

## Alabama | Title II FY18: \$628,131 | Down 25% since 2010



In Alabama, JJDPA funding was used to support diversion programs for truant youth and to support mentorship between youth and law enforcement. The Dallas County Truancy Intervention Program helps get to the root causes of truancy, and support students to get back on track. For example, Sam Jones, a Truancy Intervention Specialist, recalls one student who had already reached six unexcused absences early in the school year. Jones said he “was able to speak to the County truancy officer and he's made him aware of the situation, and the truancy officer met with the school and discovered that there were health issues. This family was able to excuse some of the absences and avoid being referred to Juvenile Probation for truancy.” In Marvel City, Alabama, Officer Lakeisha Atkins explained that, with the help of funding through Title II of the JJDPA, they were able to create the Marvel City Youth Program. Officer Atkins says “[t]he goal of the program is to reduce the risks and enhance the protective factors that prevent youth from reentering the juvenile justice system. It strives to facilitate and encourage community-wide efforts in combating the associated factors of at-risk youth by the following measures: improving prosocial behavior, discouraging drug and alcohol use, and improving access to community resources and positive adult mentors. It allows participants to interact with the law enforcement community, broadening their perception, appreciation and adherence to the law...”

## Arizona | Title II FY18: \$902,210 | Down 29% since 2010



The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission uses Title II funds to support prevention for at-risk youth who often do not receive help until they are involved in the justice system. Title II funds are used to improve the system in a way that increases parent engagement and informs judges, police, and attorneys of evidence-based methods to reduce recidivism and increase public safety. Title II funds in Arizona are used for school and after school-based delinquency prevention programs. Several programs take place in rural communities that, without formula grant funds, would not have the capacity to provide services. In addition to providing youth with evidence-based curriculum that helps them avoid risky behaviors such as drug use and delinquency, youth that participate in these programs are linked into additional resources that can address the needs of the entire family.

## California | Title II FY18: \$4,679,512 | Down 33% since 2010



California’s State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention currently works with 18 subgrantees who receive Title II funding to help transform California’s juvenile justice system. For example, the Fresno County Probation Department received Title II funds to enhance its current reentry transition services by implementing the Planned ReEntry Program (PREP) project. With this funding, PREP plans to add two components to the department's recidivism reduction efforts: a social work element to support the development of the individual, achievable reentry case plans and counseling to address coping skills and family issues. In addition, a Parent Partner piece to provide both in-custody and post-custody support for families of targeted youth. The addition of the PREP project will provide for systematic and coordinated reentry support services for youth released from the Fresno County's Juvenile Justice Campus.

**Colorado | Title II FY18: \$712,959 | Down 21% since 2010**



As federal funds have decreased, the JJDP Council shifted funding from direct service programs that could serve a limited number of youth and families to addressing critical system improvement efforts across Colorado. In the past year, the Council has focused on improving six main areas supported by committees: Low Risk High Need; Professional Development; Evidence-Based Programs and Practices; Research and Evaluation; and Juvenile Justice Code Review. The seventh committee, the Emerging Leaders Committee, provides youth with financial and staff support to meet its identified priorities. Federal funds make all of this work possible. A reduction or elimination of these funds would greatly impact the efforts of the Council. Because of the reduction in funding over the years, JJDP Council is prioritizing the Title II Formula Grant funds for large-scale system improvement initiatives. These include looking at the state juvenile justice laws to reflect current science regarding adolescent development, the importance of family involvement, and the need for enhanced coordination among youth-serving agencies and community partners. Furthermore, the JJDP Council is addressing the need for services and supports that are evidence-based and supported by data to suggest that they lead to positive outcomes for the target population. Sustainable solutions to these challenges require system change, including modifying policies and practices, as well as increasing the capacity of system actors.

**Florida | Title II FY18: \$2,176,604 | Down 27% since 2010**



In Florida, JJDP funding has been used by the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to train 1,046 staff and stakeholders on human trafficking and the Department of Juvenile Justice's Human Trafficking Initiatives. The state also conducts statewide training through workshops for Chairs and other members of the 20 Circuit Advisory Boards. Because the Chairs and their members are located statewide, the training allows them to meet and collaborate in person and to share best practice success stories that will assist them to continue their dialogue through conference calls and regional conversations. Funding from the JJDP has also gone to the Arts4all project, which allows for teaching artists to go into DJJ programs facilities and provide art instruction to a group of designated youth. The artists work with the youth on specific project using the chosen media form for that facility such as drama, movement (dance), music, and/or visual arts. In 2018, DJJ also initiated partnership efforts to work more closely with the Seminole Tribe of Florida. They met with Tribal leaders, visited multiple Florida reservations and laid groundwork for future collaborations. The Seminole Tribe of Florida conducted a presentation on tribal law during the DJJ conference. Future training collaborative efforts are also in the planning stage.

