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State and Local Partners: In addition to individual membership, *The National Mentoring Partnership* welcomes states and communities as partners. Current state and local partners are listed on the back panel. For more information on how your state or community can partner with *The National Mentoring Partnership*, please call Maria Politte at 202-729-4376.



Keeping America's Promise
AMERICA'S PROMISE
THE ALLIANCE FOR YOUTH

State Mentoring Partnerships: California Mentor Initiative • The Connecticut Mentoring Partnership • The Mass Mentoring Partnership *Local Mentoring Partnerships:* All Our Kids, Inc. • The Midlands Mentoring Partnership (Condit, NY) • The Baltimore Mentoring Partnership • Communities In Schools: The LA Mentoring Partnership • Connect Tucson • The Mentoring Partnership • The Long Island Mentoring Partnership • The Mentor Connection (Tampa, FL) • The Mentoring Partnership of New York • The Metropolitan Mentoring Partnership • One to One • The Greater Philadelphia Mentoring Partnership • One to One! The Mentoring Partnership of Southwestern Pennsylvania • Richmond One to One • The Greater Richmond Mentoring Partnership • San Antonio: Making Mentoring a Partnership • 10,000 Mentors (Morristown, NJ) • The Tutor Mentor Connection (Chicago, IL) • Twin Cities One to One! The Mentoring Partnership • YouthFriends (Kansas City, KS/MO)

MENTOR
THE NATIONAL MENTORING PARTNERSHIP

1400 I Street, NW, Suite 850
Washington, DC 20005
<http://www.mentoring.org>



Join

The National Mentoring Partnership

Help Keep America's Promise to Our Nation's Youth

what is

The National Mentoring Partnership?

The National Mentoring Partnership

is an organization dedicated exclusively to making all kinds of mentoring work for all kinds of kids. Serving as an advocate for the expansion of mentoring and a resource for mentors and mentoring initiatives nationwide, *The National Mentoring Partnership* is **mentoring central**:

- Connecting individuals who share common interests in mentoring and helping more kids connect with mentors
- Providing information, tools, and expert advice on mentoring, mentoring programs, and community collaboratives dedicated to bringing mentoring to scale
- Helping members keep up with what is happening in youth development and mentoring

Members of *The National Mentoring Partnership* are part of a national movement to change the way America works on behalf of children by working together to expand mentoring—one of the single most important strategies for helping children succeed. And it is also one of the most effective ways to connect with the other four promises of America's Promise: a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; a healthy start; a marketable skill through effective education; and an opportunity to give back through community service. Educators, clergy, corporate and community leaders, elected officials, and mentoring experts have joined The Partnership to help ensure easier access to mentoring opportunities, better orientation and training for mentors, stronger coordination and less duplication of effort, and improved information on best practices and programs.

Helping all children reach their potential.

who

are the members of
The National Mentoring Partnership?

why

join
The National Mentoring Partnership?



how

do I join
The National Mentoring Partnership?

People like you... who are a growing network of dedicated mentors, volunteers and professionals in mentoring organizations and leaders of mentoring initiatives. *The National Mentoring Partnership* offers membership to individuals interested in bringing high quality mentoring to young people. Individual members include:

- **National Leaders...** individuals in private sector corporations and non-profits, and civic and political leaders
- **State Leaders...** governors, legislators, and individuals leading state agencies or state-sponsored initiatives
- **Community Leaders...** volunteers and professionals dedicated to bringing mentoring to scale, including mayors, leaders of chambers of commerce, community activists, and leaders of non-profits
- **Organizational Leaders...** individuals in local businesses, schools, communities of faith, civic organizations, non-profits, city agencies, and universities
- **Mentors...** and parents, teachers, coaches, and other adults interested in mentoring
- **Young People ...** those who want mentors or who want to enrich their own mentoring relationships

If you are a mentor, manage a mentoring program, lead a community-wide initiative, or are a concerned parent, teacher or citizen, joining *The National Mentoring Partnership* means connecting to the most effective strategies for linking caring adults with young people. *The National Mentoring Partnership* is your one-stop solution, offering quality resources and collaborative opportunities to assist individuals and organizations involved in mentoring and mentoring program development or expansion.



As a member of *The National Mentoring Partnership*, you gain:

- A complimentary copy of the *How To Be A Great Mentor* guide, a comprehensive news and training resource
- Quick and reliable information on becoming a mentor, starting or enhancing a mentoring program, best practices in the field, and updates on mentoring news and events

- Technical assistance and expert advice for all aspects of mentoring, including helping a young person find a mentor or creating or expanding a mentoring program—in your place of business, in your community or in your state with the help of The National Mentoring Partnership's Technical Assistance Corps
- Discounts for packaged kits on starting and enhancing quality mentoring programs
- A Directory of Mentoring Resources and referrals to mentoring resources and experts
- Access to the mentoring website www.mentoring.org which includes an on-line *Who's Who Directory* in the mentoring field, and exclusive, members-only e-mail discussion groups
- Recognition, dissemination, and visibility for your own best practices



Connecting young people with caring adults.

You can become a member today.

Complete and return this form to become a valued member of *The National Mentoring Partnership* right away. The introductory annual fee for each membership is \$35 (regularly \$55) through 12/31/99. To find out more about *The National Mentoring Partnership*, please visit our website www.mentoring.org, call us at (202) 729-4345, or e-mail us at nmp@mentoring.org. We look forward to hearing from you!

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I am an employee of/volunteer with (Check all that apply):

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| ☐ Government Agency | ☐ Parent |
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Complete and return to:

Membership Services, *The National Mentoring Partnership*, 1400 I Street, NW, Suite 850, Washington, DC 20005. **Thank you.**

Keeping the promise to America's kids.

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mentoring programs
(as part of President's National Advisory Council VAW)
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An Agenda for the Nation on Violence Against Women

The Agenda for the Nation on Violence Against Women is a project of the President's National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women. The Council consists of 42 experts in the fields of domestic violence and sexual assault, including researchers, practitioners, survivors, and representatives from a wide range of other fields including media, education, business and health care. The Council is co-chaired by Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala.

The Council is interested in celebrating successes, learning from mistakes, and working toward a future where violence against women does not happen. The Council has three main areas of interest, represented by three Task Forces: Changing Social Norms and Attitudes; Prevention and Early Intervention, and Service Provision.

The purpose of the Agenda is

- to provide the nation's communities, businesses and policymakers with specific recommendations for actions they should take to end violence against women
- to recommend financial support and policy initiatives on the part of the federal government that will demonstrate commitment and leadership
- to stimulate public conversation and generate community driven responses to address the causes of violence against women
- to provide a directory of recommendations, strategies, resources and action plans developed by various groups around the country in order to build on existing promising practices and highlight the results of over 25 years of achievement

Preliminary research for the Agenda has revealed a number of overarching themes. These include the need to root efforts in communities; the need to design all interventions, services and messages in a culturally appropriate manner; the need to focus on all points across the life span of individuals; the need to support an equal focus on sexual assault and domestic violence issues; the need to establish the connection between violence against women and other issues of violence and human rights; the need to place emphasis on male responsibility; and the need for increased research and evaluation.

A draft of portions of the Agenda will be presented at The Millennium Conference on Domestic Violence in early September, at the National Sexual Assault Resource Sharing Project in mid-October and will be available on VAWnet and other electronic networks. A revised draft will be submitted to Secretary Shalala and Attorney General Reno for review in November and will be presented at White House millennium observances in late 1999 or early 2000.

Comments can be directed to the Center for Effective Public Policy at agenda@cepp.com

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION TASK FORCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ISSUES CONCERNING COLLABORATIONS
WITH MENTORING PROGRAMS
(DRAFT- (Last updated August 1999))

Need Statement:

- To provide a set of recommendations that explore the possible partnership between VAW Practitioners and Mentoring Programs
- To provide VAW Practitioners with basic information and resources to facilitate partnerships with mentoring Programs

Identified Need: Collaborate with mentoring programs to reach a wider audience with Prevention and Early Intervention messages.

Rationale:

Over the course of our research and in conversations with NAC members, expert consultants and community members, and in focus group with survivors, educators and child welfare workers, clear themes emerged that have guided our efforts to articulate a Prevention and Early Intervention section of the agenda. One of these priority themes has been the need to reach a wider audience with VAW prevention messages and early intervention services. Particular interest was expressed in partnering with programs that reach parents and families, and with those that reach young people in formal and informal settings.

The congressionally mandated, National Institute of Justice funded evaluation of state and local crime prevention efforts entitled Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising, identified community based mentoring as a promising practice. Using rigorous evaluation criteria, the Colorado based Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence also identified Big Brothers/Big Sisters as a Blueprint Program.

The NIJ report states "Community based mentoring programs take a much broader focus on risk factors than (other related) programs. Both the empirical evidence and theoretical linkages to community risk factors give solid reason to support much more research and development on this strategy... Mentoring offers the promise of effectiveness across a broad population." The NIJ authors argue that mentoring is effective because it is intended to reach youth at an early age and provide them with both "quality and quantity of relationship" with an adult who can be a legitimate role model and provide important adult influences that counteract peer relationships, especially for the many boys who grow up in fatherless homes.

Key Issues:

1. Funding:

- Develop and fund Requests For Proposals that encourage mentoring partnerships in general, and partnerships between VAW practitioners and mentoring programs in particular.
- Encourage funding from a wide variety of federal, state and local, public and private funding that allows for the sustained development and evaluation of programs.

2. Technical Assistance and Training:

- Encourage partnerships between VAW practitioners and mentoring programs to provide reciprocal training and technical assistance.
- Work with mentoring programs to develop an infrastructure of support for child witnesses. Once this infrastructure is in place, assist mentoring programs in their efforts to develop screening instruments and strategies that assist in the identification of child witnesses.
- Provide mentoring programs with informational resources to facilitate the education of staff, mentors and mentees.

3. Institutional Involvement:

- Encourage institutional involvement in providing mentors to at risk youth and children. Involve businesses, the faith community, athletic leagues, schools, civic associations, and youth-serving organizations.
- Support efforts to encourage corporate/mentor partnerships like those organized by the National Mentoring Partnership with United Airlines and Barnes and Noble.

4. Community specificity:

- Collaborate with other community based agencies to ensure a continuum of support and systems of accountability.
- Encourage male involvement in VAW efforts through the provision of mentoring opportunities.
- Develop mentoring programs that take into consideration the particular needs of youth being mentored.
- Recognize that youth most at risk for victimization or perpetration may need specialized mentoring services.
- Specialized services will be best provided by paid mentors who receive intensive and ongoing training and supervision.
- Recognize the need for culturally appropriate mentoring.

5. Research and Evaluation:

- Conduct research to evaluate the effectiveness of collaborating with mentoring programs to prevent VAW.
- Develop qualitative and process evaluations as well as traditional quantitative evaluations

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September 15, 1999

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An Agenda for the Nation on Violence Against Women

The Agenda for the Nation on Violence Against Women is a project of the President's National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women. The Council consists of 42 experts in the fields of domestic violence and sexual assault, including researchers, practitioners, survivors, and representatives from a wide range of other fields including media, education, business and health care. The Council is co-chaired by Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala.

The Council is interested in celebrating successes, learning from mistakes, and working toward a future where violence against women does not happen. The Council has three main areas of interest, represented by three Task Forces: Changing Social Norms and Attitudes; Prevention and Early Intervention, and Service Provision.

The purpose of the Agenda is

- to provide the nation's communities, businesses and policymakers with specific recommendations for actions they should take to end violence against women
- to recommend financial support and policy initiatives on the part of the federal government that will demonstrate commitment and leadership
- to stimulate public conversation and generate community driven responses to address the causes of violence against women
- to provide a directory of recommendations, strategies, resources and action plans developed by various groups around the country in order to build on existing promising practices and highlight the results of over 25 years of achievement

Preliminary research for the Agenda has revealed a number of overarching themes. These include the need to root efforts in communities; the need to design all interventions, services and messages in a culturally appropriate manner; the need to focus on all points across the life span of individuals; the need to support an equal focus on sexual assault and domestic violence issues; the need to establish the connection between violence against women and other issues of violence and human rights; the need to place emphasis on male responsibility; and the need for increased research and evaluation.

A draft of portions of the Agenda will be presented at The Millennium Conference on Domestic Violence in early September, at the National Sexual Assault Resource Sharing Project in mid-October and will be available on VAWnet and other electronic networks. A revised draft will be submitted to Secretary Shalala and Attorney General Reno for review in November and will be presented at White House millennium observances in late 1999 or early 2000.

Comments can be directed to the Center for Effective Public Policy at agenda@cepp.com

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION TASK FORCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ISSUES CONCERNING COLLABORATIONS
WITH MENTORING PROGRAMS
(DRAFT- (Last updated August 1999))

Need Statement:

- To provide a set of recommendations that explore the possible partnership between VAW Practitioners and Mentoring Programs
- To provide VAW Practitioners with basic information and resources to facilitate partnerships with mentoring Programs

Identified Need: Collaborate with mentoring programs to reach a wider audience with Prevention and Early Intervention messages.

Rationale:

Over the course of our research and in conversations with NAC members, expert consultants and community members, and in focus group with survivors, educators and child welfare workers, clear themes emerged that have guided our efforts to articulate a Prevention and Early Intervention section of the agenda. One of these priority themes has been the need to reach a wider audience with VAW prevention messages and early intervention services. Particular interest was expressed in partnering with programs that reach parents and families, and with those that reach young people in formal and informal settings.

The congressionally mandated, National Institute of Justice funded evaluation of state and local crime prevention efforts entitled Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising, identified community based mentoring as a promising practice. Using rigorous evaluation criteria, the Colorado based Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence also identified Big Brothers/Big Sisters as a Blueprint Program.

The NIJ report states "Community based mentoring programs take a much broader focus on risk factors than (other related) programs. Both the empirical evidence and theoretical linkages to community risk factors give solid reason to support much more research and development on this strategy... Mentoring offers the promise of effectiveness across a broad population." The NIJ authors argue that mentoring is effective because it is intended to reach youth at an early age and provide them with both "quality and quantity of relationship" with an adult who can be a legitimate role model and provide important adult influences that counteract peer relationships, especially for the many boys who grow up in fatherless homes.

Key Issues:

1. Funding:

- Develop and fund Requests For Proposals that encourage mentoring partnerships in general, and partnerships between VAW practitioners and mentoring programs in particular.
- Encourage funding from a wide variety of federal, state and local, public and private funding that allows for the sustained development and evaluation of programs.

2. Technical Assistance and Training:

- Encourage partnerships between VAW practitioners and mentoring programs to provide reciprocal training and technical assistance.
- Work with mentoring programs to develop an infrastructure of support for child witnesses. Once this infrastructure is in place, assist mentoring programs in their efforts to develop screening instruments and strategies that assist in the identification of child witnesses.
- Provide mentoring programs with informational resources to facilitate the education of staff, mentors and mentees.

3. Institutional Involvement:

- Encourage institutional involvement in providing mentors to at risk youth and children. Involve businesses, the faith community, athletic leagues, schools, civic associations, and youth-serving organizations.
- Support efforts to encourage corporate/mentor partnerships like those organized by the National Mentoring Partnership with United Airlines and Barnes and Noble.

4. Community specificity:

- Collaborate with other community based agencies to ensure a continuum of support and systems of accountability.
- Encourage male involvement in VAW efforts through the provision of mentoring opportunities.
- Develop mentoring programs that take into consideration the particular needs of youth being mentored.
- Recognize that youth most at risk for victimization or perpetration may need specialized mentoring services.
- Specialized services will be best provided by paid mentors who receive intensive and ongoing training and supervision.
- Recognize the need for culturally appropriate mentoring.

