



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Alaska

The Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC) serves as Alaska's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds and provides the Governor, state legislature, and other policymakers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The AJJAC helps determine how funds granted by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should be expended, and reports regularly 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. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 42%.**² In Alaska, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 68% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$312,000 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. Alaska also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDP purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Alaska received \$600,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to \$400,290.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$996,945

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY19*:
\$400,290

**Decrease of 60% so far
this decade.**

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

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 the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (disproportionate minority contact, or DMC). Retrieved from http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² Act4JJ. (2020). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from <https://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY20.pdf>.

³ All numbers are based upon figures reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant Awards and Past Solicitations. Retrieved from <https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2>.

Federal Dollars in Action:

Arizona remains committed to using its decreasing federal funding for programs aimed at ensuring the JJDPJA's core protections are carried out. Alaska needs significant investment in compliance monitoring infrastructure and in various youth programs throughout the state. Such programs include:

- Alaska continues its partnership with the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP), Inc. RurAL CAP supports positive youth development and culturally-relevant programming for youth in rural Native communities to prevent delinquency.
- The Girls Treatment Program provides a safe, secure, and therapeutic environment for institutionalized female youth. The program creates an individualized treatment plan for each resident that utilizes multiple services such as individual and family counseling. The program also employs the Trauma Informed Effective Reinforcement System (TIERS) framework.
- COMPASS: A Guide for Men is a program designed for male youth in Alaska. COMPASS presents opportunities and activities created to support youth as they explore their goals, values, and identities. The program creates a safe environment for boys to learn about and practice healthy life choices.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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