

Federal JJDP Act Title V Community Prevention Grants Program

The Title V Delinquency Prevention Program (more commonly known as the Community Prevention Grants Program) was established in the 1992 amendments to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The JJDP Act of 2002 reauthorized OJJDP to administer the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program (along with the Tribal Youth Program and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL), also under Title V).

The purpose of the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program is to help communities develop a comprehensive, research-based approach to delinquency prevention. The goal of the Program is to improve outcomes for youth by reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors in schools, communities, and families.

Washington State received the first Title V block grant allocation in FFY 1994. In most subsequent years, OJJDP allocated funding to qualifying states on the basis of their proportionate population younger than age 18. Due to decreased congressional allocations (and increases to earmarks) in recent years, the amount allocated to states for the Community Prevention Grants Program declined significantly. (And as a result, OJJDP changed the funding allocation structure so an equal amount of Community Prevention Grant funding was made available to eligible states.) From 2008 to 2011 the amounts were: \$48,360 in FFY 08, \$33,486 in FFY 09, \$84,945 in 2010, and \$50,000 in 2011.

States may allocate their Title V funds under one or more of 19 prevention program areas (these program areas are a subset of the 35 Formula Grant program areas). Only units of local government or federally recognized tribes may apply for Title V Community Prevention funding. In order to be eligible to apply for OJJDP Title V funds, a unit of local government must be certified as in compliance with the four core requirements of the federal JJDP Act.

The Title V Program requires that a local Prevention Policy Board be convened, to guide the community's prevention effort, with balanced representation of public agencies and private non-profit organizations serving juveniles, their families, and business and industry. Also, the Program requires a 50 percent cash or in-kind match.

Projects funded under the OJJDP Title V Program must be research-based and designed to prevent a youth's entry into the juvenile justice system or reduce the likelihood that the youth will re-enter the system. The federal OJJDP recognizes risk-focused prevention as a promising approach to prevent and reduce juvenile crime; this approach is supported by years of research in the delinquency prevention field. The Title V Program **encourages applicants to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct program evaluations to determine impact and effectiveness.**

By combining three years (FYs 2009-2011) of Title V Community Prevention Grants Program funds to the State of Washington (\$160,000 total), the state advisory group released a competitive RFP in December 2011, with the targeted program area of DMC -- seeking proposals that would address DMC through delinquency prevention and/or gang prevention programs targeted at reducing DMC at an identified decision point.

Two units of local government were selected by the Council to receive 20 month Title V grant awards -- King County and Yakima County. The projects began on April 23, 2012, and end on December 31, 2013. Each project is being independently evaluated.

- King County Superior Court, **Warrant Prevention Project**
- Yakima County Juvenile Court, **Yakima County Youth Services Bureau**

There were no Title V Community Prevention Grant allocations made available for the states to apply for in FFY 2012.