**Georgia | Title II FY18: \$1,376,377 | Down 27% since 2010**



In Georgia, the Honorable Steve Teske, Chief Judge of Clayton County and immediate past National Chair of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, reports that JJDP funds have been used to provide effective community based programs that have reduced the need for incarceration and have reduced the number of delinquent filings (meaning a reduction in recidivism). This has proven advantageous to youth of color who have benefited from these programs thereby working to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.

**Hawaii | Title II FY18: \$398,591 | Down 34% since 2010**



Hawaii has utilized funding through the JJDP A to launch alternative detention, probation, and diversion programs for youth in order to prevent youth from entering or going deeper into the juvenile justice system.

**Idaho | Title II FY18: \$318,265 | Down 47% since 2010**



The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission uses its Title II funding to implement evidenced-based programming, including programs in rural areas and programs focused on gang prevention and intervention. Title II funding has also helped the state focus on diverting low-risk offenders from further and costlier involvement in the justice system.

**Illinois | Title II FY18: \$1,573,598 | Down 33% since 2010**



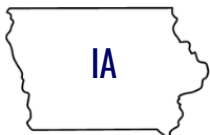
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has utilized JJDP A Title II funds to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction; train and facilitate local coalitions for diversion; create meaningful parole and expungement reform; and train stakeholders and practitioners for trauma informed assessments and treatment.

**Indiana | Title II FY18: \$860,936 | Down 27% since 2010**



JJDP A funds in Indiana support four staff members and subgrants to 20 units of government. They award over \$1.5M (some carry over, some new) for 2018, but they had \$2.6M in request. Indiana was unable to fund many strong programs including some Teen Court and preventative service models. Many of the programs that were funded were done at a reduced rate. Indiana has built a strong model for JJDP A subgrants using older carryover funds. However, those funds are almost gone. Without additional funding, Indiana will have to cut subgrants by 50% or more in FY20.

**Iowa | Title II FY18: \$438,876 | Down 27% since 2010**



Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council has used JJDP A Title II grants specifically on functional family therapy, Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), and related evidence-based practices.

**Kentucky | Title II FY18: \$583,534 | Down 22% since 2010**



The Youth Strong Initiative in Kentucky recently received a \$174,410 grant to focus on prevention areas, particularly mentoring and parental training. With the funding, the Youth Strong Initiative plans to enhance existing youth mentoring by adults; a peer mentoring element called Sources of Strength; and a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices and Staying Connected with Your Teen to address family needs. Thanks to this funding, the program will be able to reach out to more adults to be mentors and more youth to participate. In Kentucky, Title II distributions are focused on delinquency prevention, with emphasis on racial and ethnic disparities, substance abuse/use, and trauma-informed interventions and system's improvement.

**Maine | Title II FY18: \$397,763 | Down 34% since 2010**



Title II funds have allowed Maine to begin expanding restorative practices throughout the state and complete a careful examination of their juvenile correctional facility. Title II funding has allowed the state to support many smaller efforts to improve direct services to youth and families. For example, the State Advisory Group has provided training to several probation officers regarding responding effectively to youth who are victims of sex trafficking. Title II funds also allow them to execute both large systems improvements and improve direct service to youth.

**Maryland | Title II FY18: \$745,742 | Down 25% since 2010**



Maryland invests JJDP A funding into programs that help the state save money in the long run, including using funding to assist with diverting youth from entering the system and from going deeper into the system. JJDP A funding has also helped the state to provide necessary trainings to grantees and advisory group members to ensure providers are providing trauma-informed care and approaching work with an equity lens.

**Massachusetts | Title II FY18: \$601,209 | Down 43% since 2010**



Massachusetts will use its Title II funding this year to support programs focused on alternatives to detention, diversion, system improvements, and addressing disproportionate minority contact.

**Minnesota | Title II FY18: \$718,569 | Down 23% since 2010**



In Minnesota, Title II funds have helped young people by rehabilitating young offenders, diverting first-time offenders and status offenders from the delinquency system, providing safe havens for young victims, providing culturally specific programming for young people, and embedding evidence-based practices in youth serving organizations. The funds help ensure strong and safe communities.

**Missouri | Title II FY18: \$777,942 | Down 26% since 2010**



Missouri uses Title II funding for three main areas: (1) statewide expansion of juvenile detention alternatives, (2) gender-specific activities, and (3) addressing racial and ethnic disparities. The state has reduced the use of detention and developed alternatives making decisions based on a standardized assessment. The funds have also been used to develop programs to meet the needs of girls and gender nonconforming youth. Title II funds have also allowed the state to create community teams to develop local plans to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth at various points of contact in targeted communities.

