

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Alabama



The Alabama State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Alabama has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$3,532,400 for the state, which is roughly \$5,746,384 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,814,252 for state agencies in Alabama between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 87.5%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Alabama has prioritized funding for programs focused on prevention, intervention, and reducing transfers to adult courts. In recent years, Alabama has used Title II funds to:

- continue reduction in transfers, arrests, and secure confinement of Black youth,
- add four new evidence-based in-home programs, covering 12 counties, eight of which are rural,
- provide gender-specific services for female youth, addressing their physical, social, emotional, and developmental needs,
- expand mental health services in schools,
- equip state-operated facilities with drug and alcohol treatment and prevention services, and
- conduct a series of focus groups to connect local needs with available funding.

Alabama was also able to renew its 'Our Kids' initiative, a collaborative effort between the Departments of Youth Services, Mental Health, and Human Resources, aimed at supporting children and families with needs that span across each agency's area of responsibility. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,532,400**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$718,148***

**Decrease of 87.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://adeca.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024-%E2%80%932026-Juvenile-Justice-Three-Year-Plan.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Alaska



The Alaska State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Alaska has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$1,434,800 for the state, which is roughly \$2,334,082 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$858,734 for state agencies in Alaska between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 75.3%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Alaska has used its limited federal allocation to:

- implement compliance monitoring training for rural law enforcement,
- restructure R/ED advisory groups and coalitions,
- support the Girls Treatment Program and partner with NAMI to facilitate a seven-week writing program to help girls navigate their mental health struggles, and
- implement programming focused on Alaska Native culture.

The state also continues to foster their partnership with the Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc. The division provides pass-through funds to RurAL CAP to support positive youth development and culturally relevant programming to youth age 12-18 in rural Alaska Native communities. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,434,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$576,066***

**Decrease of 75.3%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://dfcs.alaska.gov/djj/Documents/AKFY21ThreeYearPlan.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Arizona



The Arizona State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Arizona has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$4,088,376 for the state, which is roughly \$6,650,826 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,140,173 for state agencies in Arizona between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 50%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Arizona is consistently working to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements by using its limited federal funding to aid subgrantees dedicated to supporting system-impacted and at-risk youth in the state.

In recent years, Arizona has prioritized funding tribal programs and connecting probation department from different counties so they can more effectively share information,

In the near future, Arizona hopes to staff the Racial and Ethnic Disparities Workgroup to promote equity and track R/ED issues, pinpoint communities that experiences limited behavioral health support, and increase outreach efforts with Arizona tribal nations. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,088,376**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$948,203***

**Decrease of 50%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://goyff.az.gov/file/3593/download?token=GdzyaYxD>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Arkansas



The Arkansas State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Arkansas has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$2,521,700 for the state, which is roughly \$4,102,212 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,925,311 for state agencies in Arkansas between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 85.5%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Arkansas has prioritized funding for local programs that provide reentry/aftercare services in local communities. The state has also continued its partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation to maintain the implement of the organization's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

Arkansas is committed to using its limited federal allocations to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements. In recent years, the state has used its Title II funds to finance over 30 programs that support identified goal areas, such as school programs and diversion programs such as life skill building, and mentorship programs. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,521,700**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$596,389***

**Decrease of 85.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018-AR-3-Year-JJDP-Plan-OJJDPTitle-II-Formula-Grant-2018-5-15-18-For-SAG-Board-05-18-Final.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: California



The California State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to California has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$39,538,177 for the state, which is roughly \$64,319,317 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$35,157,558 for state agencies in California between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 93.2%.

Federal Dollars in Action

California has committed its use of limited federal funds to provide grant program oversight, subrecipient monitoring, and technical assistance. In recent years, California has used funds to support subgrantees with programs focusing on alternatives to detention, community-based prevention, diversion, reentry, workforce readiness, mentoring, counseling, education, youth development, R/ED reduction, and Tribal needs.

In their three-year plan, California has also prioritized extensive collaboration with local probation departments, county administrative offices, sheriffs, and community-based organizations.² Additionally, through collective grantee support, the state is prioritizing equity and trauma-informed practices with a focus on serving disproportionately impacted youth.

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$39,538,177**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$4,380,619***

**Decrease of 93.2%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://oycr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/346/2024/12/CA-Title-II-FFY24-25-State-Plan-1.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Colorado

The Colorado State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Colorado has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$3,481,100 for the state, which is roughly \$5,662,931 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,683,595 for state agencies in Colorado between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 54.6%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite a 54.6% decrease in federal funding, Colorado remains committed to utilizing its limited federal resources to meeting the core requirements of the JJDP. As a part of Colorado's three-year plan, the state has also prioritized the following initiatives:

- Ensuring Article 2-Title 19-2.5 of the Colorado Children's Code complies with or is consistent with current research and evidence-based practices,
- Addressing system gaps to ensure universal support for all child welfare referrals, proposing solutions that prevent at-risk youth from entering the justice system,
- Prevention and intervention programs for the state's two Native Tribes, enhancing the Colorado SAG (JJDP Council) and the SAG's Emerging Leaders Committee,
- Supporting phase two of the Children's Code Committee, which focuses on developing recommendations for revisions to Article 2 of the Colorado Children's Code, and
- Addressing issues related to school- to-law enforcement referrals. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,481,100**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$797,505***

**Decrease of 54.6%
over the past 20
years. ****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/dcj/DCJ%20External%20Website/OAJJA/CO%202021-23%20JJDP%20Three%20Year%20Plan.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Connecticut



The Connecticut State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Connecticut has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. In Connecticut, between FY10 and FY20 alone, the state experienced a 68% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations. In FY10 the state received \$596,400 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. Connecticut also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010.