5. Research and Evaluation:

- Conduct research to evaluate the effectiveness of collaborating with mentoring programs to prevent VAW.
- Develop qualitative and process evaluations as well as traditional quantitative evaluations

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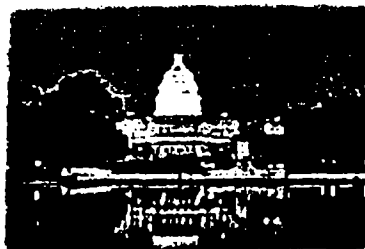


Legislative Update

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP), as amended, is up for reauthorization during this session of the 106th Congress. The House and the Senate have both passed separate versions of the bill. Below is a summary of the two bills.

■ SENATE BILL 254

By a vote of 73 to 25 on May 20, 1999, the Senate adopted S. 254, the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999. The bill authorizes the juvenile justice accountability block grant; changes the name of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and reauthorizes the office; establishes a separate juvenile criminal history grants program; and sets aside funds for prevention programs.



The Senate bill authorizes \$15 million for a school based mentoring block grant program. The purpose of the grant is to, through the use of mentors:

1. reduce juvenile delinquency and gang participation;
2. improve academic performance; and
3. reduce the dropout rate.

The grants can be use to implement mentoring programs including:

1. hire mentor coordinators and support staff;
2. recruit, screen and train adult mentors; and
3. reimburse mentors for reasonable incidental expenditures such as transportation.

The legislation also authorizes a Family Mentoring Program to match college age or young adult mentors with at-risk youth and retirement age couples with parents of at-risk youth.

In its current state the legislation defines mentoring as a one-to-one relationship between a caring adult and a young person. The proposed grant program would not include group or team mentoring school-based programs. The National Mentoring Partnership has urged the Senate to amend the legislation to include the various models of quality mentoring programs.

■ HOUSE BILL 1501

On Thursday, June 17 the House passed HR 1501, the Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act of 1999 by a vote of 287 to 139, with more than 40 amendments added during floor debate. One of the provisions in the legislation reauthorize the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide states increased flexibility in how they address issues related to juvenile crime, including a consolidation of existing discretionary grant programs into a flexible block grant program for prevention activities.

This provision would give local mentoring programs access to additional funds. The legislation however does not specifically reference mentoring as a prevention activity. The National Mentoring Partnership has written key members of The House advocating the benefits of quality mentoring programs.

■ ACTION STEPS

The following members of Congress have been appointed to the Juvenile Justice Conference Committee

United States Senate

Senator Orrin Hatch (UT)
Senator Edward Kennedy (MA)
Senator Strom Thurmond (SC)

Senator Patrick Leahy (VT)
Senator Jeff Sessions (AL)

United States House of Representatives

Rep. Henry Hyde (IL)
Rep. Bill McCullum (FL)
Rep. George Gekas (PA)
Rep. Howard Coble (NC)
Rep. Lamar Smith (TX)
Rep. Charles Canady (FL)
Rep. Bob Barr (GA)
Rep. William Goodling (PA)
Rep. Thomas Petri (WI)
Rep. Michael Castle (DE)
Rep. Jim DeMint (SC)

Rep. John Conyers (MI)
Rep. Barney Frank (MA)
Rep. Bobby Scott (VA)
Rep. Howard Berman (CA)
Rep. Zoe Lofgren (CA)
Rep. William Clay (MO)
Rep. Dale Kildee (MI)
Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (NY)
Rep. John Dingell (MI)
Rep. Jim Greenwood (PA)
Rep. Thomas Bliley (VA)

The Conference Committee is responsible for negotiating the differences in the House and Senate bills. Call the members of the Conference Committee, as well as your Representative and both Senators at (202) 224-3121. Urge them to support quality mentoring programs that include both one-to-one and group mentoring models.

When communicating with members of congress be sure to give your name and address and tell them you are a member of The National Mentoring Partnership. To search electronically for your representative go to www.house.gov/writerep. To contact your senators electronically go to www.senate.gov. For more information on the legislation, please contact James Waller at (202) 729-4360 or electronically at jwaller@mentoring.org.

 **U.S. Department of Education awards \$250,000 to The NMP**

S.254

Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999 (Engrossed in Senate)

COSPONSORS(10):

Sen Sessions, Jeff - 01/20/99
Sen Abraham, Spencer - 01/20/99
Sen Ashcroft, John - 01/20/99
Sen Hagel, Chuck - 01/22/99
Sen Biden, Joseph R., Jr. - 05/20/99

Sen Thurmond, Strom - 01/20/99
Sen DeWine, Michael - 01/20/99
Sen Lott, Trent - 01/21/99
Sen Leahy, Patrick J. - 05/20/99
Sen Feinstein, Dianne - 05/20/99

SUMMARY:

(REVISED AS OF 05/20/99 -- Passed Senate, amended)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Title I: Juvenile Justice Reform
- Title II: Juvenile Gangs
- Title III: Juvenile Crime Control, Accountability, and Delinquency Prevention
 - Subtitle A: Reform of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974
 - Subtitle B: Accountability for Juvenile Offenders and Public Protection Incentive Grants
 - Subtitle C: Alternative Education and Delinquency Prevention
- Title IV: Voluntary Media Agreements for Children's Protection
 - Subtitle A: Children and the Media
 - Subtitle B: Other Matters
- Title V: General Firearm Provisions
- Title VI: Restricting Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms
- Title VII: Assault Weapons
- Title VIII: Effective Gun Law Enforcement
 - Subtitle A: Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons
 - Subtitle B: Apprehension and Treatment of Armed Violent Criminals
 - Subtitle C: Youth Crime Gun Interdiction
 - Subtitle D: Gun Prosecution Data
 - Subtitle E: Firearms Possession by Violent Juvenile Offenders
 - Subtitle F: Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms
 - Subtitle G: General Firearm Provisions
- Title IX: Enhanced Penalties
- Title X: Child Handgun Safety
- Title XI: School Safety and Violence Prevention
- Title XII: Teacher Liability Protection Act
- Title XIII: Violence Prevention Training For Early Childhood Educators
- Title XIV: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Through Character Education
- Title XV: Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999
- Title XVI: Miscellaneous Provisions
 - Subtitle A: General Provisions
 - Subtitle B: James Guelff Body Armor Act
 - Subtitle C: Animal Enterprise Terrorism and Ecoterrorism
 - Subtitle D: Jail-Based Substance Abuse
 - Subtitle E: Safe School Security
 - Subtitle F: Internet Prohibitions
 - Subtitle G: Partnerships for High-Risk Youth
 - Subtitle H: National Youth Crime Prevention
 - Subtitle I: National Youth Violence Commission
 - Subtitle J: School Safety

- **Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999 - Title I: Juvenile Justice Reform** - Replaces provisions of the Federal criminal code (the code) regarding the surrender authorities of juveniles arrested for the commission of general offenses with a provision that whenever a person under age 18 has been charged with the commission of an offense (or an act of delinquency that would be an offense were it committed by an adult) punishable in any court of the United States or of the District of Columbia (DC), the U.S. Attorney for the district in which such person has been arrested may forego prosecution if, after investigation, it appears that: (1) such person has committed an act that is also an offense or an act of delinquency under the law of any State or the District of Columbia; (2) such State or DC can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take the juvenile into custody and deal with the juvenile in accordance with State or DC law, applicable; and (3) it is in the best interests of the United States and the juvenile offender.
- (Sec. 102) Authorizes juveniles age 14 years or older to be tried as adults, with an exception involving Indian country, at the discretion of the U.S. Attorney, in Federal district court for violations of Federal law which are serious violent felonies or serious drug offenses or which are other felony offenses, if the U.S. Attorney certifies that there is a substantial Federal interest to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction or that the ends of justice otherwise so require. Authorizes the U.S. Attorney (or in the case of certain felony offenses, the Attorney General), upon declining prosecution of the charged person as a juvenile, to refer the matter to the appropriate legal authorities of the State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction over both the offense and the juvenile.
- Directs the U.S. Attorney in the appropriate jurisdiction (or in the case of certain felony offenses, the Attorney General), in cases of concurrent jurisdiction between the Federal Government and a State or Indian tribe over both the offense and the juvenile, to exercise a presumption in favor of referral unless the U.S. Attorney (or Attorney General) certifies that: (1) the prosecuting authority or the juvenile court or other appropriate court of the State or Indian tribe refuses, declines, or will refuse or decline to assume jurisdiction over the conduct or the juvenile; and (2) there is a substantial Federal interest in the case or the offense to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.
- Authorizes a juvenile to be prosecuted and convicted as an adult for an offense that is properly joined under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure with a Federal offense that is a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, or that is a conspiracy or attempt to commit such offense. Permits conviction of a lesser included offense.
- Makes a determination to approve or not to approve, or to institute or not to institute, such a prosecution unreviewable. Directs the court in which criminal charges have been filed in such prosecution, if the juvenile was less than age 16 at the time of the offense, or in the case of certain felonies, upon motion of the defendant and after a hearing, to determine whether to issue an order to provide for the transfer of the defendant to juvenile status for purposes of proceeding against the defendant. Bars a motion by a defendant from being considered unless it is filed within 30 days after the date on which the defendant appears through counsel to answer an indictment or expressly waives the right to counsel and elects to proceed pro se.
- Prohibits the court from ordering the transfer of a defendant to juvenile status unless the defendant establishes by clear and convincing evidence or information that removal to juvenile status would be in the interest of justice. Sets forth provisions regarding status of orders, inadmissibility of evidence, and applicable procedures.
- Subjects juveniles prosecuted as adults in U.S. district court to the same procedures and penalties as adults, except that no person under age 18 shall be subject to the death penalty. Makes mandatory restitution provisions applicable to juveniles tried as adults for specified offenses. Grants the U.S. Attorney (or, as appropriate, the Attorney General), in making determinations concerning juvenile arrest or prosecution, complete access to prior Federal and State (if permitted by State law) juvenile records.
- Specifies that certification regarding the trial of a juvenile as an adult shall not be made nor granted with respect to a juvenile who is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of an Indian tribal government if the juvenile is under age 15 at the time of the offense and is alleged to have committed an offense for which there would be Federal jurisdiction solely based on commission of the offense in Indian country, unless the governing body of the tribe having jurisdiction over the place where the alleged offense was committed has, before the occurrence of the alleged offense, notified the Attorney General in writing of its election that prosecution as an adult take place.
- Requires the court, in the case of a defendant convicted for conduct that occurred before the juvenile attained age 16, to impose a sentence without regard to any statutory minimum sentence upon finding at sentencing, after affording the Government an opportunity to make a recommendation, that the juvenile has not been previously adjudicated delinquent for, or convicted of, a serious violent felony or a serious drug offense.
- Directs the United States Sentencing Commission (the Commission) to: (1) amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to require that prior juvenile convictions and adjudications for crimes of violence, controlled substance offenses, any other offense for which the defendant received a sentence or disposition of imprisonment for one year or more, and any other offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year for which the defendant

was prosecuted as an adult, receive a criminal history score for any juvenile offender being sentenced as an adult similar to that which the defendant would have received if those offenses had been committed by the defendant as an adult, if any portion of the sentence had been imposed or served within 15 years; (2) determine whether the criminal history treatment of juvenile adjudications or convictions for other offenses should be similarly adjusted and make any additional guideline amendments necessary; (3) assign criminal history points for juvenile adjudication based principally on the nature of the acts committed (and authorizes adjusting the score in light of the length of sentence the juvenile received); (4) submit emergency guidelines or amendments to Congress; and (5) amend the guidelines to provide for inclusion in any determination regarding whether a juvenile or adult defendant is a career offender, and in any computation of the sentence that any defendant found to be a career offender should receive, of any act for which the defendant was previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent as a juvenile that would be a felony if committed by the defendant as an adult.

- (Sec. 104) Modifies code provisions regarding custody prior to appearance before a magistrate to direct that: (1) the arresting officer notify the U.S. Attorney of the appropriate jurisdiction as soon as practicable and promptly take reasonable steps to notify the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian of custody; and (2) the juvenile not be subject to detention under conditions that permit prohibited physical contact or sustained oral communication with adult inmates.

- (Sec. 105) Provides for pretrial detention of juveniles tried as adults on the same basis as adults. Prohibits the pretrial or predisposition detention of juveniles with adults.

- (Sec. 106) Extends the period in which the trial of a juvenile in detention must be commenced from 30 to 70 days after the beginning of detention. Applies in juvenile cases the same tolling provisions for such time period that apply in adult prosecutions. Directs the court, in determining whether an information should be dismissed with or without prejudice, to consider the seriousness of the alleged act of juvenile delinquency, the facts and circumstances of the case that led to the dismissal, and the impact of a re-prosecution on the administration of justice.

- (Sec. 107) Revises code provisions regarding the sentencing of juveniles found to be delinquent but not tried as adults to direct the court to hold a dispositional hearing within 40 court days after the finding of delinquency, unless the court has ordered further study.

- Requires: (1) a predisposition report to be prepared by the probation officer who shall promptly provide a copy to the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, and the attorney for the Government; (2) victim impact information to be included in the report; (3) victims or their official representatives to be provided the opportunity to make a statement to the court or present information in relation to the disposition; and (4) the court to place the juvenile on probation or commit the juvenile to official detention and to impose any fine that would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult. Directs the court to enter an order of restitution. Requires that any such imprisonment be terminated on the juvenile's 26th birthday and prohibits a juvenile sentenced to a term of imprisonment from being released from custody simply because the juvenile reaches age 18.

- (Sec. 108) Rewrites code provisions regarding the use of juvenile records to permit disclosure to unauthorized persons of the records of a juvenile proceeding and release of such records only to the extent necessary for specified purposes, including (subject to specified requirements): (1) docketing and processing by the court; (2) responding to inquiries from courts, law enforcement agencies, the director of certain treatment agencies or facilities, and victims and their immediate family; and (3) communicating with a victim or the victim's official representative.

- Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) records transmission to, and maintenance by, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); (2) availability of records to schools in limited circumstances; (3) notification of the juvenile, and the juvenile's parent or guardian, of the juvenile's rights vis-a-vis adjudication record; and (4) records of juveniles tried as adults. Authorizes a juvenile to petition the court after five years to have a juvenile record (with an exception) removed from the FBI database upon establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile is no longer a danger to the community.

- (Sec. 109) Revises code provisions regarding juvenile commitment to require the sentence for a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent or found guilty of an offense in U.S. district court to be carried out in the same manner as for an adult defendant, with exceptions. Specifies that the parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile sentenced to pay a fine or ordered to pay restitution or a special assessment may not be made liable for such payment by any court. Prohibits a juvenile under age 18 who is committed to the custody of the Attorney General for incarceration from being placed or retained in any jail or correctional institution in which the juvenile has prohibited physical contact with an adult inmate or can engage in sustained oral communication with adult inmates. Directs that violent juveniles be kept separate from nonviolent juveniles.

- Requires the Attorney General to: (1) commit a juvenile to a foster home or community-based facility located in or near the juvenile's home community if such commitment is practicable, in the juvenile's best interest, and consistent

with community safety, with an exception; and (2) study and report to Congress on the capabilities of Indian tribal courts and criminal justice systems relating to the prosecution of juvenile criminals under tribal jurisdiction; and (3) evaluate an expansion of tribal court criminal jurisdiction.

- (Sec. 110) Extends the jurisdiction of Federal magistrate judges to class A misdemeanors. Permits magistrate judges to impose terms of imprisonment on juveniles.

