## Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Timeline

1974

The JDPA was passed and created the Office of **Juvenile Justice and** Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), establishing the "Sight and Sound" and Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders" (DSO) core requirements, as well as the Title II Formula Grants Program and the inter-agency Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention.

Reauthorization in 1977 expanded the Sight and Sound and DSO core requirements, allocated a minimum of 5% of the allotment to State Advisory Groups (SAGs), and included provisions for 'learning programs for children with learning disabilities who became involved in the justice system.'

1980

Reauthorization in 1980 established the Jail Removal core requirement (preventing youth from being placed in adult jails and prisons), made the OJJDP a separate entity within the DOJ, and adopted the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception to the DSO requirement, allowing judges to issue detention orders if a youth charged with a status offense violates a valid court order.

Reauthorization in 1984 extended the deadline for full compliance with the Jail Removal core requirement to after 1988, created the Missing Children's Assistance Act (which established a hotline, resource center, and provided technical assistance to law enforcement and families in recovering missing children), created the Office of Justice Programs within the DOI, and further defined the VCO exceptions and their

stipulations.

1988

Reauthorization in 1988 required states to create a plan to address the disproportionate incarceration of minorities. developed a new program to provide prevention and treatment programs related to juvenile gangs, drug abuse, and drug trafficking, and mandated studies on the conditions of incarceration and Native American justice systems. It also introduced heightened reporting standards across various parts of the Act.

1992

Reauthorization in 1992 added Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as a core requirement, with a 25% funding penalty for noncompliance. It increased grant allocations and required states to address education, gender-specific services, rural prevention, mental health, gang-free schools, and communitybased interventions. The reauthorization also established programs for juvenile sex offenders and created the Community **Prevention Grants** program to fund local prevention efforts.

2002

Reauthorization in 2002 broadened the scope of the DMC core requirement from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact." The modification also reauthorized the Title II Formula Grant programs. 2018

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) was passed, reauthorizing the JJDPA and allowing Title II formula grants to be used for: (1) legal representation for young people, (2) informing and assisting youth with records expungement and sealing procedures, (3) addressing the needs of girls in or at risk of involvement in the justice system, and (4) monitoring, training, and

2024

There is an ongoing advocacy effort to pass a reauthorization in 2024 to further commemorate the 50th anniversary of the JJDPA.

Infographic 2 of 6



Follow along this fall as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the JJDPA and observe Youth Justice Month by releasing a series of infographics! Check out Justicepolicy.org to see what you've missed!









providing technical

assistance in core

requirement compliance.