That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDPA purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Connecticut received \$606,462 in Title II funding. In FY20, that figure had decreased to \$446,560.²

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite previously mentioned funding figures, Connecticut was not an active participant in OJJDP's Formula Grants Program after 2018. However, in December 2023, it was announced that Connecticut would resume its participation OJJDP's Formula Grants Program and receive just over \$600,000 to prevent delinquency, protect system-involved youth and improve its juvenile justice systems.³

Connecticut remains committed to using its federal allocation to fulfill the core requirements set forth by the JJDPA. The state continues to work toward compliance with an emphasis on establishing a complete state plan to use federal funds that support programs focused on youth development, school attendance, school policing, police-youth interactions, and other juvenile justice system improvements.

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY10:
\$1,290,000**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY20:
\$446,560***

**Decrease of 65.3%
over the past 10
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/FY2020-Distribution-of-Juvenile-Justice-Formula-Grants-by-State.pdf?>

³ <https://www.ojp.gov/files/archives/pressreleases/2023/connecticut-and-nebraska-rejoin-ojldps-formula-grants-program-receive-more-12-million>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Delaware



The Delaware State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Delaware has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$1,442,200 for the state, which is roughly \$2,346,120 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,814,252 for state agencies in Delaware between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 79.3%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Delaware continues to use its federal funding for programs across the state that ensure the core protections of the JJDPA are implemented. The state's current initiatives to improve juvenile justice include: DCJ's School Offense Diversion Program (with support from the school district to continue the program past the expiration of funds due to its success); Wraparound DE First Steps Delaware: Truancy Prevention; Compassionate Hearts Paws & Relax program; Reeds Refuge RRC's Pathways from Prevention to Opportunity program; and Appoquinimink School District's Universal SEB Screening at the Secondary Level.

Delaware also maintains subcommittees focused on Prevention, Bail & Legislation, Reentry, Racial & Ethnic Disparities, Youth, and an Executive Committee. In addition, the state has been working to identify and develop policies for dual-status youth—those involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. In 2023, the Dual Status Youth initiative served 140 families. The JJAG was also instrumental in expanding use of the Juvenile Civil Citation program to require law enforcement to provide written documentation as to why they chose not to refer an eligible youth.²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,442,200

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY24:
\$480,478

Decrease of 79.3% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://cjc.delaware.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/61/2024/10/Delaware-2023-JJAG-Report-FINALIZED-.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Florida



The Florida State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Florida has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$9,287,700 for the state, which is roughly \$15,108,904 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$6,997,272 for state agencies in Florida between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 84.8%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Florida remains committed to using its limited federal allocation to fulfill the JJDP's four core requirements. Some of Florida's efforts include:

- the Human Trafficking Intervention Initiative
- the Civil Citation Initiative (pre-arrest diversion),
- the One Mentor, One Child Initiative, and
- PACE— a community-based, gender-responsive prevention, diversion, and early intervention program.

According to the state's three-year plan, Florida also intends to use its federal allocation to bolster mentoring, counseling, training, school and community-based programs. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$9,287,700**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$2,290,428***

**Decrease of 84.8%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/content/download/1298233/file/2024%20Title%20II%20Application%20Three%20Year%20State%20Plan.pdf?version=1>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Georgia



The Georgia State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Georgia has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$5,875,400 for the state, which is roughly \$9,557,894 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$4,470,316 for state agencies in Georgia between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 85.2%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Georgia continues to use its federal funding for programs across the state that ensure the core protections of the JJDP are implemented. In the state's three-year plan, Georgia acknowledged that it has been prioritizing:

- the expansion of mental health resources,
- improving substance abuse services,
- enhancing educational programs in facilities and,
- addressing the need for violence prevention services.

Georgia is also working diligently to improve the quality and consistency of data collection and sharing throughout the state. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$5,875,400**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$1,405,084***

**Decrease of 85.2%
over the past 20
years.****

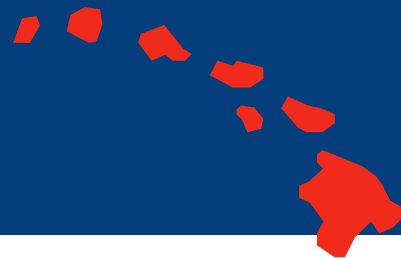
*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked.

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://cjcc.georgia.gov/document/document/juvenile-justice-3-year-plan-2024-2027/download>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Hawaii



The Hawaii State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Hawaii has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$1,644,800 for the state, which is roughly \$2,675,702 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,036,546 dollars for state agencies in Hawaii between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 77.3%.

Federal Dollars in Action

In addition to using its federal allocation to ensure and monitor compliance with the JJDP's core requirements, 75% of the allocated Title II dollars fund the Program and Services for Youth on Probation and the Big Island Juvenile Intake Assessment Center. Together, these programs are projected to serve over 300 youth annually.

Hawaii has also committed to providing gender-specific services (including mental health, individual case management, family-focused programming, transitional support, peer support, etc.) and treatment to rural areas, as well as developing policies to screen youth survivors of domestic human trafficking in the state. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,644,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$608,254***

**Decrease of 77.3%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/FY2022-Hawaii-3-Year-2021-2023-State-Plan-Year-2-update.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Idaho



The Idaho State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Idaho has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,812,800 for the state, which is roughly \$2,675,702 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,231,380 dollars for state agencies in Idaho between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 78.3%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Idaho continues to use its federal funding for programs across the state to ensure the core protections of the JJDP are implemented. The state's three-year plan outlines priorities to enhance prevention and diversion practices statewide while engaging with youth and families to inform systemic improvements.

Idaho also allocates funds to support gender-specific services, expand crisis response services, provide training on trauma and protective/risk factors, promote cross-system collaboration, increase services in rural areas, address the needs of survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and enhance re-entry planning. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,812,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$580,620***

**Decrease of 78.3%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <http://www.idjc.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Idaho-3-Year-Plan-2021-2024.pdf>.

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Illinois



The Illinois State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA. ¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Illinois has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$8,307,600 for the state, which is roughly \$13,514,511 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$7,151,704 dollars for state agencies in Illinois between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 91.4%.