- (Sec. 111) Amends the Sentencing Reform Act to: (1) apply Federal sentencing guidelines regarding maximum penalties for violent crimes and serious drug crimes to juveniles tried as adults; and (2) direct the Commission, by affirmative vote of not fewer than four of its members, to promulgate and distribute to all U.S. courts and to the U.S. Probation System guidelines for sentencing juveniles tried as adults in Federal court and for dispositional hearings for juveniles adjudicated delinquent in the Federal system.

- (Sec. 112) Directs the Attorney General to conduct a study of the juvenile justice systems of Indian tribes, and to report to specified congressional committees.

Title II: Juvenile Gangs - Prohibits and sets penalties for recruiting or soliciting persons to be or to remain as a member of a criminal street gang with the intent that the person being recruited or solicited participate in: (1) a Federal felony involving a controlled substance for which the maximum penalty is not less than five years; (2) a Federal felony crime of violence that has as an element the use or attempted use of physical force against another; and (3) a conspiracy to commit either offense.

(Sec. 202) Amends: (1) the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to increase penalties for employing or using persons under age 18 in drug operations; and (2) the code to set penalties for the use of minors to commit a Federal offense that is a crime of violence, or to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for such offense.

(Sec. 204) Amends the code to redefine "criminal street gang" to consist of an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of three persons, whether formal or informal, that has as one of its primary purposes or activities the commission of one or more of specified criminal offenses, and which meets other specified requirements. Provides for criminal forfeiture by persons convicted of such gang offenses for CSA violations. Expands the list of violations covered by criminal street gang provisions.

(Sec. 205) Authorizes the Attorney General to designate "high intensity interstate gang activity areas." Authorizes appropriations. Sets forth allocation formulas.

(Sec. 206) Increases penalties for using physical force to tamper with witnesses, victims, or informants.

(Sec. 207) Amends the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (VCCLEA) to authorize the use of community-based justice grants for prosecutors to allow the hiring of additional prosecutors and to provide funding to: (1) enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively; (2) assist prosecutors with funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in reducing the incidence, and increase the successful identification and speed of prosecution, of young violent offenders; and (3) assist prosecutors in their efforts to engage in community prosecution, problems solving, and conflict resolution techniques through specified collaborative efforts. Reauthorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 208) Directs the Commission: (1) to amend the sentencing guidelines to provide an appropriate enhancement for any Federal offense with respect to participation in criminal street gang if the offense was both committed in connection with, or in furtherance of, the activities of a criminal street gang and the defendant was a member of the gang at the time of the offense; and (2) in determining an appropriate enhancement, to give great weight to the seriousness of the offense, the offender's relative position in the criminal gang, and the risk of death or serious bodily injury to any person posed by the offense.

(Sec. 209) Amends Travel Act provisions regarding interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises to prohibit and set penalties for travel with intent to commit a crime of violence to further any unlawful activity. Expands the definition of "unlawful activity" to include the use of threats to delay or influence the testimony of or prevent from testifying a witness in a State criminal proceeding.

Directs the Commission to provide an appropriate: (1) increase in the offense levels for traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in aid of unlawful activity; and (2) enhancement for a person who recruits or solicits another person residing in another State to be or to remain a member of a criminal street gang, or crosses a State line with the intent to recruit another to be or to remain a member.

(Sec. 210) Makes serious juvenile drug offenses predicates to a violation of the Armed Career Criminal Act.

Amends the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act to provide for a minimum three year term of imprisonment for transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence if the transferee is under age 18.

(Sec. 211) Amends the code to authorize the use of a clone pager (a numeric display device that receives communications intended for another numeric display paging device) in appropriate Federal investigative or law enforcement circumstances.

Directs a provider of clone pagers, upon request of a Government attorney or law enforcement officer authorized to use such a device, to furnish to such attorney or officer all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the use of such pager unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the paging services provided.

Amends provisions regarding the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices to cover the use of clone pagers. Authorizes any U.S. attorney or authorized State investigative or law enforcement officer to apply for the use of a clone pager.

Directs the court to enter into an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a clone pager if the court finds probable cause to believe that information relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation will be obtained. Limits such order to 30 days, with extensions for good cause shown. Requires the applicant to report to the issuing court the number of pager messages acquired through the use of the clone pager during such period. Requires: (1) the nondisclosure of the existence of an order authorizing clone pager use during the period covered by the order; and (2) after such period, notification to the party whose messages were acquired that an order authorizing such use was issued by such court.

Title III: Juvenile Crime Control, Accountability, and Delinquency Prevention - Subtitle A: Reform of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 - Rewrites provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDPA) to establish in the Department of Justice (DOJ) an Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention, headed by an Administrator.

Directs the Administrator to develop objectives, priorities, and short- and long-term plans, and implement overall policy and strategy to carry out such plan, for all Federal juvenile crime control, prevention, and juvenile offender accountability programs and activities relating to improving juvenile crime control, the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, the prevention of juvenile crime, and the enhancement of accountability by offenders within the U.S. juvenile justice system.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to eligible States to provide financial assistance to eligible entities to carry out projects designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, including educational projects or supportive services for juveniles to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations in educational settings, projects that use neighborhood courts or panels that increase victim satisfaction and require juveniles to make restitution or perform community service for the damage caused by their delinquent acts, projects that expand the use of probation officers, and projects that leverage funds to provide scholarships for postsecondary education and training for low-income juveniles who reside in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty, violence, and drug-related crimes.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to Indian tribes and national, statewide, or community-based, nonprofit organizations in crime prone areas (such as Boys and Girls Clubs) for purposes of providing: (1) constructive activities to youth during after school hours, weekends, and school vacations; (2) supervised activities in safe environments to youth in those areas; and (3) anti-alcohol and other drug education to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse among youth.

Directs the Administrator to make CRISIS (confidential reporting of individuals suspected of imminent school violence) grants to support the independent State development and operation of confidential, toll-free telephone hotlines for the reporting of specific threats and suspicious or criminal conduct by juveniles to appropriate State and local law enforcement entities for investigation, and for related purposes.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to States and local governments to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Sets forth provisions regarding State plans (which, among other things, shall provide for court supervised initiatives that address the illegal possession of firearms by juveniles, and programs for positive youth development that provide delinquent and at-risk youth with an ongoing relationship with a caring adult, safe places and structured activities during nonschool hours, a healthy start, a marketable skill, and an opportunity to give back through community service).

Establishes within the National Institute of Justice a National Institute for Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention, which shall provide: (1) for the rigorous and independent evaluation of delinquency and youth violence prevention programs funded under this title; and (2) funding for new research on the nature, causes, and prevention of juvenile violence and juvenile delinquency.

Authorizes the Administrator to: (1) transfer funds to and enter into agreements with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (or, subject to approval, to another Federal agency) to undertake statistical work in juvenile justice matters; and (2) plan and identify the purposes and goals of each grant made or agreement entered into under this title.

Authorizes the Administrator to: (1) conduct, encourage, and coordinate research and evaluation into any aspect of juvenile delinquency, and to establish or expand specified programs; (2) provide technical assistance and training assistance; (3) establish a training program regarding methods and techniques for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; and (4) conduct a study on the effect of incarceration on status offenders and report to specified congressional committee members.

Sets forth provisions regarding application requirements, considerations for application approval, and the selection and review process.

Directs the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct a study of the effects of violent video games and music on child development and youth violence.

Requires the Administrator to make grants to or enter into contracts with public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions to establish and support programs and activities that: (1) involve families and communities and that are designed to carry out specified purposes, such as preventing and reducing juvenile participation in the activities of gangs that commit crimes, targeting elementary school students in steering students away from gang involvement, and providing treatment to juvenile gang members; and (2) reduce juvenile participation in illegal gang activities, develop regional task forces involving State, local, and community-based organizations to coordinate gang disruption, prosecution, and curtailment, facilitate coordination and cooperation among specified agencies and community-based programs, and support programs that are designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a specified continuum of post-adjudication restraints, and assist in the provision by the Administrator of information and technical assistance to States in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to, and enter into contracts with, States, local governments, Indian tribal governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions, and individuals, or combinations thereof, to carry out projects for the development, testing, and demonstration of promising initiatives and programs for the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency.

Directs the Administrator to make grants to: (1) local education agencies and nonprofit organizations to establish and support programs and activities for the purpose of implementing **MENTORING** programs; and (2) a qualified cooperative extension service for the purpose of expanding and replicating family **MENTORING** programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. Authorizes the Administrator, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to make grants to cooperative extension services to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to qualified national organizations with a proven history of providing one-to-one services for the purpose of expanding and replicating capacity building programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004. Makes religious nondiscrimination provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 applicable to a State or local government exercising its authority to distribute grants to applicants under this title. Sets forth restrictions on the use of appropriations for experimentation on individuals, construction by private agencies, lobbying, and legal action against Federal, State, or local agencies, institutions, or employees. Sets penalties for violations.

Repeals provisions regarding incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs.

(Sec. 303) Amends the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (the Act) to: (1) include findings that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to assist in the development of an accurate national reporting system on runaway and homeless youth and that services for such youth are needed in urban, suburban, and rural areas; (2) authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the Secretary) to make grants to public and nonprofit private entities to establish and operate local centers to provide services for such youth and their families; (3) require a grant applicant, to be eligible for assistance, to include assurances that the applicant shall submit an annual report that includes, with respect to the year for which the report is submitted, statistical summaries describing the number and the characteristics of such youth and youth at risk of family separation who participated in the project and the services provided to such youth by the project; and (4) modify the services that applicants must plan to provide in order to use grant money for street-based, home-based, and drug abuse education and prevention services.

Revises Act provisions regarding: (1) approval of applications to direct the Secretary to consider the geographical distribution in the State of the proposed services and which areas of the State have the greatest need for such services, and to give priority to eligible applicants who have demonstrated experience in providing services to runaway and homeless youth and who request grants of less than \$200,000; (2) authority for the transitional living grant program to repeal definitions of "homeless youth" and "transitional living youth project"; (3) eligibility for assistance by stating that the annual report submitted by grant applicants to the Secretary must include statistical summaries describing the number and characteristics of the services provided to the homeless youth; (4) coordination

by the Secretary of the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to matters relating to the health, education, employment, and housing of runaway and homeless youth; and (5) authority to make grants for research, demonstration, and service projects to repeal references to home-based and street based services from the research and demonstration projects.

Repeals provisions of the Act directing that assistance to potential grantees include information on the need for the establishment of additional runaway and homeless youth centers in the geographical area identified by the potential grantee involved.

Amends the Act to require the Secretary, by April 1, 2000, and biennially thereafter, to submit to specified congressional committees a report on the status, activities, and accomplishments of entities that receive grants under the Act. Lists information that must be included in the report. Requires the Secretary to include summaries of the Secretary's evaluations of grantees and descriptions of the qualifications and training of the individuals administering the evaluations.

Authorizes appropriations under such Act through FY 2004. Sets forth the division of appropriations among the programs.

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to nonprofit private agencies to provide street-based services to runaway and homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, or sexual exploitation. Directs the Secretary to give priority to nonprofit private agencies that have experience in providing services to runaway and homeless, and street youth.

Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

(Sec. 304) Amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to direct the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to annually make a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which shall be used to: (1) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child age 13 or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child's legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with the child's legal custodian; (2) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; (3) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children; (4) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families and the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families; (5) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families; (6) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children; (7) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and (8) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally. Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

Requires the Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies, to: (1) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, abducted by strangers, kidnaped by parents, and recovered each year; and (2) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information to facilitate the lawful use of school records and birth certificates to identify and locate missing children.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to and enter contracts with the Center for specified purposes, such as for research, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to assist in the locating and return of missing children. (Currently, such grants or contracts may only be made with public or nonprofit private organizations, or combinations thereof.) Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

(Sec. 305) Transfers functions and allocates appropriations and personnel to the new Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention.

Subtitle B: Accountability for Juvenile Offenders and Public Protection Incentive Grants - Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Safe Streets Act) to direct the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to make grants to States for use by States and local governments in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects for the development of more effective investigation, prosecution, and punishment of crimes or acts of delinquency committed by juveniles, programs to improve the administration of justice for and ensure accountability by juvenile offenders, and programs to reduce the risk factors

associated with juvenile crime or delinquency. Sets forth provisions regarding use of grants, State grant allocation and distribution, grant allocation among qualifying States and restrictions on use, and grants to Indian tribes. Directs the Attorney General, upon application from a State, to make grants to eligible States that maintain certain records regarding juvenile criminal history and fingerprints and that will establish procedures by which an official of an elementary, secondary, and post-secondary school may, as appropriate, gain access to the juvenile adjudication record of a student enrolled or seeking to enroll at that school.

Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to States and local governments to assist State and local courts with juvenile offender dockets.

(Sec. 322) Directs the Attorney General to establish a pilot program to encourage and support communities that adopt a comprehensive approach to suppressing and preventing violent juvenile crime patterned after successful State juvenile crime reduction strategies. Sets forth program requirements.

(Sec. 324) Extends the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund under the VCCLEA.

(Sec. 325) Amends: (1) the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 to provide for the reimbursement of States for costs of incarcerating juvenile aliens; and (2) the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to require annual reporting of the number of illegal juvenile aliens committed to State or local juvenile correctional facilities.

Subtitle C: Alternative Education and Delinquency Prevention - Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to direct: (1) the Secretary of Education to make grants to State or local education agencies for not less than ten demonstration projects that enable the agencies to develop models for and carry out alternative education for at-risk youth; and (2) each agency receiving such a grant to enter into a partnership with a private sector entity to provide alternative educational services to at-risk youth.

Sets forth application, grantee selection, matching, and evaluation requirements. Authorizes appropriations through FY 2003.

Subtitle D: Parenting as Prevention - Parenting as Prevention Act - Directs the Secretary to establish a parenting support and education program.

(Sec. 343) Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish a National Parenting Support and Education Commission to identify the best practices for parenting and to provide practical parenting advice for parents and care givers based on the best available research data; and (2) make allotments to eligible States to support parenting support and training programs (and directs the Governor of each State, to be eligible to receive Federal funding, to appoint a State Parenting Support and Education Council, to conduct a needs and resources assessment of parenting support and education programs in the State). Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 345) Directs the Secretary to award grants, and enter into contracts or cooperative agreements to public land nonprofit private entities, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Native nonprofit corporations, to establish national and regional centers of excellence on psychological trauma response and to identify the best practices for treating psychiatric and behavioral disorders resulting from children witnessing or experiencing such stress. Authorizes appropriations.

Title IV: Voluntary Media Agreements for Children's Protection - **Subtitle A: Children and the Media** - Children's Protection Act of 1999 - Makes the antitrust laws inapplicable to any joint discussion, consideration, review, action, or agreement (discussion) by or among persons in the entertainment industry for the purpose of developing and disseminating voluntary guidelines designed to: (1) alleviate the negative impact of telecast material, movies, video games, Internet content, and music lyrics containing violence, sexual content, criminal behavior, or other subjects that are not appropriate for children; or (2) promote telecast material that is educational, informational, or otherwise beneficial to the development of children. Makes such exemption inapplicable to any such discussion which results in a boycott or concerns the purchase or sale of advertising.

(Sec. 405) Makes the antitrust laws inapplicable to any such discussion between or among persons in the motion picture, recording, or video game industry for the purpose, and limited to the development or enforcement, of voluntary guidelines, procedures, and mechanisms designed to ensure compliance by specified persons or entities (retail sellers of motion pictures, recordings, or video games, and theater owners or operators, video game arcade owners or operators, or other persons or entities that make available the viewing, listening, or use of a motion picture, recording, or video game to a member of the general public for compensation) with ratings and labeling systems to identify and limit dissemination of sexual, violent, or other indecent material to children. Sets forth reporting requirements.

