

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

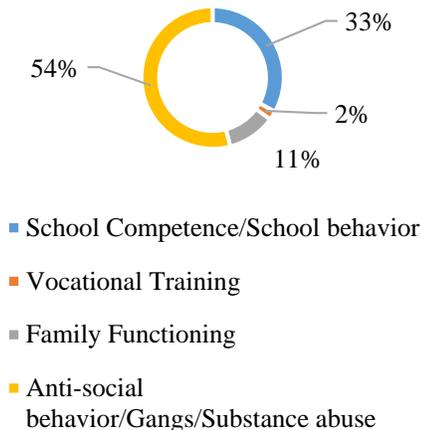
### Program Name: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

#### FY 2017 Request

Total Funding: \$30.0M  
Vs. FY 2016 Enacted: + \$30.0M

#### FY 2013\* JABG-Funded Activities

\*This was the only year the program was funded.



#### Program Description

**Purpose:** To encourage states and units of local government to implement accountability-based programs and services and strengthen the juvenile justice system.

States and sub-grantees must spend their JABG funds on programs in [17 distinct purpose](#) areas defined by Congress. The purpose areas encompass four types of activities:

- 1) Hiring staff;
- 2) Training staff;
- 3) Building infrastructure (expanding or renovating the physical facilities or developing information-sharing mechanisms that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts); and
- 4) Implementing direct service programs (e.g., specialty courts, restorative justice programs, programs that use graduated sanctions, and assessment services).

**Authorizing Legislation:** Part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq.).

**Administering Agency:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**DOJ Strategic Objective 3.4:** Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society

**Who Can Apply for Funding:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories through their authorized state administering agency. Sub-grants are made to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized tribes.

**How Funds are Distributed:** The appropriated amount is distributed to all states, territories, and the District of Columbia through a formula based on population size.

#### Program Goals:

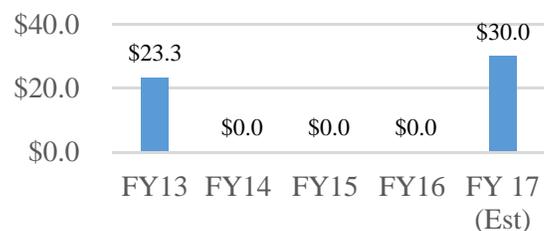
OJJDP encourages grantees to increase their capacity to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions that reinforce the mutual obligations of an accountability-based juvenile justice system.

#### Accomplishments:

Some examples of success stories and how states have used these funds include:

- Probation: Idaho used JABG funds to serve 2,662 juveniles on probation (about half of Idaho's one-day juvenile probationer count). Only 255 of these youth committed a new offense (9.5%).

#### Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program Five Year Budget Authority (\$ in millions)



- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: Hawaii funded three programs in three counties to divert 2,280 youth charged with status offenses and first time violations away from locked detention and to the Honolulu Juvenile Justice Center. There, youth received intake services that included follow ups after 30 to 60 days, and were also referred to counseling services.

**FY 2017 Proposed Policy Changes to the Program:** N/A

**FY 2017 Proposed Funding Changes to the Program:** N/A

**Application and Award History**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount Appropriated	\$23.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30.0 Requested
Total Funding Awarded <sup>^</sup>	\$19.2	\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD
Number of Applications	69	0	0	TBD	TBD
Number of Awards	69	0	0	TBD	TBD

<sup>^</sup> Total Funding Awarded does not include funds used for management and administration, peer review, or other authorized purposes.

**For additional information, please visit: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/>.**