Federal Dollars in Action

The IJJC provides 102 Illinois counties with valuable data and technical assistance to provide guidance on achieving better outcomes for youth and preventing the unnecessary entry of youth into the juvenile justice system. However, the OJJDP funding cuts to training and technical assistance are having a detrimental effect on Illinois SAG and its overall success. ²

Illinois remains committed to using its limited federal allocation to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC), which is leading statewide juvenile detention reforms with an emphasis on rightsizing the system through effective detention alternatives and statutory reforms. It continues to invest in the support for the development and evaluation of local Juvenile Justice Councils to unite local stakeholders in creating strategies for preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency.

The IJJC will continue to emphasize the importance of evidence based practices that divert/deflect youth from the juvenile justice system; identify and champion legislative reforms that will codify priorities related to the OJJDP core protection of Jail Removal; and will continue to strengthen its engagement of youth into its policy, funding, and evaluation efforts through its Youth Advisory Board, which is in its 4th year of operation.

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$8,307,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$1,155,896***

**Decrease of 91.4%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=160405>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Indiana



The Indiana State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Indiana has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$4,561,300 for the state, which is roughly \$7,420,162 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,627,939 dollars for state agencies in Indiana between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 87.4%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Indiana is prioritizing Diversion, Community Alternative Programs, and Behavioral Health Programming for youth involved in or at risk of being involved in the juvenile justice system. Indiana is aligning its federal and state resources towards those programs that identify risk early in a youth's life and involve the families as well as the youth in addressing the risks.

For FY 2025, the JJSAG has identified several priority areas and remains committed to distributing federal dollars to programs that fall under one or more of their identified priority areas: alcohol and substance abuse, mentoring, counseling, and training programs, mental health, rural area programs, gender specific services, gangs, diversion, delinquency prevention, after-school programs, positive youth development, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Recently, Indiana has focused funding on programs that address households and families, child poverty, child abuse and neglect, and suspension and expulsions among other priorities.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,561,300**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$933,361***

**Decrease of 87.4%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.in.gov/cji/youth/title-ii-formula-grant/#JJSAG>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Iowa



The Iowa State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Iowa has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$2,643,600 for the state, which is roughly \$4,300,515 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,033,816 dollars for state agencies in Iowa between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 85.8%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Iowa remains committed to using its limited federal funding to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements and continuing plans to address R/ED core requirements through the following:

- Prioritizing best practices regarding various aspects of detention function and usage, such as limiting shackling, curtailing usage of restraints and isolation, and loosening restrictions around family visitation;
- Creating opportunities for youth in group care settings to obtain necessary documentation, especially those transitioning out of care, in collaboration with the Vital Records bureau; and
- Allocating passthrough funds to prevention, diversion, and youth development programs and services.

Iowa also relies on recommendations from the Youth Justice Council to advance youth engagement efforts and continuing to work with subject matter experts regarding girls in the juvenile justice system to bring about fundamental change and assist in providing appropriate alternatives to a state-training school setting. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,643,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$609,784***

**Decrease of 85.8%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DF/1387432.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Kansas



The Kansas State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Kansas has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY'02 this resulted in a total of \$2,596,100 for the state, which is roughly \$4,223,244 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,976,819 dollars for state agencies in Kansas between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the remaining allocation has been reduced by 85.3%.

Federal Dollars in Action

Kansas remains committed to using its federal allocation to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements and the SAG's responsibilities. The SAG is prioritizing delinquency prevention, mentoring, and training/counseling for youth in the state.

Through the Title II Formula Grant Program, Kansas funds evidence-based prevention and intervention services for at-risk and justice-involved youth, including mentoring, academic and vocational support, and drug and violence prevention counseling. Kansas also supports statewide compliance monitoring to uphold JJDP protections, including deinstitutionalization of status offenders, jail removal, and sight-and-sound separation. Native American Pass-Through funding further supports tribal councils in addressing youth justice and delinquency prevention needs within American Indian and Alaska Native communities. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,596,100**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$619,281***

**Decrease of 85.3%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://public.powerdms.com/KansasDOC/tree/documents/3402335>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Kentucky



The Kentucky State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Kentucky has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$3,239,300 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$5,269,579 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,562,660 dollars for state agencies in Kentucky between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.2% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Kentucky aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by:

- Developing and sustaining a well-functioning advisory board;
- Ensuring key stakeholders (e.g. youth, parents etc.) perspectives are integrated into all aspects of JJAB;
- Advancing equity for minority youth groups, relating to juvenile justice systems involvement and service provision;
- Building reentry initiatives that build relationships between communities, families, youth, and detention facilities; and
- Building impactful programming for Substance and Alcohol Use recovery.

Recently, Kentucky's Book Works program has demonstrated strong engagement, high completion rates, & measurable gains in school connection, social-emotional development, & family stability— core protective factors aligned with OJJDP priorities.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,239,300**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$676,640***

**Decrease of 87.2%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://jjab.ky.gov/About%20Us/Annual%20Reports/Kentucky%20Three%20Year%20Plan%202024-2027.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Louisiana



The Louisiana State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Louisiana has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$3,725,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$6,061,800 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,149,434 dollars for state agencies in Louisiana between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 90.5% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Louisiana aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements by funding programs that address mental health, delinquency prevention and diversion, positive youth development, community-based programs, strengthen statewide data collection, enhance cross-system collaboration, and compliance monitoring.

By prioritizing mental health, Louisiana can create a more supportive and rehabilitative environment for youth, leading to safer communities and better outcomes. Addressing these challenges requires a data-driven approach centered on racial equity, early intervention, and prevention to reduce delinquency, improve public safety, and ensure all young people have the opportunity to thrive.