Subtitle B: Other Matters - Directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Attorney General to jointly conduct a study of the marketing practices of the motion picture, recording, and video- personal computer game industries. Sets forth reporting requirements.

Title V: General Firearm Provisions - Amends the Brady Act to authorize a person who is engaged in the business of dealing in firearms by buying or selling firearms solely or primarily at gun shows, or buying or selling firearms as part of a gunsmith or firearm repair business or the conduct of other activity that would otherwise require a license, and desires to have access to the National Instant Check System, to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an application for a special license, subject to specified requirements. Requires the Secretary to approve or disapprove an application within 60 days of receipt. Entitles licensees to conduct business during a three-year period.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code (other than a licensed collector) who wishes to perform instant background checks for purposes of meeting Brady Act requirements at a gun show to submit to the Secretary an application for a special registration. Requires such an application to include the applicant's photograph and fingerprints, and to meet specified requirements. Sets forth provisions regarding application approval, and the time period for approval or disapproval.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code who desires to transfer a firearm at a gun show in the person's State of residence to another person who is a resident of the same State to use the services of a special registrant to determine the eligibility of the prospective transferee to possess a firearm by having the transferee provide the special registrant at the gun show, on a special and limited-purpose form that the Secretary shall prescribe for use by a special registrant: (1) the name, age, address, and other identifying information of the prospective transferee; and (2) proof of verification of the identity of the prospective transferee.

Requires the special registrant to: (1) make inquiry of the national instant background check system concerning the prospective transferee in accordance with established procedures; (2) receive the response from the system; (3) indicate the response on both a portion of the inquiry form for the records of the special registrant and on a separate form to be provided to the prospective transferee; (4) provide the response to the transferor; and (5) follow the procedures established by the Secretary and the Attorney General for advising a person undergoing an instant background check on the meaning of a response and any applicable appeal rights. Sets forth recordkeeping requirements.

Sets forth provisions regarding the inadmissibility of evidence regarding the use or non-use by a transferor of the services of a special registrant. Grants immunity to a special registrant from a civil action for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the firearm by the transferee or a third party. Sets penalties for violations of this title.

(Sec. 502) Revises provisions regarding the conduct of firearms transactions at a temporary location (i.e., a gun show, or for an event in the State specified on the license at which firearms, firearms accessories, and related items may be bought, sold, traded, and displayed in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws) to provide that a gun show or event shall qualify as a temporary location if the show or event: (1) is sponsored by an entity to foster the collecting, competitive or sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms; and (2) has 20 percent or more firearm exhibitors out of all exhibitors.

Limits any inspection or examination of inventory or records by the Secretary at a temporary location to inventory consisting of, or records relating to, firearms held or disposed at the temporary location.

(Sec. 503) Amends the Federal judicial code to prohibit an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including a State or local officer or employee acting on behalf of the United States, from charging or collecting any fee in connection with a background check required in connection with the transfer of a firearm. Grants persons aggrieved by a violation of this section to sue for actual and punitive damages and such other remedies as the court may deem appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Amends the code to prohibit an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including a State or local officer or employee acting on behalf of the United States, from: (1) performing any national instant criminal background check on any person through the system established under the Brady Act if the system does not require and result in the immediate destruction of all information concerning any person determined not to be prohibited from receiving a firearm; and (2) continuing to operate the system unless the national instant check system index complies with specified Federal requirements, and does not invoke certain exceptions except if specifically identifiable information is compiled for a particular law enforcement investigation or specific criminal enforcement matter. Grants persons aggrieved by a violation of this section to sue for actual and punitive damages and such other remedies as the court may deem appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Repeals a provision of the Treasury and General Governmental Appropriations Act, 1999 prohibiting the use of funds appropriated pursuant to such Act or any other provision of law from being used for any system to implement the Brady Act's national instant criminal background check system unless the system allows, in connection with a person's delivery of a firearm to a Federal firearms licensee as collateral for a loan, the background check to be performed at the time the collateral is offered for delivery to such licensee, subject to specified limitations.

Title VI: Restricting Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms - Amends the Brady Act to expand the scope of, and increase penalties for, certain juvenile weapons violations and unlawful weapons transfers to juveniles (such as prohibiting the transfer of a semiautomatic assault weapon or a large capacity ammunition feeding device to a juvenile).

Title VII: Assault Weapons - Juvenile Assault Weapon Loophole Closure Act of 1999 - Bans the importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices. Defines such devices to cover those manufactured before the enactment of the VCCLEA.

Title VIII: Effective Gun Law Enforcement - Subtitle A: Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons - Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Act - Directs the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to establish in specified jurisdictions a Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Program. Requires each program established to: (1) provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in identifying violations of Federal firearms laws; (2) provide for the establishments of agreements with State and local law enforcement officials for the referral to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) and the U.S. Attorney for prosecution of specified firearms-related violations under the code and under the Internal Revenue Code; (3) require that the U.S. Attorney designate at least one Assistant Attorney to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws; (4) provide for the hiring of BATF agents to investigation specified Brady Act provisions relating to firearms; and (5) ensure that each person referred to the U.S. Attorney be charged with a violation of the most serious Federal firearm offense consistent with the act committed.

Requires the U.S. Attorney to carry out an extensive media and public outreach campaign focused in high-crime areas to: (1) educate the public about the severity of penalties for Federal firearms law violations; and (2) encourage law-abiding citizens to report the possession of illegal firearms to authorities.

(Sec. 804) Sets forth annual reporting requirements by the Attorney General.

(Sec. 805) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Apprehension and Treatment of Armed Violent Criminals - Amends: (1) the code to define "crime of violence" to include an offense relating to possession of explosives or firearms by convicted felons (thus making such individuals subject to pretrial detention); and (2) the Brady Act to prohibit the court from granting a probationary sentence to a person who has more than one previous conviction for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, committed under different circumstances.

Subtitle C: Youth Crime Gun Interdiction - Requires the Secretary to expand the number of cities and counties directly participating in the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) to 75 by October 1, 2000, to 150 by October 1, 2002, and to 250 by October 1, 2003. Directs that cities and counties selected for participation be selected by the Secretary in consultation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) facilitate the identification and prosecution of individuals illegally trafficking firearms to prohibited individuals, utilizing the information provided by YCGII; (2) share information derived from the YCGII with State and local law enforcement agencies through on-line computer access; and (3) award grants (in the form of funds or equipment) to States, cities, and counties for purposes of assisting such entities in the tracing of firearms and participation in the YCGII.

Subtitle D: Gun Prosecution Data - Directs the Attorney General to submit annual reports to specified congressional committees regarding cases presented to DOJ for review or prosecution in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a Brady Act violation.

Subtitle E: Firearms Possession by Violent Juvenile Offenders - Amends the Brady Act to prohibit firearms possession by persons who have committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Subtitle F: Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms - Revises Brady Act provisions regarding firearms violations by juveniles. Increases penalties for possession by a juvenile of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon, for such possession in a school zone, and for transfer to a juvenile of such weapons or ammunition. Prohibits the transfer to, and possession by, a juvenile of a semiautomatic assault weapon, with exceptions. Authorizes the court to use the contempt power to require the presence of a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian at all proceedings, with respect to a prosecution of such violations, and to excuse attendance for good cause.

Subtitle G: General Firearm Provisions - Directs the Attorney General to expedite: (1) a study of the feasibility of developing a single fingerprint convicted offender database in the Federal criminal records system maintained by the FBI, and procedures under which a licensed firearm dealer may voluntarily transmit to the National Instant Check System a single digitalized fingerprint for prospective firearms transferees; (2) the provision of assistance to States in gaining access to records in the System disclosing the disposition of State criminal cases; and (3) development of a procedure for the collection of data identifying persons that are prohibited from possessing a firearm.

Requires: (1) the Attorney General and the Secretary to ensure the integration and interoperability of ballistics identification systems maintained by the FBI and BATF through the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network; (2) the Attorney General to provide financial assistance to the American Academy of Forensic Science Laboratory Accreditation Board to be used to facilitate forensic laboratory inspection activities; and (3) the Secretary to establish a database, accessible through the System, identifying persons who have been granted relief from disability imposed by Federal laws with respect to the transfer or possession of firearms.

Authorizes appropriations. Reauthorizes appropriations under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998.

Title IX: Enhanced Penalties - Amends the Brady Act to provide for enhanced penalties for knowingly violating prohibitions against making false statements, or exhibiting false or misrepresented identification, intended or likely to deceive a licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of a sale or other disposition of a firearm or ammunition, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the other person will possess, discharge, or otherwise use the firearm in the commission of a violent felony.

(Sec. 902) Increases penalties under: (1) the Brady Act with respect to stolen firearms, and crimes involving firearms; and (2) CSA for distributing drugs to minors, and for drug trafficking in or near a school or other protected location.

Title X: Child Handgun Safety - Safe Handgun Storage and Child Handgun Safety Act of 1999 - Amends the Brady Act to prohibit a licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer from selling, delivering, or transferring a handgun to anyone other than a licensed person unless the transferee is provided with a secure gun storage or safety device, with exceptions.

Entitles a person who has lawful possession and control of a handgun, who uses a secure gun storage or safety device, to immunity from a civil action brought against a person for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the handgun by a third party, where: (1) the handgun was accessed by another person who did not have the permission or authorization of the person having lawful possession and control of the handgun to have access to it; and (2) at the time access was gained by the person not so authorized, the handgun had been made inoperable by use of a secure gun storage or safety device.

Provides for civil penalties, and suspension or revocation of license, for violations of requirements of this title.

Title XI: School Safety and Violence Prevention - Amends the ESEA to make funds available for: (1) training for school personnel on identification of potential threats, such as illegal weapons and explosive devices, crisis preparedness and intervention procedures, and emergency response; (2) training for parents, teachers, school personnel, and other interested community members regarding the identification and responses to early warning signs of troubled and violent youth; (3) innovative research-based delinquency and violence prevention programs; (4) comprehensive school security assessments; (5) purchase of school security equipment and technologies; (6) collaborative efforts with community-based organizations that have demonstrated expertise in providing effective, research-based violence prevention and intervention programs to school aged children; (7) providing assistance to States, local educational agencies, or schools to establish school uniform policies; (8) school resource officers; and (9) other innovative, local responses that are consistent with reducing incidents of school violence and improving the educational atmosphere of the classroom.

(Sec. 1102) Directs the Comptroller General to carry out a study of school safety issues, and to report to Congress.

(Sec. 1103) Makes funds available under the Act for establishing a school uniform policy.

(Sec. 1104) Amends the ESEA to require each State receiving Federal funds under the Act, within two years after the enactment of this Act, to provide an assurance to the Secretary of Education that the State has a procedure in place to facilitate the transfer of disciplinary records by local educational agencies to any private or public elementary or secondary school for any student who is enrolled or seeks, intends, or is instructed to enroll in the school. Makes this provision inapplicable to such records transferred from a private, parochial, or other nonpublic school, person, institution, or other entity that provides education below college level.

(Sec. 1105) Directs the Attorney General to establish at the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement in Little Rock, Arkansas, a research center to serve as a resource center or clearinghouse for school violence research.

(Sec. 1106) Authorizes the President to award to individuals under age 18 a National Character Achievement Award, honoring individuals for distinguishing themselves as models of good character.

(Sec. 1107) Establishes the National Commission on Character Development. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1108) Amends the JJDPa to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to a consortium within a State of State or local juvenile justice agencies or State or local substance abuse and mental health agencies, and child service agencies, to coordinate the delivery of services to children among these agencies. Authorizes the use of grants for the establishment and implementation of programs that address the service needs of adolescents with substance abuse or mental health treatment problems, including those who come into contact with the justice system, by requiring: (1) collaboration across child serving systems; (2) appropriate screening and assessment of juveniles;

(3) individual treatment plans; and (4) significant involvement of juvenile judges, where appropriate. Sets forth application, Federal share, and reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1109) Amends the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to include within the definition of "provider" an individual who is or seeks to be employed by a school in any capacity (and thus subjects such individual to a background check).

(Sec. 1110) School Violence Prevention Act - Amends the ESEA to include among authorized activities under local drug and violence prevention programs, the testing of students for illegal drug use.

(Sec. 1111) Expresses the sense of the Senate that States receiving Federal elementary and secondary education funding should require local educational agencies to conduct, for each of their employees and prospective employees, a nationwide background check to determine whether the employee has been convicted of a crime that bears upon his fitness to have responsibility for the safety or well-being of children, to serve in the particular capacity in which he is (or is to be) employed, or otherwise to be employed at all.

Title XII: Teacher Liability Protection Act - Teacher Liability Protection Act of 1999 - Preempts State law, except where such law provides additional protection from liability of teachers. Makes this title inapplicable to any civil action in State court against a teacher in which all parties are citizens of the State if such State enacts a statute electing that this title not apply and meets specified requirements.

(Sec. 1204) Provides that no teacher in a school shall be liable for harm caused by an act or omission of the teacher on behalf of the school if the teacher was acting within the scope of the teacher's employment or responsibilities relating to providing educational services, subject to specified requirements and exceptions. Limits punitive damages and liability for non-economic loss.

Title XIII: Violence Prevention Training for Early Childhood Educators - Violence Prevention Training for Early Childhood Educators Act - Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to institutions that carry out early childhood education training programs and have applications approved to enable the institutions to provide violence prevention training as part of the early childhood education training program. Sets grant awards at between \$500,000 and \$1 million, with a duration of between three and five years. Sets forth application and selection priority requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XIV: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Through Character Education - Authorizes appropriations to carry out school-based and after school programs under this title.

Authorizes the Secretary to award grants to: (1) schools, or local educational agencies that enter into partnerships with schools, to support the development of character education programs in schools to reduce delinquency, school discipline problems, and truancy, and to improve student achievement, overall school performance, and youths' positive involvement in their community; and (2) community-based organizations to enable the organizations to provide youth with alternative activities, in the after school or out of school hours, that include a strong character education component. Sets forth application requirements for each.

(Sec. 1405) Sets forth provisions regarding grant duration, funds for planning, selection of grantees, and permissible use of funds.

Title XV: Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999 - Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999 - Requires the Director of the FBI to develop a voluntary plan to assist State and local forensic laboratories in performing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analyses of DNA samples collected from convicted offenders, aimed at eliminating the backlog of convicted offender DNA samples awaiting analysis in State or local forensic laboratory storage in an efficient, expeditious manner that will provide for their entry into the Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS). Sets forth provisions regarding plan conditions and plan implementation. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1503) Revises the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 to authorize the Director of the FBI to expand CODIS to include information on DNA identification records and analyses related to criminal offenses and acts of juvenile delinquency under Federal law, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and the District of Columbia Code.

Modifies the VCCLEA to authorize the Director to establish an index of individuals adjudicated delinquent for acts of juvenile delinquency, including specified qualifying offenses. Directs that the index include only information on DNA identification records and DNA analyses that undergo semiannual external proficiency testing and that meet other specified requirements.

Requires the Director to establish a list of qualifying offenses, such as an act of juvenile delinquency under Federal law that constitutes a crime of violence, and certain standards and procedures.

Requires: (1) the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to collect a DNA sample from each individual in the custody of the Bureau who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense; and (2) the agency responsible for the supervision under Federal law of an individual on supervised release, parole, or probation to

collect a DNA sample from each individual who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense.