**Nevada | Title II FY18: \$411,267 | Down 31% since 2010**



Nevada subgrants 66% of its Title II funding to community partners to include non-profits and county entities. The state funds the partial salary of the Juvenile Justice Specialist (who is also the Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator). They also utilize \$20,000 for the State Advisory Group. Lastly, they fund compliance monitoring.

**New Hampshire | Title II FY18: \$404,310 | Down 33% since 2010**



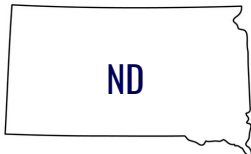
Title II funds in New Hampshire have enabled the state to reduce youth contact with the juvenile justice system in favor of diversion protocols. New Hampshire uses federal funds to support racial and ethnic disparity-related activities and programs. An increase in funding will allow the New Hampshire State Advisory Group to support funding in areas throughout the state, as well as fund other program purpose areas that will complement the current efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system.

**New York | Title II FY18: \$2,221,609 | Down 32% since 2010**



New York uses their Title II dollars to support nine Regional Youth Justice Teams, which bring professionals together across disciplines and counties to work cohesively on juvenile justice reform issues. Division of Criminal Justice Services coordinates these local and regional juvenile justice system improvement efforts. State Advisory Group grants have supported data improvement, needs assessment and strategic planning activities to improve community responses to justice-involved youth and their families. Approaches and practices are shared between counties and regions to promote best practices. Furthermore, funding supported the Youth Empowerment Academy, which trained justice involved youth in how to run focus groups on systems improvements. Trained youth ran four focus groups across the state and issued a report on their findings.

**North Dakota | Title II FY18: \$402,829 | Down 33% since 2010**



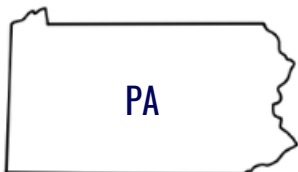
Despite a sharp decrease in funding from the JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000), the North Dakota Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group has used funding to focus on school engagement and evidence-based prevention, including restorative justice programming between juvenile offenders and victims, which focuses on improving relationships rather than punishing or removing a child from school. They also teamed up with the state's Department of Human Services to create the Dual Status Youth Initiative, which studies best practices for youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in order to stop youth and families from going deeper into the system.

**Ohio | Title II FY18: \$1,387,642 | Down 32% since 2010**



The Ohio Governor's Council on Juvenile Justice uses JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000) funding to provide opportunities for young people to rehabilitate and properly re-enter the general population with the necessary social skills and cultural capital to thrive. Without proper resources to guide them down this path of rehabilitation, the Council knows that recidivism is much more probable. Title II funds provide the best opportunity for the state's struggling youth.

**Pennsylvania | Title II FY18: \$1,443,501 | Down 30% since 2010**



Funding through the JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000) has been critical in supporting Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system reform efforts and advancing evidence-based programs and practices at the local level. For nearly four decades, Pennsylvania's efforts under the JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000) have focused on ensuring the safe and fair processing and treatment of its children and adolescents. The Commonwealth also has a proud history of full compliance with the Act's core protections. Projects funded by the JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000) have, to date, trained 425 officers in 67 counties (roughly 31% of the 1,350 juvenile probation officers) in evidence-based, effective, and cutting edge approaches to working with delinquent youth in ways that are equitable, fair, and targeted to their risks and needs as identified by a standardized and validated assessment instrument. Further federal cuts under the JJDP (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000) will seriously undermine the state's ability to increase the percentage of our workforce trained on these evidence-based approaches.



### South Carolina | Title II FY18: \$596,954 | Down 6% since 2010

South Carolina uses Title II funds to support direct service programs that serve youth in local communities, as well as statewide initiatives to improve the Juvenile Justice system throughout the state. Funds have been used to provide effective, community based Truancy Alternative Programs that reduced both the numbers of truancy petitions to courts and status offense charges. These programs have proven to be advantageous to youth, especially youth of color who have benefited from these programs, thereby working to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. Title II funding has also served to support statewide program initiatives to identify youth at high risk of sex-trafficking, and youth that are involved in both the social services and juvenile justice systems. These programs developed training for human service and juvenile justice professionals to assist them in collaborating with one another, and information sharing. Additionally, these programs are developing training, pilot programs, and best practice tools for court officials and law enforcement in order to improve information for decision-making at different contact points within the juvenile justice system.