Through these priorities, Louisiana has increased diversion referrals and expanded the use of community-based alternatives to detention across multiple jurisdictions, with continuous reductions in average daily detention populations in JDAI-participating sites. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,725,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY24:
\$701,036***

**Decrease of 90.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://lcle.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2021-Title-II-Application.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Maine



The Maine State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Maine has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,657,300 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,696,037 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,050,447 dollars for state agencies in Maine between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 77.5% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Maine aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements through the following:

- The JJAG will collaborate with stakeholders to leverage federal resources in support of a community-based continuum of care—including crisis response, mental health support, education, employment opportunities, and tribal engagement—for Maine youth at risk or involved in the juvenile justice system.
- These resources will also be used to improve system policies and procedures in alignment with national best practices and the recommendations from the 2020 Maine Juvenile Justice System Assessment.
- Additionally, the JJAG will work to elevate and amplify the voices of system-involved youth by supporting youth-focused events, creating a network of youth-based organizations, and providing scholarships to youth who are authentically engaged in reform efforts. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,657,300**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$606,853***

**Decrease of 77.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://www.jjagmaine.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Maine-Comprehensive-Three-Year-Plan-2024-26-JJAG_1.pdf

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Maryland



The Maryland State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Maryland has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,205,700 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$6,676,590 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,354,723 dollars for state agencies in Maryland between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.3% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

The Maryland SAG's three-year plan outlines the following activities to strengthen juvenile justice efforts:

- enhancing law enforcement capacity by providing updated training on best practices, human trafficking, and communication with youth, as well as improving collaboration between law enforcement and social services,
- strengthening multidisciplinary team practices through training, data sharing, and role clarification, while also developing forensic interviewing skills with continuous training and cross-collaboration among investigators, and
- incentivizing grantees who incorporate youth voice and lived experience into prevention and response strategies is a key goal across all priorities. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,205,700**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$850,977***

**Decrease of 87.3%
over the past 20
years.****

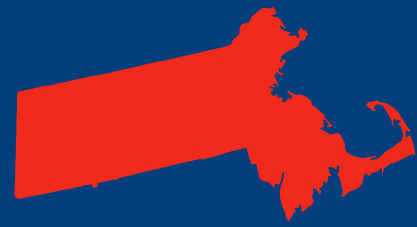
*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked.

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://gocpp.maryland.gov/wp-content/uploads/Maryland-CJAC-3-year-assessment-2024-2026.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Massachusetts



The Massachusetts State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA. ¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Massachusetts has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,519,837 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,175,285 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,873,083 dollars for state agencies in Massachusetts between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 91% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Massachusetts remains committed to using its limited federal funding to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements. In its Three-Year Plan, Massachusetts is making a significant effort to:

- Reduce gaps in Diversion programming throughout the State that contribute to racial and ethnic disparities;
- Provide Trauma-Informed Responsive Care by investing in Law Enforcement and Behavioral Health partnerships; and
- Improve the availability of juvenile justice system data to support Massachusetts' ability to make data-informed decisions about policy and practice.

The state's Bridging the Gap between Youth and Community Services program, led by the Salvation Army, provided court involved at-risk youth with a well-structured, comprehensive personal development, education, and community service-learning experience. It serves as a diversionary opportunity for the juvenile justice system and has proven to be invaluable to clients, their families, the Juvenile Trial Court, and the greater Springfield community. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,519,837**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$646,754***

**Decrease of 91%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.mass.gov/doc/fy24-jjac-three-year-plan/download>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Michigan



The Michigan State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Michigan has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$7,109,500 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$11,286,401 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$5,939,886 dollars for state agencies in Michigan between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.6% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Michigan plans to support juvenile justice reform by establishing case management standards, enhancing reentry services, providing youth incentives, and conducting risk assessments. Michigan's other priorities include:

- guiding the development of a community-based care continuum for at-risk and justice-involved youth,
- implementing a new vision for the use of detention and secure facilities in the state,
- reviewing placement criteria to ensure only youth with high-risk assessments are placed out of home, and
- incentivizing the use of evidence-based in-home and community-based services to serve youth, families and the community ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$7,109,500

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$1,169,614*

Decrease of 89.6% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/Inside-MDHHS/Budget-and-Finance/FY25-Budget-Presentations/2025-Juvenile-Justice-Presentation-to-Senate-Subcommittee.pdf?rev=465ec80f7acf4c02886044c610cef160&hash=B85FCF5E23A836F89D093CF3F3C6B261>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Minnesota



The Minnesota State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Minnesota has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$7,818,757 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$12,412,354 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$7,010,327 dollars for state agencies in Minnesota between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 93.5% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

The state's key initiatives include raising the minimum age of juvenile delinquency, ethnic and racial disparities reduction, and supporting children of incarcerated parents. Minnesota aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements by:

- Making children's mental health services mandatory in delinquency cases and establish a continuum of care for youth that addresses their mental and behavioral health needs,
- Establishing a statewide data system that gathers data consistently, using the same definitions, data points and measures,
- Offering Crossover Youth/Dual Status Youth programming statewide, and
- Establishing a clear mandatory dual-status response. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$7,818,757**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$808,430***

**Decrease of 93.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.lcc.mn.gov/youthinterventions/Meetings/20231213/Youth-Justice-Office-JJAC-Testimony-12-1-23>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Mississippi



The Mississippi State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Mississippi has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$2,825,600 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$4,485,668 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,217,375 dollars for state agencies in Mississippi between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 86.4% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Over the next three years, Mississippi SAG plans to utilize Title II funding for intervention and prevention programs, with a focus on equitable statewide distribution, including rural areas. Funded programs will offer detention alternatives for status offenders and survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, while addressing youth mental health and substance abuse needs.

Despite the decrease in federal funding, Mississippi aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by providing training and local funding for effective local community projects that assist in identifying and reducing minority youth contact with the juvenile justice system.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,825,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$608,225***

**Decrease of 86.4%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.dps.ms.gov/sites/dps/files/MS-Title-II-Formula-Grant-Plan-2021-2023.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Missouri



The Missouri State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Missouri has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,211,500 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$6,685,797 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,355,247 dollars for state agencies in Missouri between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.2% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

As a result of the 87.2% decrease in federal funding, Missouri is concerned about maintaining the Juvenile Justice Unit (JJU) of its Dept. of Public Safety. Nonetheless, Missouri aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the following:

- Promoting and developing programs that address the needs of girls in or at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system, including but not limited to pregnant girls, young moms, survivors of child trafficking, girls with disabilities, and girls of color;
- Designing programs that provide mental health co-occurring disorder services for court-involved or incarcerated juveniles; and
- Increasing the number of programs available to serve at risk youth in rural and/or underserved areas.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,211,500**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$856,253***

**Decrease of 87.2%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/jj/doc>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Montana



The Montana State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Montana has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,597,600 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,536,205 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$991,304 dollars for state agencies in Montana between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 76.1% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Montana largely uses their Title II funds for prevention, restorative, and mentoring programs. Despite the 76.1% decrease in federal funding, Montana aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by:

- Funding evidence-based programs and curricula to help children regulate their emotions, increase social competencies, and succeed in school;
- Funding Tribal and other culturally-specific programs that honor the youth/family's beliefs, heritage, and support systems while keeping them in the community; and
- Supporting the creation of a family liaison position within juvenile court districts to support caregiver involvement for youth in the juvenile justice system.²

The state is also working to reduce the number of Native youth in regional and state detention centers, as they currently make of 5% of the population but 15% of youth in detention centers.

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,597,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$606,296***

**Decrease of 76.1%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://mbcc.mt.gov/_docs/Programs/Juvenile-Justice/Grants/Title-II/2024-2026-Three-Year-Plan-DRAFT.pdf

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Nebraska



The Nebraska State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Nebraska has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,597,600 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,536,205 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$991,304 dollars for state agencies in Montana between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 76.1% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Nebraska aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements by:

- Prioritizing truancy and alternatives to detention.
- Supporting programs and initiatives that assist with positive youth development when mental health services are limited; delinquency prevention; and the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).
- Continuing to fund five programs after leaving the Title II program in 2017.
- Providing training and education to detention center staff, law enforcement, judges, and county attorneys.
- Collaborating with the Department of Health and Human Services Division of Behavioral Health on locating and sharing available resources. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,597,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$600,000***

**Decrease of 62.4%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://childrens.nebraska.gov/PDFs/MeetingDocuments/2024/JSC/10.24.2024/Handout%204%20-%20Title%20II%20narrative%202024.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Nevada



The Nevada State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Nevada has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$2,224,600 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$3,531,574 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,616,527 dollars for state agencies in Nevada between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 82.8% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

In collaboration with stakeholders, Nevada is prioritizing identifying gaps in wraparound services for youth exiting state and county facilities. The state of Nevada is using its limited funds to:

- Prioritize research-based programs and activities;
- Invest in strategies that will reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities while awaiting placement in residential treatment programs;
- Screen for mental health issues and substance abuse issues prior to disposition; and
- Create individualized case plans for youth in facilities or on community supervision. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,224,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$608,073***

**Decrease of 82.8%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² [https://dcfs.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dcfsvgov/content/Programs/JJS/Juvenile_Needs_Analysis_Three_Year_Plan_Update_FY_23\(1\)_Post_20250227.pdf](https://dcfs.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dcfsvgov/content/Programs/JJS/Juvenile_Needs_Analysis_Three_Year_Plan_Update_FY_23(1)_Post_20250227.pdf)

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: New Hampshire



The New Hampshire State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to New Hampshire has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,757,700 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,790,366 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,150,673 dollars for state agencies in New Hampshire between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 78.2% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

As a part of New Hampshire's three-year plan, the state dedicated funds to support transformation and reform efforts through the following projects and activities:

- Initiating programming to address and supplement youth and family needs, system gaps and system overlaps;
- Supporting strengths and needs by utilizing a restorative approach in response to youth offenses;
- Prioritizing a kin-first culture to case management for the juvenile justice and child protection systems. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,757,700**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$607,027***

**Decrease of 78.2%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt476/files/documents2/jjrc-3-year-plan-2021-2023.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: New Jersey



The New Jersey State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to New Jersey has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$5,950,100 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$9,445,842 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$4,725,614 dollars for state agencies in New Jersey between FY'02 and FY'23. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 79.4% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

New Jersey aims to improve outcomes for system-involved youth by investing federal funding in delinquency prevention, community-based and pro-social out-of-school programs, gender-responsive and trauma-informed services, and reentry supports focused on housing, education, and employment.

The state also highlighted the success of two youth who achieved stable housing and sustained employment, reducing their risk of further system involvement. Additionally, targeted funding is supporting alternative responses to school-based incidents and strengthening relationships between youth and law enforcement to reduce justice system involvement. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$5,950,100**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY23:
\$1,224,486***

**Decrease of 79.4%
over the past 21
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://www.nj.gov/oag/grants/2023-0817_Comprehensive-County-Youth-Services-Plan.pdf



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: New Mexico



The New Mexico State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to New Mexico has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$2,217,500 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$3,520,303 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,614,927 dollars for state agencies in New Mexico between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 82.9% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

New Mexico aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements through the following:

- Collaborating with the Office of Tribal Affairs, the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, and the Indigenous Youth Council to inform tribal partners of funding opportunities;
- Collaborating with local schools, community-based organizations, community members, juvenile justice stakeholders, and youth to expand school-based programming;
- Increasing access to mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support, and
- Bridging community services to juvenile detention centers. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$2,217,500**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$602,573***

**Decrease of 82.9%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.cyfd.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/New-Mexico-Project-Narrative-Three-Year-Plan-FFY-2024-2026-Final.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: New York



The New York State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to New York has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$11,970,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$21,203,841 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$9,841,076 dollars for state agencies in New York between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.9% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite the 89.9% decrease in federal funding, New York aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the following:

- Supporting federal funding for the Annual Youth Justice Conference, Y-FACTS Data Center, prevention based mini-grants, and initiatives that prioritize compliance monitoring.
- Creating four Transformative Youth Justice Hubs to coordinate prevention efforts and best practices at the local level.
- Developing a new Youth, Family, and Community Toward Success Center to coordinate the measurement, gathering, and dissemination of youth justice data on prevention services, efforts, and impact.
- Investing in direct youth-serving programs that address R/ED, positive youth development, and prevention efforts.²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$11,970,800

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$2,129,724*

Decrease of 89.9% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/FINAL%202024%20JJAG%20Strategic%20Action%20Plan%207-29-24.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: North Carolina



The North Carolina State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to North Carolina has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$5,579,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$9,612,914 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$4,293,820 dollars for state agencies in North Carolina between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 86.6% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

North Carolina aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the following activities:

- Training for law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel on best practices for interaction with you;
- Developing youth empowerment and leadership programs that give youth a voice in the development of policies that affect them; and
- Supporting strategies that address gang prevention efforts and gun violence in communities.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$5,579,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$1,285,980***

**Decrease of 86.6%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.ncdps.gov/division/governors-crime-commission/3-year-plan-juvenile-justice/download?attachment>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: North Dakota



The North Dakota State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA. ¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to North Dakota has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,465,173 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,524,209 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$860,210 dollars for state agencies in North Dakota between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 76% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

North Dakota aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the following:

- Reducing the risk of out-of-home placement and system involvement by providing community based family interventions with a focus on rural areas;
- Increasing intervention services in school environments for 100 youth, with an emphasis on female youth; and
- Increasing fidelity to detention screening tools and reducing the use of secure detention for juveniles. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,465,173

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22:
\$604,963*

Decrease of 76% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://www.ndaco.org/image/cache/ND_FY2024_Program_Narrative.pdf

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Ohio



The Ohio State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Ohio has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$7,861,300 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$13,543,497 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$6,422,673 dollars for state agencies in Ohio between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.4% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Serving over 2,500 youth and families in 24 community programs across Ohio in FY25 using Title II funding, Ohio aims to fulfill the JJDP's core requirements by:

- Prioritizing the expansion of localized community-based education engagement and delinquency prevention frameworks to reach youth in high-need areas, providing them with mentoring, tutoring, mental health resources, and pro-social activities to deter youth from system involvement.
- Amplifying notable outcomes, such as:
 - The Teaching Kitchen (BLOC), which restored communication in a previously non-verbal youth
 - Envision, which successfully integrated a student with disabilities into a supportive school environment; and
 - Pathways, which reduced household conflict through multi-generational emotional management training. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$7,861,300

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$1,438,627*

Decrease of 89.4% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/Courts%20-%20Community/Grant%20Programs%20-%20Title%20II/Governor%27s%20Council%20for%20Juvenile%20Justice/2024_Title_II_Three_Year_Plan_Narrative.pdf

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Oklahoma



The Oklahoma State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Oklahoma has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$3,098,300 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$5,337,770 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,445,251 dollars for state agencies in Oklahoma between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.8% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Oklahoma's current priorities include delinquency prevention, expanding mentoring programs in group homes, strengthening tribal partnerships, and launching an updated R/ED program. Oklahoma is also expanding Positive Youth Development through Youth Emerging Leaders (YEL) mentorship programs in group homes, increasing evidence-based delinquency prevention initiatives statewide, and strengthening tribal engagement through efforts like the Tribal Gathering.

In 2025, Oklahoma SAG approved 22 subrecipients and awarded more than \$750,000 to programs serving over 5,000 youth and families. SAG and YEL engagement also increased significantly statewide.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,098,300**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$653,049***

**Decrease of 87.8%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/oja/documents/sag-state-advisory-group/oklahoma-state-plan-information/2024%20OK%20Three%20Year%20Plan829_A-500395.pdf



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Oregon



The Oregon State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor, state legislature, and community stakeholders and partners (represented on the SAG/Youth Development Council) on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Oregon has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$3,339,714 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$5,150,501 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,658,056 dollars for state agencies in Oregon between FY'02 and FY'24. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 79.6% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite an 88.1% decrease in federal funding, Oregon continues to support JJDPA core requirements by advancing juvenile probation reform, detention alternatives, and delinquency prevention; investing in culturally responsive, developmentally appropriate, research-based programs to reduce system referrals and racial disparities; and providing training on disproportionality, implicit bias, and cultural responsiveness for juvenile justice staff.

Additionally, the Boys & Girls Club of Corvallis Oregon provided delinquency prevention programs, serving 264 youth ages 11-17 and an additional 49 new youth admissions. These programs scaffolded educational, enrichment, leadership, and health opportunities to youth and supported them in developing skills related to self-regulation, decision-making, and understanding the importance of positive peer relationships to assist them in becoming productive and engaged community members.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$3,339,714**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY24:
\$681,658**

**Decrease of 79.6%
over the past 22
years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.oregon.gov/youthdevelopmentdivision/Juvenile-Justice/SiteAssets/Pages/JJDP-Federal-Fund/FY%202024%20FG%20Application%20-%20Narrative%20.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Pennsylvania



The Pennsylvania State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Pennsylvania has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$7,942,200 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$13,638,834 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$6,455,397 dollars for state agencies in Pennsylvania between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.1% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Due to reduced federal funding, Pennsylvania has scaled back evidence-based violence prevention and intervention programs but continues to support JJDP core requirements through evidence-based delinquency prevention and diversion efforts under the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES), ongoing compliance monitoring, and expanded diversion practices, with 75% of delinquency allegations diverted from adjudication.