Authorizes the Government of DC to: (1) identify one or more categories of individuals who are in custody of, or under supervision by, DC, from whom DNA samples should be collected; and (2) collect a DNA sample from each such individual.

Directs the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for DC, or the Trustee appointed under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 as appropriate, to collect a DNA sample from each individual under Agency or Trustee supervision who is on supervised release, parole, or probation and who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations that specify categories of conduct punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (qualifying military offenses) that are comparable to qualifying offenses, and set forth standards and procedures for the analysis of DNA samples collected from individuals convicted of a qualifying military offense, and the inclusion in an index.

Sets criminal penalties for individuals from whom the collection of a DNA sample is required or authorized who fails to cooperate in the collection of that sample.

Authorizes appropriations. Requires such cooperation as a condition of probation, supervised release, or release generally.

Sets forth report and evaluation requirements.

Title XVI: Miscellaneous Provisions - Subtitle A: General Provisions - Amends the Brady Act to define the term "act of violent juvenile delinquency" to mean an adjudication of delinquency based upon a finding of the commission of an act by a person prior to his or her eighteenth birthday that, if committed by an adult, would be a serious or violent felony.

Provides that, for purposes of Federal firearms provisions, any State conviction or adjudication of delinquency which has been expunged or set aside or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored by the jurisdiction in which the conviction or adjudication of delinquency occurred shall not be considered to be a conviction or adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Prohibits the sale or other disposal of a firearm or ammunition to a person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person has committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Makes these provisions applicable only to an adjudication of violent juvenile delinquency that occurs after 30 days after the date on which the Attorney General certifies to Congress and separately notifies Federal firearms licensees, through publication in the Federal Register by the Secretary, that the records of such adjudications are routinely available in the national instant criminal background check system.

(Sec. 1602) Safe Students Act - Directs the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to award grants to local education agencies and to law enforcement agencies to assist in the planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating of school violence prevention and school safety programs. Sets forth provisions regarding application requirements and allowable uses of funds. Authorizes appropriations. Sets forth reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1603) Directs the FTC and the Attorney General to jointly conduct a study of the marketing practices of the firearms industry with respect to children, and to report to Congress.

(Sec. 1604) Requires each Internet service provider, at the time of entering an agreement with a residential customer for the provision of Internet access services, to provide to such customer (either at no fee or at a fee not to exceed the amount equal to the cost of the provider in providing the software or system to the subscriber, including the cost of the software or system and of any license required with respect to the software or system) computer software or other filtering or blocking system that allows the customer to prevent the access of minors to material on the Internet.

Directs the OJJDP and the FTC to jointly conduct surveys of the extent to which Internet service providers are providing such computer software or systems to their subscribers.

(Sec. 1605) Amends Brady Act provisions regarding gun shows, as revised earlier in this Act (see Title V), to provide that a gun show or event shall qualify as a temporary location if the show or event: (1) is sponsored by an entity to foster the collecting, competitive or sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms; and (2) has 20 percent or more firearm exhibitors out of all exhibitors, or ten or more firearms exhibitors.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code who desires to transfer a firearm at a gun show in his State of residence to another person who is a resident of the same State, and not licensed, to only make such transfer through a licensee who can conduct an instant background check at the gun show, or directly to the prospective transferee if an instant background check is first conducted by a special registrant at the gun show on the prospective transferee. Specifies that for any instant background check conducted at a gun show, the waiting period shall be 24 hours in a

calendar day since the licensee contacted the system. Provides that, if the services of a special registrant are used to determine the eligibility of the prospective transferee to possess a firearm, the transferee shall provide the special registrant at the gun show, on a special and limited-purpose form that the Secretary shall prescribe for use by a special registrant: (1) the name, age, address, and other identifying information of the prospective transferee; and (2) proof of verification of the identity of the prospective transferee (as required by the Brady Act).

Defines the term "qualified civil liability action" (for purposes of immunity from liability) to exclude an action: (1) brought against a transferor convicted of transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime or a comparable State felony law, by a person directly harmed by the transferee's criminal conduct; and (2) brought against a transferor for negligent entrustment or negligence per se. Prohibits such an action from being brought in Federal or State court.

(Sec. 1606) Provides that, in a lawsuit claiming that saying a prayer, reading a scripture, or performing religious music as part of a memorial service that is held on the campus of a public school to honor the memory of any person slain on that campus violates the Constitution: (1) each party shall pay its own attorney's fees and costs; and (2) the Attorney General is authorized to provide legal assistance to the school district or other government entity that is defending the legality of such service.

(Sec. 1607) Amends the Webb-Kenyon Act to authorize a State attorney general (State AG) who has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaging in any act that would constitute a violation of State law regulating the importation or transportation of any intoxicating liquor, to bring a civil action for injunctive relief to: (1) restrain the person from engaging in the violation; and (2) enforce compliance with State law.

Grants U.S. district courts jurisdiction over any such action. Directs the court, in such action and upon a proper showing by the State AG, to issue a preliminary or permanent injunction or other order without requiring the posting of a bond. Prohibits such issuance without notice to the adverse party.

Sets forth provisions regarding the form and scope of the order. Authorizes the court to order the trial of the action on the merits to be advanced and consolidated with the hearing on the application. Specifies that such an action shall be tried before the court.

(Sec. 1608) Modifies code provisions regarding liquor traffic to prohibit and penalize whoever knowingly ships into the United States any package containing liquor unless accompanied by a label on the shipping container that clearly and prominently identifies the contents as alcoholic beverages, and requiring upon delivery the signature of a person who has attained the age for the lawful purchase of intoxicating liquor in the State in which the delivery is made.

(Sec. 1609) Requires that all materials produced, procured, or distributed (produced) as a result of Federal funding authorized under this Act for expenditure by Federal, State, or local governmental recipients or nongovernmental entities have printed a statement that printed or produced at Federal expense, and encouraging anyone who objects to the accuracy of the material to direct their comments to the office of the Attorney General. Requires that office to prepare a summary of all comments received, to be made available upon request.

(Sec. 1610) Aimee's Law - Directs the Attorney General, in any case in which a State convicts of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for any one of those offenses in a State meeting specified criteria (i.e., a State that has not adopted Federal truth-in-sentencing guidelines, has an average term of imprisonment for such offense of less than ten percent above the average term imposed for that offense in all States, or the individual had served less than 85 percent of the term of imprisonment to which that individual was sentenced for the prior offense), to transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual from Federal law enforcement assistance funds that have been allocated to but not distributed to the State that convicted the individual of the prior offense to the State that convicted that individual of the subsequent offense. Directs the Attorney General, in any case in which a State convicts of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for any one or more of those offenses in more than one other such State, to transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual from Federal law enforcement assistance funds that have been allocated to but not distributed to each State that convicted such individual of the prior offense to the State that convicted that individual of the subsequent offense.

Requires the chief executive officer of a State, in order to receive such transferred funds, to submit to the Attorney General an application including a certification that the State has convicted of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for one of those offenses in another State.

Specifies that any such transferred amount shall be derived by reducing the amount of Federal law enforcement assistance funds received by the State that convicted such individual of the prior offense before the distribution of the funds to the State. Directs the Attorney General to establish a payment schedule.

Makes such provisions inapplicable if an individual convicted of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense has been released from prison upon the reversal of a conviction, and subsequently been convicted for such an offense.

Directs the Attorney General to: (1) collect and maintain information relating to the number of convictions (during the calendar year) for murder, rape, and any sex offense in the State in which, at the time of the offense, the victim had not attained age 14 and the offender had attained age 18, and the number of such convictions that constitute second or subsequent convictions of the defendant of such an offense; and (2) report to Congress.

(Sec. 1611) School Violence Prevention Act - Amends the ESEA to authorize a local educational agency to use grant funds, as part of a comprehensive drug and violence prevention program, for the testing of students for illegal drug use or inspecting a student's locker for weapons or illegal drugs.

(Sec. 1612) Amends the Safe Streets Act to direct the Attorney General to waive the requirement of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program that hires law enforcement officers for placement in public schools by a jurisdiction that demonstrates financial need or hardship.

(Sec. 1613) Removes the requirement that there be the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm from the carjacking offense.

(Sec. 1614) Rewrites code provisions regarding special forfeiture of collateral profits of crime.

Requires the court to order the defendant to forfeit proceeds received from a contract relating to the transfer of a right or interest in any property, upon motion of the U.S. attorney made at any time after the defendant's conviction for specified offenses (including a felony offense against the United States or any State or a misdemeanor offense against the United States or any State resulting in physical harm to any individual) if the court determines that: (1) the interests of justice or an order of restitution so require; (2) the proceeds to be forfeited reflect the enhanced value of the property attributable to the offense; and (3) with respect to a defendant convicted of an offense against a State, the property at issue, or the proceeds to be forfeited, have travelled in interstate or foreign commerce or were derived through the use of an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce, and the State Attorney General has declined to initiate a forfeiture action with respect to the proceeds to be forfeited.

Defines "property" for purposes of this Act to include: (1) any evidence or instrument of the offense; (2) real estate where the offense was committed; (3) any document, photography or audio or video recording, or clothing, jewelry, furniture, or other personal property, relating to the offense; (4) any movie, book, newspaper, magazine, radio or television production, or live entertainment of any kind depicting or otherwise relating to the offense; (5) any expression of the defendant's thoughts, opinions, or emotions regarding the offense; or (6) other property relating to the offense. (Sec. 1615) Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to include provisions of caller identification services for elementary and secondary schools within a telecommunications carrier's universal service obligation.

Directs the Federal Communications Commission to notify U.S. elementary and secondary schools of the availability of caller identification services as part of the services that are within the definition of universal service and the procedures to be used by such schools in applying for such services.

(Sec. 1616) Authorizes the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention to make a grant to a national organization to provide training, technical assistance, best practice strategies, program materials, and other necessary support for a mutual support, parental leadership model proven to prevent child abuse and juvenile delinquency. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1617) Authorizes appropriations to the National Crime Prevention Council for a two-year national media campaign to reduce and prevent violent criminal behavior by young Americans, subject to specified restrictions.

(Sec. 1618) Revises the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to authorize the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime to make grants for the benefit of victims to: (1) States for eligible crime victim compensation and assistance programs; and (2) victim service organizations and public agencies that provide emergency or ongoing assistance to crime victims to provide emergency relief and related victim services, and training and technical assistance for victim service providers.

(Sec. 1619) Revises VCCLEA provisions regarding truth-in-sentencing incentive grants to provide that, in the case of a State that practices indeterminate sentencing with regard to any part 1 violent crime on April 26, 1996 (as under current law) and thereafter, persons convicted of such a crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the State's sentencing and release guidelines, or of the maximum prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

Modifies the formula allocation to require that .75 percent be allocated to each State that meets truth-in-sentencing requirements, with .05 percent each allocated to the U.S. Virgin Islands, America Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Sec. 1620) Includes the death penalty as a possible punishment in sentencing for an act of animal enterprise terrorism.

(Sec. 1621) Prohibits the sale, delivery, or transfer of explosive materials to specified categories of individuals, including persons less than age 21, fugitives, persons subject to a court order restraining them from stalking an intimate partner or such partner's child, and those convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

Prohibits the shipping, transporting, possession, or receipt of explosives by such individuals.

Sets forth provisions regarding exceptions and waivers.

(Sec. 1622) Emergency Federal Judgeship Act of 1999 - Directs the President to appoint additional district judges in Arizona, Florida, and Nevada.

(Sec. 1623) Directs NIH (acting through the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research) to carry out a coordinated, multi-year course of behavioral and social science research on the causes and prevention of youth violence. Requires the Director of the Office to coordinate research on youth violence conducted or supported by NIH agencies, identify and develop youth violence research projects, take steps to further cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental agencies, establish a clearinghouse for information about youth violence research, and periodically report to Congress. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1624) Expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should issue an Executive Order allowing all Federal employees to use up to one hour per week of excused absence or administrative leave to serve as **MENTORS** in youth or family **MENTORING** programs.

(Sec. 1625) Directs the Administrator of the OJJDP to carry out a Family and Schools Together program to promote programs that build and enhance juveniles' relationships with their families, peers, teachers, school staff, and other members of the community by bringing together parents, schools, and communities to help at-risk children succeed, enhance the functioning of families with at-risk children, prevent alcohol and other drug abuse in the family, and reduce the stress that their families experience from daily life. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1626) Amends the code to: (1) remove the requirement of intent to do bodily harm from the assault with a dangerous weapon offense; and (2) double the term of imprisonment, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for voluntary manslaughter.. Subjects an Indian committing an offense in Indian country for which the maximum statutory term of imprisonment is greater than five years to the same law and penalties as all others committing any such offense.

Amends the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act to include within the definition of "racketeering activity" certain acts or threats which would have been chargeable if they had not been committed in Indian country, or in any other area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

(Sec. 1627) Federal Judiciary Protection Act of 1999 - Amends the Federal criminal code to increase: (1) from three to eight years the maximum term of imprisonment for assaulting, resisting, or impeding a Federal law enforcement official, or member of his or her family, while engaged in his or her official duties; (2) from ten to 20 years the maximum term of imprisonment for using a deadly or dangerous weapon during the commission of any of the above acts; and (3) the maximum terms of imprisonment for threats or assaults made upon a family member of a Federal law enforcement official for purposes of influencing, impeding, or retaliating against such official in the performance of his or her duties.

Provides a ten-year maximum term for mailing a threatening communication to a Federal law enforcement official, including a U.S. judge.

Directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review and amend Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements to provide an appropriate sentencing enhancement for offenses involving influencing, assaulting, resisting, impeding, retaliating against, or threatening a Federal judge, magistrate judge, or other appropriate Federal law enforcement official, taking into consideration specified factors.

(Sec. 1628) Authorizes the Attorney General to provide to the State of Alaska funds for State law enforcement, judicial infrastructure, and other costs necessary in remote villages to implement prohibitions on the sale, importation, and possession of alcohol adopted pursuant to State local option statutes. Makes such funds additional to and not disqualifying the State, local governments, or Indian tribes from Federal funds available under other authority. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1630) Directs the Attorney General to develop model guidelines for the State control and regulation of persons employed or applying for employment as bounty hunters. Requires such guidelines to include recommendations of the Attorney General regarding whether: (1) a bounty hunter should be required to submit to a fingerprint-based criminal background check prior to performing duties, or prohibited from such employment if that person has been convicted of a Federal or State felony; (2) bounty hunters and their employers should be required to obtain adequate liability insurance; and (3) State laws should provide for the prohibition on bounty hunters entering a private dwelling without first knocking on the front door and announcing their presence, and for the official recognition of bounty hunters from other States.

Directs that such guidelines include an analysis of any estimated effect of the adoption of the guidelines by the States on the cost and availability of bail, and on the bail bond agent industry.

(Sec. 1631) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the use of public safety and community policing grants to assist unincorporated neighborhood watch organizations approved by the appropriate local police or sheriff's department of up to \$1,950 per organization for specified purposes. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1632) Expresses the sense of Congress that Federal funding for early childhood development collaboratives should be a priority in the Federal budget for FY 2000 and subsequent fiscal years.

(Sec. 1633) Prohibits a Federal department or agency that considers a request for the use of property, equipment, or personnel to film a motion picture or television production for commercial purposes from granting such request without considering whether such picture or production glorifies or endorses wanton and gratuitous violence, subject to specified requirements and exceptions.

(Sec. 1634) Reinstates the repeal under section 503 of this Act (relating to pawn shops and special licensees). Subjects a special licensee to Brady Act requirements applicable to dealers including, but not limited to, the performance of an instant background check, except as to the State and local planning and zoning requirements for a licensed premises.

(Sec. 1635) Amends the Brady Act to prohibit any person from organizing, planning, promoting, or operating a gun show without: (1) registering with the Secretary of the Treasury and paying a registration fee; (2) before commencement of the show, verifying the identity of each show vendor participating by examining a valid identification document containing a photograph of the vendor and requiring each vendor to sign a ledger with identifying information and a notice advising the vendor of his or her obligations; (3) notifying each attendee of requirements under the Act; and (4) maintaining a copy of the records described above at the permanent place of business of the show promoter for such period of time and in such form as the Secretary shall require.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) responsibilities of transferors and transferees other than licensees, including criminal background check requirements; and (2) records of licensee transfers.

Defines: (1) "gun show" to mean any event at which 50 or more firearms are offered or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange, if one or more of the firearms has been shipped or transported in, or otherwise affects, interstate or foreign commerce, and at which not less than 20 percent of the exhibitors are firearm exhibitors, there are not less than ten firearm exhibitors, or 50 or more firearms are offered for sale, transfer, or exchange; and (2) "firearm transaction" to include the offer for sale, sale, transfer, or exchange of a firearm, and to exclude the mere exhibition of a firearm.

Sets penalties for violations of this Act.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter during business hours the place of business of any show promoter and any place where a show is held for purposes of examining required records and the inventory of licensees conducting business at the show, without a showing of reasonable cause or a warrant.

Increases penalties for: (1) serious recordkeeping violations by licensees; and (2) violations of criminal background check requirements.

Amends the Brady Act to require the national instant criminal background check system to destroy certain records (current law) as soon as possible, consistent with the Attorney General's responsibility to ensure the privacy and security of the system and to prevent system fraud and abuse, but no later than 90 days after the date on which the licensee first contacts the system with respect to the transfer.

Nullifies provisions under Title V and section 1605 of this Act.

(Sec. 1636) Requires school personnel to ensure that immediate appropriate interventions and services (including for mental health) are provided to a child removed from school for any act of violence, including carrying or possessing a weapon to or at a school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency, to ensure the safety of our Nation's schools and communities and to maximize the likelihood that such child shall not engage in such behaviors, or such behaviors do not reoccur. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1637) Amends the ESEA to revise and rename the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 as the Safe Schools Act of 1999. Requires each State receiving Federal funds under ESEA to have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student who is determined to be in possession of felonious quantities of an illegal drug, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, a local educational agency in that State. Directs each local educational agency requesting assistance to provide the State with a description of the type of illegal drugs concerned that led to any expulsions.

Bars funds to any local educational agency that does not have a policy of referring to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who is in possession of an illegal drug, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, such agency. Requires the Secretary of Education to collect data, and report to Congress, on the incidence of children with disabilities

possessing illegal drugs, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property or in vehicles operated by employees or agents of, schools or local educational agencies.

Gives the States two years to comply with this section's requirements. Requires the Secretary to report to Congress: (1) on any State not in compliance; and (2) analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of approaches regarding the disciplining of children with disabilities.

(Sec. 1638) Amends ESEA to require that federally-assisted school counseling programs ensure: (1) a team approach to school counseling by maintaining a ratio in the elementary schools of the local educational agency that does not exceed one school counselor to 250 students, one school social worker to 800 students, and one school psychologist to 1,000 students; and (2) that school counselors, psychologists, or social workers paid from ESEA funds spend at least 85 percent of their total work time at the school in activities directly related to the counseling process and not more than 15 percent of such time on administrative tasks that are associated with the counseling program.

Requires the Secretary to report evaluating programs assisting pursuant to each grant by January 30, 2003.

Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1639) Amends the code to prohibit, and set penalties for, teaching or demonstrating: (1) the making or use of an explosive, destructive device, or weapon of mass destruction (explosive), or distributing information pertaining to the manufacture or use of an explosive, with the intent that the teaching, demonstration, or information be used for, or in furtherance of, any activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence; or (2) to any person the making or use of an explosive, or distributing information pertaining to the manufacture or use of an explosive, knowing that such person intends to use the teaching, demonstration, or information for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence.

Subtitle B: James Guelff Body Armor Act - James Guelff Body Armor Act of 1999 - Directs the Commission to amend the sentencing guidelines to increase the offense level by not less than two levels for any offense in which the defendant used body armor.

Amends the Brady Act to prohibit the purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by a person convicted of a felony that is: (1) a crime of violence; or (2) an offense under State law that would constitute a crime of violence if it occurred within the U.S. special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

Sets forth provisions regarding affirmative defenses and penalties.

(Sec. 1646) Authorizes the head of a Federal agency (and specified officers) to donate body armor directly to a State or local law enforcement agency if such body armor is in serviceable condition and is surplus property.

(Sec. 1647) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase: (1) bullet resistant equipment for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers; and (2) video cameras for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in law enforcement vehicles.

Sets forth provisions regarding permissible uses of funds, preferential consideration for grants, matching funds, allocation of funds, and application requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1649) Expresses the sense of the Congress that entities receiving assistance under this subtitle should purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(Sec. 1650) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the National Institute of Justice to: (1) conduct research and otherwise work to develop new bullet resistant technologies for use in police equipment; (2) inventory bullet resistant technologies used in the private sector, in surplus military property, and by foreign countries; and (3) promulgate relevant standards for, and conduct technical and operational testing and evaluation of, bullet resistant technology and equipment, and otherwise facilitate the use of that technology in police equipment.

Requires the Institute to give priority in testing and engineering surveys to law enforcement partnerships developed in coordination with High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1651) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the Director of the BJA to waive a matching funds requirement for law enforcement armor vests in the case of fiscal hardship.

Subtitle C: Animal Enterprise Terrorism and Ecoterrorism - Amends the code to increase penalties for animal enterprise terrorism. Prohibits, and sets penalties for, maliciously damaging or destroying (including attempts) by means of fire or explosive any building, vehicle, or other real or personal property used by the animal enterprise.

(Sec. 1653) Requires the Director to establish and maintain a national clearinghouse on incidents of crime and terrorism committed against or directed at any animal enterprise, any commercial activity because of its perceived impact or effect on the environment, or any person because of such person's perceived connection with or support of any such enterprise or activity. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle D: Jail-Based Substance Abuse - Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the use of residential substance abuse treatment grants to provide nonresidential substance abuse treatment aftercare services for inmates or former inmates if the State's chief executive officer certifies to the Attorney General that the State is providing, and will continue to provide, an adequate level of residential treatment services.

Makes specified funds available to a State to make grants to local correctional facilities in the State for the purpose of assisting jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by those facilities.

Sets forth provisions regarding the Federal share, application requirements, review of applications, State implementation of a statewide communications network to track the participants in jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by local correctional facilities in the State as those participants move between such facilities within the State, the use of grant sums, reporting requirements, and performance review.

Subtitle E: Safe School Security - Safe School Security Act of 1999 - Directs the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education (Secretary), and the Secretary of Energy to enter into an agreement for the establishment of a School Security Technology Center, at the Sandia National Laboratories in partnership with the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center--Southeast and the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement. Directs that the Center: (1) be a resource to local educational agencies for school security assessments, security technology development, technology availability and implementation, and technical assistance relating to improving school security; and (2) conduct and publish research on school violence, coalesce data from victim groups, and monitor and report on schools that implement school security strategies. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1657) Amends ESEA to direct the Secretary to award grants on a competitive basis to local educational agencies to enable such agencies to acquire security technology, or carry out activities related to improving security at the middle and high schools served by the agencies, including obtaining school security assessments, and technical assistance for the development of a comprehensive school security plan from the School Security Technology Center. Directs the Secretary to give priority to agencies showing the highest security needs. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1658) Directs the Attorney General to develop and submit to the Congress a proposal to further improve school security. **Subtitle F: Internet Prohibitions** - Internet Firearms and Explosives Advertising Act of 1999 -

Amends the code to prohibit, and set penalties for, knowingly making, printing, or publishing a notice or advertisement (notice) seeking or offering to receive, exchange, buy, sell, product, distribute, or transfer a firearm or explosive in violation of the Brady Act or other Federal firearms provisions of the code, knowing or having reason to know that such notice will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce by computer, or where such notice is so transported. Sets forth affirmative defenses.

Subtitle G: Partnerships for High-Risk Youth - Partnerships for High-Risk Youth Act - Directs the Attorney General to establish and carry out a demonstration project under which the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall award a grant to Public-Private Ventures, Inc., to award grants to eligible partnerships to pay for the Federal share of the cost of carrying out collaborative intervention programs for high-risk youth in 12 specified cities.

(Sec. 1675) Sets forth provisions regarding eligibility to receive grants, selection criteria in making grants, permissible uses of funds, evaluation, and limits on the use of funds.

(Sec. 1677) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle H: National Youth Crime Prevention - National Youth Crime Prevention Demonstration Act - Directs the Attorney General to make a five-year national youth crime prevention demonstration project grant to the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the District of Columbia.

(Sec. 1683) Authorizes the Center to award grants to grassroots organizations to develop youth intervention models in the following cities: (1) Washington, D.C.; (2) Detroit, Michigan; (3) Hartford, Connecticut; (4) Indianapolis, Indiana; (5) Chicago (and surrounding metropolitan area), Illinois; (6) San Antonio, Texas; (7) Dallas, Texas; and (8) Los Angeles, California.

(Sec. 1684) Requires eligible grassroots entities to: (1) be not-for-profit community organizations with demonstrated effectiveness in mediating and addressing youth violence by empowering at-risk youth to become agents of peace and community restoration; and (2) submit grant applications to the Center to fund intervention models that establish violence-free zones. Requires the Center to consider the grassroots entity's: (1) track record (and that of its key participating individuals) in youth group mediation and crime prevention; (2) engagement and participation with other local organizations; and (3) ability to enter into partnerships with local housing authorities, law enforcement agencies, and other public entities.

(Sec. 1685) Authorizes use of grant funds for youth mediation, youth MENTORING, life skills training, job creation and entrepreneurship, organizational development and training, development of long-term intervention

plans, collaboration with law enforcement, comprehensive support services and local agency partnerships, and activities to further community objectives in reducing youth crime and violence.

Directs the Center to identify local lead grassroots entities in each designated city which include: (1) the Alliance of Concerned Men of Washington in the District of Columbia; (2) the Hartford Youth Peace Initiative in Hartford, Connecticut; (3) the Family Help-Line in Los Angeles, California; (4) the Victory Fellowship in San Antonio, Texas; and (5) similar grassroots entities in other designated cities.

Requires the Center, in cooperation with the Attorney General, also to provide technical assistance for startup projects in other cities.

(Sec. 1686) Directs the Center to evaluate and report to the Attorney General on the effectiveness of grassroots agencies and other public entities involved in such demonstration project.

(Sec. 1688) Authorizes appropriations.

National Youth Violence Commission Act - Establishes a National Youth Violence Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of incidents of youth violence to determine the root causes of such violence, and to report to the President and Congress.

(Sec. 1694) Sets forth provisions regarding powers of the Commission, personnel matters, and termination of the Commission. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle J: School Safety - School Safety Act of 1999 - Modifies the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to authorize school personnel to order a change in the placement of a child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a child without a disability would be subject to discipline, but for not more than 45 days, if the child carries a weapon (current law) other than a gun or firearm, to school or to a school function.

Authorizes school personnel to discipline (including expel or suspend) a child with a disability who carries or possesses a gun or firearm to or at a school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency, in the same manner in which such personnel may discipline a child without a disability. Allows such child to assert as a defense that the carrying or possession was unintentional or innocent. Specifies that a child expelled or suspended shall not be entitled to continued educational services, including a free appropriate public education, during the term of such expulsion or suspension, if the State in which the local educational agency responsible for providing educational services to such child does not require a child without a disability to receive educational services after being expelled or suspended. Allows the local educational agency to choose to continue to provide educational services.

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S.254 (Major Legislation)

SPONSOR: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. (introduced 01/20/99)

STATUS: Detailed Legislative Status

Senate Actions

Jan 20, 99:

Introduced in the Senate, read the first time.

Jan 22, 99:

Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 8.

May 11, 99:

Measure laid before Senate by unanimous consent.

Amendment SP 322 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 323 proposed by Senator Leahy for Senator Robb to Amendment SP 322.

Proposed amendment SP 322 withdrawn in the Senate.

SP 323 fell when SP 322 withdrawn.

Amendment SP 322 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 324 proposed by Senator Hatch to Amendment SP 322.

Amendment SP 325 proposed by Senator Leahy for Senator Robb to Amendment SP 322.

Amendment SP 324 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 94-5. Record Vote No: 106.

Motion to table SP 325 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 55-44. Record Vote No: 107.

Amendment SP 322 as modified agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 96-3. Record Vote No: 108.

Amendment SP 327 proposed by Senator Leahy.

May 12, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Motion to table SP 327 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 54-44. Record Vote No: 109.

Amendment SP 329 proposed by Senator Brownback.

Amendment SP 330 proposed by Senator Boxer.

Amendment SP 330 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 331 proposed by Senator Lautenberg.

Amendment SP 332 proposed by Senator Craig.

Amendment SP 333 proposed by Senator McCain.

Proposed amendment SP 333 withdrawn in Senate.

Amendment SP 335 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 329 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 98-0. Record Vote No: 110.

Motion to table SP 331 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 51-47. Record Vote No: 111.

Amendment SP 332 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 53-45. Record Vote No: 112.

Amendment SP 328 proposed by Senator Hollings.

May 13, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Amendment SP 335 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 100-0. Record Vote No: 113.

Motion to table SP 328 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 60-39. Record Vote No: 114.

Amendment SP 342 proposed by Senator Ashcroft.

Amendment SP 343 proposed by Senator Feinstein.

Amendment SP 344 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 342 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 96-2. Record Vote No: 115.

Motion to table SP 343 rejected in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 39-59. Record Vote No: 116.

Amendment SP 343 as modified agreed to in Senate by Voice.

Motion to table SP 344 rejected in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 3-94. Record Vote No: 117.

Amendment SP 350 proposed by Senator Schumer.

May 14, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Amendment SP 344 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 48-47. Record Vote No: 118.

Motion to table SP 350 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 50-43. Record Vote No: 119.

Amendment SP 351 proposed by Senator Lott for Senator Allard.

Amendment SP 352 proposed by Senator Kohl.

Amendment SP 353 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 339 proposed by Senator Byrd.

Amendment SP 354 proposed by Senator Feinstein.

Amendment SP 355 proposed by Senator Frist.

May 17, 99:

Amendments on May 17, 1999, were proposed by Unanimous Consent.

Amendment SP 356 proposed by Senator Wellstone.

Amendment SP 357 proposed by Senator Sessions.

Amendment SP 358 proposed by Senator Wellstone.

Amendment SP 348 proposed by Senator Sessions for Senator Ashcroft.

Amendment SP 359 proposed by Senator Wellstone.

Amendment SP 360 proposed by Senator Hatch for Senator Santorum.

Amendment SP 361 proposed by Senator Ashcroft.

May 18, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Amendment SP 351 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 85-13. Record Vote No: 121.

Amendment SP 352 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 78-20. Record Vote No: 122.

Amendment SP 353 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay. 85-13. Record Vote No: 123.

Amendment SP 339 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 80-17. Record Vote No: 124.

Amendment SP 354 as modified agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Motion to table SP 359 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 55-44. Record Vote No: 125.