### Tennessee | Title II FY18: \$837,224 | Down 24% since 2010

Title II funds in Tennessee are essential for providing: (1) alternatives to placing children in adult jails; (2) training for juvenile court staff; (3) prevention and early intervention services related to delinquency and gender specific services; and (4) implementation of strategies to reduce the racial and ethnic disparities with the juvenile justice system. Tennessee uses Title II Funds in a variety of ways. Consistent with other states and territories, Tennessee uses a portion of the Title II Funds to help ensure Tennessee's compliance with core requirements of the JJCPA, in part, by monitoring jails, detention facilities, youth development centers and temporary holding resources for compliance. The monitoring helps ensure the safety and wellbeing of children who come in contact with these facilities. In addition to using Title II Funds for compliance monitoring, Tennessee provides grants to a variety of entities to address delinquency prevention, substance and alcohol abuse and other areas. For example, the Addressing Childhood Trauma project serves youth ages five to 18 years old from six inner-city Boys & Girls Clubs sites in Knoxville, Tennessee. Youth served are at-risk for or have experienced Adverse Childhood Experiences and are referred to the program. They participate in one or more of the four tiers of service: Positive Behavior and Intervention Supports, Small Group Counseling, Solutions-Focused Brief Treatment (individual counseling), and Referral and Connection to Community Supports. The Youth Overcoming Drug Abuse (YODA) program is designed to bridge treatment gaps for adolescents with substance use and co-occurring disorders. These services are offered in Wilson County, Tennessee. YODA services include the following: clinical assessments, case management, mental health screening, individual and group therapies, after-care groups, and counseling and consultation for youth on probation through juvenile court. Using Title II Funding, Tennessee currently provides subgrants for 15 services and programs throughout the state. Title II Funding has a significant impact on Tennessee's juvenile justice system.

### Texas | Title II FY18: \$3,764,467 | Down 25% since 2010

In Texas, federal funds have been used to advance school-based delinquency prevention, job training, and critical treatment and rehabilitation programs that address the substance abuse and behavioral health needs of young people. Among other programs, these include projects in Waco and Bryan, Texas, which provide critical school-based diversions in lieu of citations, suspensions, or expulsions, which increase the likelihood of dropping out and becoming more deeply involved in the system. The Waco program offers alternatives to formal adjudication – a model that has worked well in other states and has had positive outcomes for youth in Waco. Funds have also been used to support gender-specific programming that targets the growing number of young girls who are impacted by the juvenile justice system.

**Vermont | Title II FY18: \$401,961 | Down 33% since 2010**



In Vermont, Title II funds are critical to ensuring large numbers of children and youth can be served in community-based primary prevention programs. These funds have initiated systemic improvements to youth justice that have been sustained. For example, funds are used to provide effective restorative justice interventions for youth on probation, youth at risk and truant youth, and 'pre-charge' restorative interventions that divert youth cases from court. The funding has also allowed the state to implement statewide quality improvement, training, and best practice implementation for the Court Diversion system. Funding was also used to conduct studies and analysis for legislation regarding raising the age of jurisdiction in the juvenile court system. While the funding has allowed the state to ensure their juvenile justice system is in compliance with the JJDP, the current allocations leave very little funding to make further improvements after requirements are funded. Vermont has used Title II funding for boosting integrated community prevention efforts, including reducing racial and ethnic disparities; focusing on youth and their families; implementing juvenile jurisdiction reform to expand a hybrid adult-juvenile option (expanding eligibility to be in juvenile system) and planning systems to accommodate expanded juvenile jurisdiction up to age 22 in the next few years; and small primary prevention grants to community non-profits.

**Virginia | Title II FY18: \$1,027,568 | Down 24% since 2010**



Federal funds allocated for Virginia for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention purposes are used for a variety of projects and program start-ups. Funds for projects and programs are awarded to state agencies for statewide purposes and to local government agencies for local and regional purposes. For example, the city of Roanoke implemented Project Back on Track, an evidence-based after school program designed to reduce youth crime and substance abuse, as well as address the problem of racial and ethnic disparities. Project Back on Track used counseling (individual, group, and family), parent education, psycho-educational life skills, and service learning to reduce substance abuse and criminal behaviors of youth who were referred by the courts. The Warren County Coalition is implementing Project EASE, (Easing Stress and Anxiety Every day). The project provides group and individual services to youth who are participating in the Diversion/CHINS programs in the Warren County Juvenile Court Service Unit. In addition, the program accepts referrals from Warren County Public Schools (the 2 county high schools and Diversified Minds, the alternative county high school). The program focuses on youth who are 13-18 years of age who are identified as having truancy, suspected substance abuse issues or recent trauma. Project EASE uses the evidence based COPE (Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment) program which uses a cognitive behaviorally based curriculum that helps teens manage anxiety, stress and the alleviation of depression symptoms.

**Wisconsin | Title II FY18: \$417,975 | Down 57% since 2010**



The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) and State Advisory Group (SAG) have used funding to support alternatives to detention, address racial and ethnic disparities, and advance juvenile justice system improvement. Increased funding would allow more statewide support of all of these efforts. Increased funding would increase opportunities for more units of local government. For example, the funds could provide training on evidence based practices and expand alternatives to detention. As it is, there is very little funding left over if a state ends up being sanctioned for being out of compliance on a core requirement. More federal grant dollars gives the DOJ more leverage to ensure compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP.