

## **TITLE V COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM OF THE JJDP ACT**

In 1992, the Title V became part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, as amended, and after it was reauthorized in 2002, the Community Prevention Grants Program was established. Administered by OJJDP, the Title V Program is dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Title V is the only federal funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention. Funds for Title V programs must be used for at-risk juveniles to “prevent” them from entering the juvenile justice system or “early intervention” programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. Proposed programs under Title V must propose to use Title V funds these populations only. Title V programs encourage communities to perform multidisciplinary assessments of the risks and resources specific to their communities and then develop community-wide, collaborative plans to prevent delinquency.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. States, in turn, award Title V funds to qualified units of local government through a competitive process. Each local program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to 3 years. To be eligible to request funding, a unit of local government must receive State Advisory Group certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements; convene or designate a local Prevention Planning Board (PPB) of 15 to 21 members; submit a 3-year comprehensive community delinquency prevention plan; and provide a 50-percent match (cash or in-kind) for the requested funding amount. Communities are required to designate PPBs because a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach increases the efficacy of prevention and reduces duplication of services. The match requirement is designed to promote collaboration within the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term.

States shall give priority to local applicants that demonstrate ability in developing data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct program evaluations to determine impact and effectiveness. To assist states and communities in locating evidence-based programs, OJJDP has developed the Model Programs Guide and Database (MPG), which contains information on evidence-based prevention and intervention programs categorized as exemplary, effective, or promising. Prevention programs currently account for more than 75 percent of the programs in the MPG. The MPG is intended as a user friendly, “one-stop shop” resource for applicants to develop and propose evidence-based approaches to meet their particular needs. Visit [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/titlev](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/titlev) for additional information.

Louisiana began participating in the Title V program in 1994 when Congress appropriated the funding. The Office of the Governor has designated the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) to administer the Title V program. Title V funds are passed through the

eight Law Enforcement Planning Districts to assist units of local government. The local LEPDs presents potential applicants to the JJDP Advisory Board who then recommend approval or disapproval to the full Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Both Boards are appointed by the Governor and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Refer to Louisiana's funding process for additional information.