Amendment SP 348 not agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 26-73. Record Vote No: 126.

May 19, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Amendment SP 362 proposed by Senator Lautenberg.

Amendment SP 357 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 56-43. Record Vote No: 127.

Motion to table SP 358 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 61-38. Record Vote No: 128.

Amendment SP 360 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 81-17. Record Vote No: 129.

Amendment SP 361 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 363 proposed by Senator Hatch.

Amendment SP 363 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 356 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 364 proposed by Senator Wellstone.

Amendment SP 365 proposed by Senator McConnell.

Amendment SP 319 proposed by Senator Boxer.

Motion to table SP 364 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 52-48. Record Vote No: 130.

Amendment SP 365 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 67-33. Record Vote No: 131.

Motion to table SP 319 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 53-47. Record Vote No: 132.

Amendment SP 366 proposed by Senator Lott for Senator Smith, of OR.

May 20, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Amendment SP 366 as modified agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 79-21. Record Vote No: 133.

Amendment SP 362 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 51-50. Record Vote No: 134.

Amendment SP 355 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 75-24. Record Vote No: 137.

Amendment SP 368 proposed by Senator Harkin.

Amendment SP 368 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 345 proposed by Senator Bond.

Amendment SP 369 proposed by Senator Hatch for Senator Helms.

Amendment SP 370 proposed by Senator Hatch for Senator Harkin.

Amendment SP 369 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 370 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

Amendment SP 371 proposed by Senator Biden.

Amendment SP 345 not agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 41-56. Record Vote No: 138.

Amendment SP 371 not agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 48-50. Record Vote No: 139.

Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote. 73-25. Record Vote No: 140.

May 26, 99:

Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Jul 16, 99:

Message on return of the bill (S. 254) pursuant to H. Res. 249 received in Senate.

House Actions

Jul 16, 99:

Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 249, papers are returned to the Senate.

H.R.1501

Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999 (Engrossed Senate Amendment)

COSPONSORS(19):

Rep Scott, Robert C. - 04/21/99
Rep Conyers, John, Jr. - 04/21/99
Rep Barr, Bob - 04/21/99
Rep Coble, Howard - 04/21/99
Rep Canady, Charles T. - 04/21/99
Rep Meehan, Martin T. - 04/21/99
Rep Weiner, Anthony D. - 04/21/99
Rep Watt, Melvin L. - 04/21/99
Rep Wexler, Robert - 04/21/99
Rep Gallegly, Elton - 05/27/99

Rep Hyde, Henry J. - 04/21/99
Rep Chabot, Steve - 04/21/99
Rep Gekas, George W. - 04/21/99
Rep Smith, Lamar - 04/21/99
Rep Hutchinson, Asa - 04/21/99
Rep Rothman, Steven R. - 04/21/99
Rep Jackson-Lee, Sheila - 04/21/99
Rep Delahunt, William D. - 04/21/99
Rep Lofgren, Zoe - 04/21/99

SUMMARY:

(REVISED AS OF 07/28/99 -- Passed Senate, amended)

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 - Subtitle B: Accountability for Juvenile Offenders and Public Protection Incentive Grants
 - Subtitle C: Alternative Education and Delinquency Prevention
- Title IV: Voluntary Media Agreements for Children's Protection
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- Title V: General Firearm Provisions
- Title VI: Restricting Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms
- Title VII: Effective Gun Law Enforcement
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- Title VIII: Enhanced Penalties
- Title IX: Child Handgun Safety
- Title X: School Safety and Violence Prevention
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- Title XII: Violence Prevention Training For Early Childhood Educators
- Title XIII: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Through Character Education
- Title XIV: Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999
- Title XV: Miscellaneous Provisions
 - Subtitle A: General Provisions
 - Subtitle B: James Guelff Body Armor Act
 - Subtitle C: Animal Enterprise Terrorism and Ecoterrorism
 - Subtitle D: Jail-Based Substance Abuse
 - Subtitle E: Safe School Security

- Subtitle F: Internet Prohibitions
- Subtitle G: Partnerships for High-Risk Youth
- Subtitle H: National Youth Crime Prevention
- Subtitle I: National Youth Violence Commission
- Subtitle J: School Safety

• **Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999 - Title I: Juvenile Justice Reform** - Replaces provisions of the Federal criminal code (the code) regarding the surrender authorities of juveniles arrested for the commission of general offenses with a provision that whenever a person under age 18 has been charged with the commission of an offense (or an act of delinquency that would be an offense were it committed by an adult) punishable in any court of the United States or of the District of Columbia (DC), the U.S. Attorney for the district in which such person has been arrested may forego prosecution if, after investigation, it appears that: (1) such person has committed an act that is also an offense or an act of delinquency under the law of any State or the District of Columbia; (2) such State or DC can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take the juvenile into custody and deal with the juvenile in accordance with State or DC law, applicable; and (3) it is in the best interests of the United States and the juvenile offender.

• (Sec. 102) Authorizes juveniles age 14 years or older to be tried as adults, with an exception involving Indian country, at the discretion of the U.S. Attorney, in Federal district court for violations of Federal law which are serious violent felonies or serious drug offenses or which are other felony offenses, if the U.S. Attorney certifies that there is a substantial Federal interest to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction or that the ends of justice otherwise so require. Authorizes the U.S. Attorney (or in the case of certain felony offenses, the Attorney General), upon declining prosecution of the charged person as a juvenile, to refer the matter to the appropriate legal authorities of the State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction over both the offense and the juvenile.

• Directs the U.S. Attorney in the appropriate jurisdiction (or in the case of certain felony offenses, the Attorney General), in cases of concurrent jurisdiction between the Federal Government and a State or Indian tribe over both the offense and the juvenile, to exercise a presumption in favor of referral unless the U.S. Attorney (or Attorney General) certifies that: (1) the prosecuting authority or the juvenile court or other appropriate court of the State or Indian tribe refuses, declines, or will refuse or decline to assume jurisdiction over the conduct or the juvenile; and (2) there is a substantial Federal interest in the case or the offense to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

• Authorizes a juvenile to be prosecuted and convicted as an adult for an offense that is properly joined under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure with a Federal offense that is a serious violent felony or serious drug offense, or that is a conspiracy or attempt to commit such offense. Permits conviction of a lesser included offense.

• Makes a determination to approve or not to approve, or to institute or not to institute, such a prosecution unreviewable. Directs the court in which criminal charges have been filed in such prosecution, if the juvenile was less than age 16 at the time of the offense, or in the case of certain felonies, upon motion of the defendant and after a hearing, to determine whether to issue an order to provide for the transfer of the defendant to juvenile status for purposes of proceeding against the defendant. Bars a motion by a defendant from being considered unless it is filed within 30 days after the date on which the defendant appears through counsel to answer an indictment or expressly waives the right to counsel and elects to proceed pro se.

• Prohibits the court from ordering the transfer of a defendant to juvenile status unless the defendant establishes by clear and convincing evidence or information that removal to juvenile status would be in the interest of justice. Sets forth provisions regarding status of orders, inadmissibility of evidence, and applicable procedures.

• Subjects juveniles prosecuted as adults in U.S. district court to the same procedures and penalties as adults, except that no person under age 18 shall be subject to the death penalty. Makes mandatory restitution provisions applicable to juveniles tried as adults for specified offenses. Grants the U.S. Attorney (or, as appropriate, the Attorney General), in making determinations concerning juvenile arrest or prosecution, complete access to prior Federal and State (if permitted by State law) juvenile records.

• Specifies that certification regarding the trial of a juvenile as an adult shall not be made nor granted with respect to a juvenile who is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of an Indian tribal government if the juvenile is under age 15 at the time of the offense and is alleged to have committed an offense for which there would be Federal jurisdiction solely based on commission of the offense in Indian country, unless the governing body of the tribe having jurisdiction over the place where the alleged offense was committed has, before the occurrence of the alleged offense, notified the Attorney General in writing of its election that prosecution as an adult take place.

• Requires the court, in the case of a defendant convicted for conduct that occurred before the juvenile attained age 16, to impose a sentence without regard to any statutory minimum sentence upon finding at sentencing, after

affording the Government an opportunity to make a recommendation, that the juvenile has not been previously adjudicated delinquent for, or convicted of, a serious violent felony or a serious drug offense.

- Directs the United States Sentencing Commission (the Commission) to: (1) amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to require that prior juvenile convictions and adjudications for crimes of violence, controlled substance offenses, any other offense for which the defendant received a sentence or disposition of imprisonment for one year or more, and any other offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year for which the defendant was prosecuted as an adult, receive a criminal history score for any juvenile offender being sentenced as an adult similar to that which the defendant would have received if those offenses had been committed by the defendant as an adult, if any portion of the sentence had been imposed or served within 15 years; (2) determine whether the criminal history treatment of juvenile adjudications or convictions for other offenses should be similarly adjusted and make any additional guideline amendments necessary; (3) assign criminal history points for juvenile adjudication based principally on the nature of the acts committed (and authorizes adjusting the score in light of the length of sentence the juvenile received); (4) submit emergency guidelines or amendments to Congress; and (5) amend the guidelines to provide for inclusion in any determination regarding whether a juvenile or adult defendant is a career offender, and in any computation of the sentence that any defendant found to be a career offender should receive, of any act for which the defendant was previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent as a juvenile that would be a felony if committed by the defendant as an adult.

- (Sec. 104) Modifies code provisions regarding custody prior to appearance before a magistrate to direct that: (1) the arresting officer notify the U.S. Attorney of the appropriate jurisdiction as soon as practicable and promptly take reasonable steps to notify the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian of custody; and (2) the juvenile not be subject to detention under conditions that permit prohibited physical contact or sustained oral communication with adult inmates.

- (Sec. 105) Provides for pretrial detention of juveniles tried as adults on the same basis as adults. Prohibits the pretrial or predisposition detention of juveniles with adults.

- (Sec. 106) Extends the period in which the trial of a juvenile in detention must be commenced from 30 to 70 days after the beginning of detention. Applies in juvenile cases the same tolling provisions for such time period that apply in adult prosecutions. Directs the court, in determining whether an information should be dismissed with or without prejudice, to consider the seriousness of the alleged act of juvenile delinquency, the facts and circumstances of the case that led to the dismissal, and the impact of a re-prosecution on the administration of justice.

- (Sec. 107) Revises code provisions regarding the sentencing of juveniles found to be delinquent but not tried as adults to direct the court to hold a dispositional hearing within 40 court days after the finding of delinquency, unless the court has ordered further study.

- Requires: (1) a predisposition report to be prepared by the probation officer who shall promptly provide a copy to the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, and the attorney for the Government; (2) victim impact information to be included in the report; (3) victims or their official representatives to be provided the opportunity to make a statement to the court or present information in relation to the disposition; and (4) the court to place the juvenile on probation or commit the juvenile to official detention and to impose any fine that would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult. Directs the court to enter an order of restitution. Requires that any such imprisonment be terminated on the juvenile's 26th birthday and prohibits a juvenile sentenced to a term of imprisonment from being released from custody simply because the juvenile reaches age 18.

- (Sec. 108) Rewrites code provisions regarding the use of juvenile records to permit disclosure to unauthorized persons of the records of a juvenile proceeding and release of such records only to the extent necessary for specified purposes, including (subject to specified requirements): (1) docketing and processing by the court; (2) responding to inquiries from courts, law enforcement agencies, the director of certain treatment agencies or facilities, and victims and their immediate family; and (3) communicating with a victim or the victim's official representative.

- Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) records transmission to, and maintenance by, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); (2) availability of records to schools in limited circumstances; (3) notification of the juvenile, and the juvenile's parent or guardian, of the juvenile's rights vis-a-vis adjudication record; and (4) records of juveniles tried as adults. Authorizes a juvenile to petition the court after five years to have a juvenile record (with an exception) removed from the FBI database upon establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile is no longer a danger to the community.

- (Sec. 109) Revises code provisions regarding juvenile commitment to require the sentence for a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent or found guilty of an offense in U.S. district court to be carried out in the same manner as for an adult defendant, with exceptions. Specifies that the parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile sentenced to pay a fine or ordered to pay restitution or a special assessment may not be made liable for such payment by any court.

Prohibits a juvenile under age 18 who is committed to the custody of the Attorney General for incarceration from being placed or retained in any jail or correctional institution in which the juvenile has prohibited physical contact with an adult inmate or can engage in sustained oral communication with adult inmates. Directs that violent juveniles be kept separate from nonviolent juveniles.

- Requires the Attorney General to: (1) commit a juvenile to a foster home or community-based facility located in or near the juvenile's home community if such commitment is practicable, in the juvenile's best interest, and consistent with community safety, with an exception; and (2) study and report to Congress on the capabilities of Indian tribal courts and criminal justice systems relating to the prosecution of juvenile criminals under tribal jurisdiction; and (3) evaluate an expansion of tribal court criminal jurisdiction.

- (Sec. 110) Extends the jurisdiction of Federal magistrate judges to class A misdemeanors. Permits magistrate judges to impose terms of imprisonment on juveniles.

- (Sec. 111) Amends the Sentencing Reform Act to: (1) apply Federal sentencing guidelines regarding maximum penalties for violent crimes and serious drug crimes to juveniles tried as adults; and (2) direct the Commission, by affirmative vote of not fewer than four of its members, to promulgate and distribute to all U.S. courts and to the U.S. Probation System guidelines for sentencing juveniles tried as adults in Federal court and for dispositional hearings for juveniles adjudicated delinquent in the Federal system.

- (Sec. 112) Directs the Attorney General to conduct a study of the juvenile justice systems of Indian tribes, and to report to specified congressional committees.

Title II: Juvenile Gangs - Prohibits and sets penalties for recruiting or soliciting persons to be or to remain as a member of a criminal street gang with the intent that the person being recruited or solicited participate in: (1) a Federal felony involving a controlled substance for which the maximum penalty is not less than five years; (2) a Federal felony crime of violence that has as an element the use or attempted use of physical force against another; and (3) a conspiracy to commit either offense.

(Sec. 202) Amends: (1) the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to increase penalties for employing or using persons under age 18 in drug operations; and (2) the code to set penalties for the use of minors to commit a Federal offense that is a crime of violence, or to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for such offense.

(Sec. 204) Amends the code to redefine "criminal street gang" to consist of an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of three persons, whether formal or informal, that has as one of its primary purposes or activities the commission of one or more of specified criminal offenses, and which meets other specified requirements. Provides for criminal forfeiture by persons convicted of such gang offenses for CSA violations. Expands the list of violations covered by criminal street gang provisions.

(Sec. 205) Authorizes the Attorney General to designate "high intensity interstate gang activity areas." Authorizes appropriations. Sets forth allocation formulas.

(Sec. 206) Increases penalties for using physical force to tamper with witnesses, victims, or informants.

(Sec. 207) Amends the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (VCCLEA) to authorize the use of community-based justice grants for prosecutors to allow the hiring of additional prosecutors and to provide funding to: (1) enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively; (2) assist prosecutors with funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in reducing the incidence, and increase the successful identification and speed of prosecution, of young violent offenders; and (3) assist prosecutors in their efforts to engage in community prosecution, problems solving, and conflict resolution techniques through specified collaborative efforts. Reauthorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 208) Directs the Commission: (1) to amend the sentencing guidelines to provide an appropriate enhancement for any Federal offense with respect to participation in criminal street gang if the offense was both committed in connection with, or in furtherance of, the activities of a criminal street gang and the defendant was a member of the gang at the time of the offense; and (2) in determining an appropriate enhancement, to give great weight to the seriousness of the offense, the offender's relative position in the criminal gang, and the risk of death or serious bodily injury to any person posed by the offense.