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Plan also prioritizes elevating system-impacted voices, addressing firearm-related harm, improving behavioral health responses, reducing disparities, strengthening accountability, and enhancing cross-system collaboration and data sharing. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$7,942,200**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$1,486,803***

**Decrease of 89.1%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/pccd/documents/juvenile-justice/documents/2025/2025%20jjdpc%20plan%20to%20the%20governor.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Rhode Island



The Rhode Island State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Rhode Island has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,631,600 dollars for the state which is roughly \$2,756,216 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,025,971 dollars for state agencies in Rhode Island between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account, the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 78% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite the decrease in federal funding, Rhode Island continues to invest in the growth and competency of the staff interacting with justice-involved youth, namely by providing education, training, technical assistance, and on-site support to law enforcement and juvenile justice system personnel.

The state also funds the Rhode Island Family Court to strengthen and expand their juvenile court services, including behavioral health screenings and assessments for court-involved youth, alternatives to detention, and comprehensive care coordination, and has expanded activities for Tribal youth.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,631,600**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$605,629***

**Decrease of 78%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://justice.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur791/files/2023-02/Rhode%20Island%20-%20Title%20II%20Formula%20Grant%20Program%20-%202021-2023%20Three%20Year%20Plan.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: South Carolina



The South Carolina State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to South Carolina has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$3,358,700 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$5,673,756 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,823,248 dollars for state agencies in South Carolina between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 90.6% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

In recent years, South Carolina has sought to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements through the following activities:

- Investing in community- and family-based programs that keep youth out of custody, including supports for non-English speaking youth and families;
- Partnering with community organizations to expand judicial use of detention alternatives;
- Establishing a SAG Tribal Affairs Committee to address youth justice issues affecting American Indian and Alaska Native communities; and
- Funding gender-responsive programs for girls at risk of juvenile justice involvement, including pregnant and parenting youth, trafficking survivors, girls with disabilities, and girls of color.²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$3,358,700

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$535,452*

Decrease of 90.6% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://scdps.sc.gov/sites/scdps/files/Documents/ohsjp/jjgp/2025/Formula%20Grant%20Funding%20Plan%20Federal%20Fiscal%20Years%202024%20-%202026.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: South Dakota



The South Dakota State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to South Dakota has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,357,600 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,293,355 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$751,620 dollars for state agencies in South Dakota between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account even the remaining Title II allocation has been reduced by 73.6% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

South Dakota's Three Year plan outlines the state's use of Title II funds, declaring that federal funds will be used to sustain the state's juvenile justice reform, the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI), and achieve the following initiatives and programs:

- R/ED intervention efforts including local R/ED planning and early intervention and diversion programs;
- Native American Tribal juvenile justice programs;
- Juvenile community-based programs and services;
- Community-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization; and
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) programs. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$1,357,600

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$605,980*

Decrease of 73.6% over the past 20 years. **

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² https://boardsandcommissions.sd.gov/bcuploads/SD_JJDP_3-year%20Plan%202024%20DRAFT.pdf

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Tennessee



The Tennessee State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Tennessee has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,305,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,273,665 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,396,099 dollars for state agencies in Tennessee between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.5 percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Tennessee aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by:

- Supporting federal funding for delinquency prevention, substance and alcohol abuse programs, and compliance monitoring,
- Prioritizing prevention and early intervention programs that proactively support youth and promote long-term success, and
- Promoting gender specific services through organizations like Girls Inc. from the YWCA and Epic Girl Inc.

The state has also made a lot of progress in their culinary workforce development program, Pathways Kitchen, which provides justice-impacted youth with resources, opportunity, and trauma-informed support to help them thrive. One of the youth who was among the first to participate in and complete Pathways Kitchen is now working as a program manager and mentor for new participants.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,305,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$909,701***

**Decrease of 87.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tccy/documents/youth-justice/2024THREEYEAR%20PLANNARRATIVE.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Texas

The Texas State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Tennessee has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002, this resulted in a total of \$4,305,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,273,665 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,396,099 dollars for state agencies in Tennessee between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 87.5 percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Texas' efforts to improve the lives of young people and fulfill the requirements of the JJDP include:

- building partnerships with county juvenile probation departments,
- shifting from an outpatient treatment model to an inpatient intervention, emphasizing treatment within the rehabilitative dorm and classroom environment,
- incorporating Behavior Chain Analysis (BCA) and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills group in secure facilities, with plans for expansion across parole, reentry, and education,
- implementing innovative initiatives designed to grow the mental health workforce within the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, and
- establishing the Career and Technical Education Advisory Committee to Evaluate, which will provide recommendations to grow opportunities for youth to return to their communities in a safe and productive manner. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,305,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$909,701***

**Decrease of 87.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.tjjd.texas.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Texas-Juvenile-Justice-Department-Strategic-Plan-FYs-2025-2029-June-2024.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Utah



The Utah State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

The federal allocation of grant funding to Utah has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$2,696,500 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$4,630,595 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$2,086,417 dollars for state agencies in Utah between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 86.8% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Utah has used their limited federal funds to prioritize:

- Programs and services working with minority populations;
- Juvenile record expungement services;
- Efforts to fulfill the administrative duties and requirements of the JJDP, including monitoring for compliance; and
- Opportunities in rural areas, specifically for programs and services for Native youth and community organizations. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$2,696,500

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$610,083*

Decrease of 86.8% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://justice.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/UT-3yr-Plan-FY24.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Vermont



The Vermont State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Vermont has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,439,674 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$2,285,497 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$956,535 dollars for state agencies in Vermont between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 78.9% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Despite the 78.9% decrease in federal funding, Vermont has directed their funds toward gender-specific residential programming via the state's Girls Assessment Program, which serves up to five female-identified youth with delinquent behaviors, and the Vermont School for Girls, which serves youth aged 11 through 21 with special needs. Other funded programs include, the NFI's DBT (Dialectical Behavior Therapy) House (a community-based, therapeutic home), Capital Meadows Residential Services Program (a values-based program, and Lund (a residential treatment facility for pregnant and parenting youth). The state is also developing a new secure residential treatment program for VT youth who are in the custody of DCF, are adjudicated or charged with a delinquent or criminal act, and who require secure placement. This secure program is designed for both short term stabilization and longer-term treatment programs.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$1,439,674**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$483,139***

**Decrease of 78.9%
over the past 20
years.****

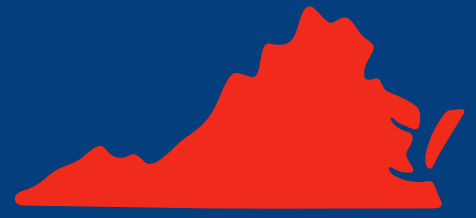
*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked.

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://outside.vermont.gov/dept/DCF/Shared%20Documents/FSD/Reports/CEYJ-Three-Year-Plan-2024.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Virginia



The Virginia State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Virginia has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$5,116,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$8,122,970 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$4,019,998 dollars for state agencies in Virginia between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 86.5% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Virginia aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by funding and supporting interventions and strategies that enhance access/connectivity to behavioral health, substance use treatment, mental health services, and services to youth with disabilities.

The state also provides funding for community-based programs that divert youth from the juvenile justice system and for robust re-entry programs. Other priorities include serving system-involved youth in their home communities and increasing family engagement and community involvement for youth.²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$5,116,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$1,096,802***

**Decrease of 86.5%
over the past 20
years.****

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/juvenile/program-narrative.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Washington



The Washington State Advisory Group (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 the group reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA. ¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Washington has decreased dramatically in recent years. Federal juvenile justice funding has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDPA; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDPA; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,581,400 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,273,018 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,600,775 dollars for state agencies in Washington between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 86.5% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Washington aims to fulfill the JJDPA's core requirements by:

- Providing funding to community-based organizations who have partnered with schools in underserved communities to provide culturally responsive, trauma-informed and restorative after school programming to students in elementary and middle schools;
- Working with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to identify different curriculums, promising practices, and evidence-based programming that can support schools in serving their students with compassion; and
- Providing funding to organizations who provide certified peer counselors and/or trained credible messengers in the support of youth returning to the community from local juvenile detention or Juvenile Rehabilitation. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$4,581,400

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$980,625*

Decrease of 86.5% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/WashingtonStateThree-YearStatePlan.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: West Virginia



The West Virginia State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

Federal juvenile justice funding to West Virginia has steadily decreased since 2002. At that time, state agencies received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II dollars under the JJDP; (2) Title V dollars under the JJDP; and (3) funding through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG). In FY2002 this resulted in a total of \$1,975,300 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$3,403,059 in today's dollars.

Since that time, however, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$1,352,024 dollars for state agencies in West Virginia between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account, the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 81.7% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

West Virginia is using their funds to invest in:

- Educational programs or supportive services for at-risk or delinquent youth or other juveniles;
- Community-based programs and services that support status offenders, youth, and their families—including parents with limited English proficiency—and provide services during youth incarceration;
- Programs designed to provide mental health or co-occurring disorder services for court-involved or incarcerated juveniles;
- Programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership; and
- Programs that address the needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. ²

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY02: \$1,975,300

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY22: \$623,276*

Decrease of 81.7% over the past 20 years.**

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

**This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://das.wv.gov/JCS/grant-programs/general-grant-programs/juvenile-justice-title-ii/Documents/WV%203-year%20JJDP%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf>

Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Wisconsin



The Wisconsin State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

Federal juvenile justice funding to Wisconsin has steadily decreased since 2002. In 2002, states received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II JJDP dollars; (2) Title V JJDP dollars; and (3) Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funding. In 2002 this resulted in a total of \$4,205,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,245,779 in today's dollars.

Since 2002, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,419,083 dollars for state agencies in Wisconsin between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account, the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.1% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Wisconsin seeks to improve youth and families' lives by using federal funds to provide wraparound supports and prevention-focused services, including early intervention, mental health care, mentoring, and school- and community-based supports.

The state is has also had much success with programs like the Youth Outreach Project, a youth-led effort examining detention experiences to inform policy reforms, which identified priorities in safety and comfort, staff support, programming and services, and culture, and the Creator's Game as a culturally grounded prevention and youth development program that promotes leadership, family engagement, and mentorship through sport and tradition. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,205,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$786,717**

**Decrease of 89.1%
over the past 20
years.***

*This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://gjjc.widj.gov/sites/default/files/2026-01/2025%20YOP%20Final%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>



Federal Juvenile Justice Funding: Wyoming

The Wyoming State Advisory Group (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 the group 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

Federal juvenile justice funding to Wyoming has steadily decreased since 2002. In 2002, states received three key pools of funding: (1) Title II JJDP dollars; (2) Title V JJDP dollars; and (3) Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funding. In 2002, this resulted in a total of \$4,205,800 dollars for the state, which is roughly \$7,245,779 in today's dollars.

Since 2002, Congress has stopped allocating funds for JABG entirely, and funds for Title V have been set aside for specific program areas, with dollars going to nonprofits directly instead of the state agency. This has resulted in a decrease of \$3,419,083 dollars for state agencies in Wisconsin between FY'02 and FY'22. When taking inflation into account, the state's overall allocation has been reduced by 89.1% percent.

Federal Dollars in Action

Wyoming seeks to improve youth and families' impacted by the youth legal system lives through the following activities:

- Leveraging Interagency Children's Collaborative (ICC) relationships, processes, and funding to improve availability, timely access, and quality of services for high-needs youth;
- Leveraging Wyoming Department of Health behavioral health funding and reform efforts to increase access to community-based mental health services for youth, adolescents and their immediate family members, and
- Partnering with the Wyoming Department of Health and community-based health and human services providers (e.g. hospitals, child development centers) to develop an approach for statewide Plans of Safe Care implementation and monitoring. ²

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY02:
\$4,205,800**

**Formula & Block
Grant Funding FY22:
\$786,717**

**Decrease of 89.1%
over the past 20
years.***

*This number has been adjusted for inflation.

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 racial and ethnic disparities within the youth justice system. Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X35RbNoDIe-xmp8kB0VIBsxqpr6GY52H/view?pli=1>

