgia's federally-mandated advisory agency. The group administers the state's JJDPA 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 on the status of the state's compliance with the four core

requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention Act (JJDPA).1

The federal allocation of grant funding to Georgia has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, since 2002 when the JJDPA was last reauthorized, federal juvenile justice funding has decreased by nearly 50%. In Georgia, meanwhile, between FY2010 and FY2014 alone, the state experienced a 65% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations. In FY2010 the state received \$1,377,300 through the Juvenile Accountability and Block Grant (JABG) program. For the past two fiscal years, however, that sum has been zeroed out in the federal budget. Georgia also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY10: \$3.35 million

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY14: \$1.14 million

Decrease of 65% so far this decade.

earmarked and restricted in recent years. The loan remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY2010, Georgia received \$1,897,000 in Title II funding. In FY14, that figure had decreased to \$1,141,413 with an additional \$24,752 for the Prison Rape Elimination Act reallocation.

Even so, Georgia continues to use its federal funding for programs throughout the state that are aimed at ensuring the JJDPA's core protections are carried out. In recent years, the state has used federal funds to help fund local programs that used evidence-based and community-focused alternatives to detention.

State funding has had to be used to cover a growing number of juvenile justice initiatives in Georgia in recent years. Prevention programs have been especially hard hit by the ongoing decrease in federal formula and block grants.

¹ 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). For more about the four core requirements, go to: http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.