(Sec. 209) Amends Travel Act provisions regarding interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises to prohibit and set penalties for travel with intent to commit a crime of violence to further any unlawful activity. Expands the definition of "unlawful activity" to include the use of threats to delay or influence the testimony of or prevent from testifying a witness in a State criminal proceeding.

Directs the Commission to provide an appropriate: (1) increase in the offense levels for traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in aid of unlawful activity; and (2) enhancement for a person who recruits or solicits another person residing in another State to be or to remain a member of a criminal street gang, or crosses a State line with the intent to recruit another to be or to remain a member.

(Sec. 210) Makes serious juvenile drug offenses predicates to a violation of the Armed Career Criminal Act. Amends the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act to provide for a minimum three year term of imprisonment for transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence if the transferee is under age 18.

(Sec. 211) Amends the code to authorize the use of a clone pager (a numeric display device that receives communications intended for another numeric display paging device) in appropriate Federal investigative or law enforcement circumstances.

Directs a provider of clone pagers, upon request of a Government attorney or law enforcement officer authorized to use such a device, to furnish to such attorney or officer all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the use of such pager unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the paging services provided.

Amends provisions regarding the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices to cover the use of clone pagers. Authorizes any U.S. attorney or authorized State investigative or law enforcement officer to apply for the use of a clone pager.

Directs the court to enter into an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a clone pager if the court finds probable cause to believe that information relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation will be obtained. Limits such order to 30 days, with extensions for good cause shown. Requires the applicant to report to the issuing court the number of pager messages acquired through the use of the clone pager during such period. Requires: (1) the nondisclosure of the existence of an order authorizing clone pager use during the period covered by the order; and (2) after such period, notification to the party whose messages were acquired that an order authorizing such use was issued by such court.

Title III: Juvenile Crime Control, Accountability, and Delinquency Prevention - Subtitle A: Reform of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 - Rewrites provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDPA) to establish in the Department of Justice (DOJ) an Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention, headed by an Administrator.

Directs the Administrator to develop objectives, priorities, and short- and long-term plans, and implement overall policy and strategy to carry out such plan, for all Federal juvenile crime control, prevention, and juvenile offender accountability programs and activities relating to improving juvenile crime control, the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, the prevention of juvenile crime, and the enhancement of accountability by offenders within the U.S. juvenile justice system.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to eligible States to provide financial assistance to eligible entities to carry out projects designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, including educational projects or supportive services for juveniles to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations in educational settings, projects that use neighborhood courts or panels that increase victim satisfaction and require juveniles to make restitution or perform community service for the damage caused by their delinquent acts, projects that expand the use of probation officers, and projects that leverage funds to provide scholarships for postsecondary education and training for low-income juveniles who reside in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty, violence, and drug-related crimes.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to Indian tribes and national, statewide, or community-based, nonprofit organizations in crime prone areas (such as Boys and Girls Clubs) for purposes of providing: (1) constructive activities to youth during after school hours, weekends, and school vacations; (2) supervised activities in safe environments to youth in those areas; and (3) anti-alcohol and other drug education to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse among youth.

Directs the Administrator to make CRISIS (confidential reporting of individuals suspected of imminent school violence) grants to support the independent State development and operation of confidential, toll-free telephone hotlines for the reporting of specific threats and suspicious or criminal conduct by juveniles to appropriate State and local law enforcement entities for investigation, and for related purposes.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to States and local governments to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Sets forth provisions regarding State plans (which, among other things, shall provide for court supervised initiatives that address the illegal possession of firearms by juveniles, and programs for positive youth development that provide delinquent and at-risk youth with an ongoing relationship with a caring adult, safe places and structured activities during nonschool hours, a healthy start, a marketable skill, and an opportunity to give back through community service).

Establishes within the National Institute of Justice a National Institute for Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention, which shall provide: (1) for the rigorous and independent evaluation of delinquency and youth violence prevention programs funded under this title; and (2) funding for new research on the nature, causes, and prevention of juvenile violence and juvenile delinquency.

Authorizes the Administrator to: (1) transfer funds to and enter into agreements with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (or, subject to approval, to another Federal agency) to undertake statistical work in juvenile justice matters; and (2) plan and identify the purposes and goals of each grant made or agreement entered into under this title.

Authorizes the Administrator to: (1) conduct, encourage, and coordinate research and evaluation into any aspect of juvenile delinquency, and to establish or expand specified programs; (2) provide technical assistance and training assistance; (3) establish a training program regarding methods and techniques for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; and (4) conduct a study on the effect of incarceration on status offenders and report to specified congressional committee members.

Sets forth provisions regarding application requirements, considerations for application approval, and the selection and review process.

Directs the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct a study of the effects of violent video games and music on child development and youth violence.

Requires the Administrator to make grants to or enter into contracts with public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions to establish and support programs and activities that: (1) involve families and communities and that are designed to carry out specified purposes, such as preventing and reducing juvenile participation in the activities of gangs that commit crimes, targeting elementary school students in steering students away from gang involvement, and providing treatment to juvenile gang members; and (2) reduce juvenile participation in illegal gang activities, develop regional task forces involving State, local, and community-based organizations to coordinate gang disruption, prosecution, and curtailment, facilitate coordination and cooperation among specified agencies and community-based programs, and support programs that are designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a specified continuum of post-adjudication restraints, and assist in the provision by the Administrator of information and technical assistance to States in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to, and enter into contracts with, States, local governments, Indian tribal governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions, and individuals, or combinations thereof, to carry out projects for the development, testing, and demonstration of promising initiatives and programs for the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency.

Directs the Administrator to make grants to: (1) local education agencies and nonprofit organizations to establish and support programs and activities for the purpose of implementing MENTORING programs; and (2) a qualified cooperative extension service for the purpose of expanding and replicating family MENTORING programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. Authorizes the Administrator, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to make grants to cooperative extension services to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to qualified national organizations with a proven history of providing one-to-one services for the purpose of expanding and replicating capacity building programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004. Makes religious nondiscrimination provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 applicable to a State or local government exercising its authority to distribute grants to applicants under this title. Sets forth restrictions on the use of appropriations for experimentation on individuals, construction by private agencies, lobbying, and legal action against Federal, State, or local agencies, institutions, or employees. Sets penalties for violations.

Repeals provisions regarding incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs.

(Sec. 303) Amends the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (the Act) to: (1) include findings that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to assist in the development of an accurate national reporting system on runaway and homeless youth and that services for such youth are needed in urban, suburban, and rural areas; (2) authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the Secretary) to make grants to public and nonprofit private entities to establish and operate local centers to provide services for such youth and their families; (3) require a grant applicant, to be eligible for assistance, to include assurances that the applicant shall submit an annual report that includes, with respect to the year for which the report is submitted, statistical summaries describing the number and the characteristics of such youth and youth at risk of family separation who participated in the project and the services provided to such youth by the project; and (4) modify the services that applicants must plan to provide in order to use grant money for street-based, home-based, and drug abuse education and prevention services.

Revises Act provisions regarding: (1) approval of applications to direct the Secretary to consider the geographical distribution in the State of the proposed services and which areas of the State have the greatest need for such services, and to give priority to eligible applicants who have demonstrated experience in providing services to runaway and homeless youth and who request grants of less than \$200,000; (2) authority for the transitional living grant program to repeal definitions of "homeless youth" and "transitional living youth project"; (3) eligibility for assistance by stating that the annual report submitted by grant applicants to the Secretary must include statistical summaries describing the number and characteristics of the services provided to the homeless youth; (4) coordination by the Secretary of the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to matters relating to the health, education, employment, and housing of runaway and homeless youth; and (5) authority to make grants for research, demonstration, and service projects to repeal references to home-based and street based services from the research and demonstration projects.

Repeals provisions of the Act directing that assistance to potential grantees include information on the need for the establishment of additional runaway and homeless youth centers in the geographical area identified by the potential grantee involved.

Amends the Act to require the Secretary, by April 1, 2000, and biennially thereafter, to submit to specified congressional committees a report on the status, activities, and accomplishments of entities that receive grants under the Act. Lists information that must be included in the report. Requires the Secretary to include summaries of the Secretary's evaluations of grantees and descriptions of the qualifications and training of the individuals administering the evaluations.

Authorizes appropriations under such Act through FY 2004. Sets forth the division of appropriations among the programs.

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to nonprofit private agencies to provide street-based services to runaway and homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, or sexual exploitation. Directs the Secretary to give priority to nonprofit private agencies that have experience in providing services to runaway and homeless, and street youth.

Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

(Sec. 304) Amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to direct the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to annually make a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which shall be used to: (1) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child age 13 or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child's legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with the child's legal custodian; (2) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; (3) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children; (4) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families and the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families; (5) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families; (6) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children; (7) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and (8) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally. Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

Requires the Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies, to: (1) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, abducted by strangers, kidnaped by parents, and recovered each year; and (2) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information to facilitate the lawful use of school records and birth certificates to identify and locate missing children.

Authorizes the Administrator to make grants to and enter contracts with the Center for specified purposes, such as for research, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to assist in the locating and return of missing children. (Currently, such grants or contracts may only be made with public or nonprofit private organizations, or combinations thereof.) Authorizes appropriations through FY 2004.

(Sec. 305) Transfers functions and allocates appropriations and personnel to the new Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention.

Subtitle B: Accountability for Juvenile Offenders and Public Protection Incentive Grants - Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Safe Streets Act) to direct the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to make grants to States for use by States and local governments in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects for the development of more effective investigation, prosecution, and punishment of crimes or acts of delinquency committed by juveniles, programs to improve the administration of justice for and ensure accountability by juvenile offenders, and programs to reduce the risk factors associated with juvenile crime or delinquency. Sets forth provisions regarding use of grants, State grant allocation and distribution, grant allocation among qualifying States and restrictions on use, and grants to Indian tribes. Directs the Attorney General, upon application from a State, to make grants to eligible States that maintain certain records regarding juvenile criminal history and fingerprints and that will establish procedures by which an official of an elementary, secondary, and post-secondary school may, as appropriate, gain access to the juvenile adjudication record of a student enrolled or seeking to enroll at that school.

Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to States and local governments to assist State and local courts with juvenile offender dockets.

(Sec. 322) Directs the Attorney General to establish a pilot program to encourage and support communities that adopt a comprehensive approach to suppressing and preventing violent juvenile crime patterned after successful State juvenile crime reduction strategies. Sets forth program requirements.

(Sec. 324) Extends the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund under the VCCLEA.

(Sec. 325) Amends: (1) the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 to provide for the reimbursement of States for costs of incarcerating juvenile aliens; and (2) the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to require annual reporting of the number of illegal juvenile aliens committed to State or local juvenile correctional facilities.

Subtitle C: Alternative Education and Delinquency Prevention - Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to direct: (1) the Secretary of Education to make grants to State or local education agencies for not less than ten demonstration projects that enable the agencies to develop models for and carry out alternative education for at-risk youth; and (2) each agency receiving such a grant to enter into a partnership with a private sector entity to provide alternative educational services to at-risk youth.

Sets forth application, grantee selection, matching, and evaluation requirements. Authorizes appropriations through FY 2003.

Subtitle D: Parenting as Prevention - Parenting as Prevention Act - Directs the Secretary to establish a parenting support and education program.

(Sec. 343) Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish a National Parenting Support and Education Commission to identify the best practices for parenting and to provide practical parenting advice for parents and care givers based on the best available research data; and (2) make allotments to eligible States to support parenting support and training programs (and directs the Governor of each State, to be eligible to receive Federal funding, to appoint a State Parenting Support and Education Council, to conduct a needs and resources assessment of parenting support and education programs in the State). Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 345) Directs the Secretary to award grants, and enter into contracts or cooperative agreements to public land nonprofit private entities, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Native nonprofit corporations, to establish national and regional centers of excellence on psychological trauma response and to identify the best practices for treating psychiatric and behavioral disorders resulting from children witnessing or experiencing such stress. Authorizes appropriations.

Title IV: Voluntary Media Agreements for Children's Protection - Subtitle A: Children and the Media -

Children's Protection Act of 1999 - Makes the antitrust laws inapplicable to any joint discussion, consideration, review, action, or agreement (discussion) by or among persons in the entertainment industry for the purpose of developing and disseminating voluntary guidelines designed to: (1) alleviate the negative impact of telecast material, movies, video games, Internet content, and music lyrics containing violence, sexual content, criminal behavior, or other subjects that are not appropriate for children; or (2) promote telecast material that is educational, informational, or otherwise beneficial to the development of children. Makes such exemption inapplicable to any such discussion which results in a boycott or concerns the purchase or sale of advertising.

(Sec. 405) Makes the antitrust laws inapplicable to any such discussion between or among persons in the motion picture, recording, or video game industry for the purpose, and limited to the development or enforcement, of voluntary guidelines, procedures, and mechanisms designed to ensure compliance by specified persons or entities (retail sellers of motion pictures, recordings, or video games, and theater owners or operators, video game arcade owners or operators, or other persons or entities that make available the viewing, listening, or use of a motion picture, recording, or video game to a member of the general public for compensation) with ratings and labeling

systems to identify and limit dissemination of sexual, violent, or other indecent material to children. Sets forth reporting requirements.

Subtitle B: Other Matters - Directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Attorney General to jointly conduct a study of the marketing practices of the motion picture, recording, and video- personal computer game industries. Sets forth reporting requirements.

Title V: General Firearm Provisions - Amends the Brady Act to authorize a person who is engaged in the business of dealing in firearms by buying or selling firearms solely or primarily at gun shows, or buying or selling firearms as part of a gunsmith or firearm repair business or the conduct of other activity that would otherwise require a license, and desires to have access to the National Instant Check System, to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an application for a special license, subject to specified requirements. Requires the Secretary to approve or disapprove an application within 60 days of receipt. Entitles licensees to conduct business during a three-year period.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code (other than a licensed collector) who wishes to perform instant background checks for purposes of meeting Brady Act requirements at a gun show to submit to the Secretary an application for a special registration. Requires such an application to include the applicant's photograph and fingerprints, and to meet specified requirements. Sets forth provisions regarding application approval, and the time period for approval or disapproval.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code who desires to transfer a firearm at a gun show in the person's State of residence to another person who is a resident of the same State to use the services of a special registrant to determine the eligibility of the prospective transferee to possess a firearm by having the transferee provide the special registrant at the gun show, on a special and limited-purpose form that the Secretary shall prescribe for use by a special registrant: (1) the name, age, address, and other identifying information of the prospective transferee; and (2) proof of verification of the identity of the prospective transferee.

Requires the special registrant to: (1) make inquiry of the national instant background check system concerning the prospective transferee in accordance with established procedures; (2) receive the response from the system; (3) indicate the response on both a portion of the inquiry form for the records of the special registrant and on a separate form to be provided to the prospective transferee; (4) provide the response to the transferor; and (5) follow the procedures established by the Secretary and the Attorney General for advising a person undergoing an instant background check on the meaning of a response and any applicable appeal rights. Sets forth recordkeeping requirements.

Sets forth provisions regarding the inadmissibility of evidence regarding the use or non-use by a transferor of the services of a special registrant. Grants immunity to a special registrant from a civil action for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the firearm by the transferee or a third party. Sets penalties for violations of this title.

(Sec. 502) Revises provisions regarding the conduct of firearms transactions at a temporary location (i.e., a gun show, or for an event in the State specified on the license at which firearms, firearms accessories, and related items may be bought, sold, traded, and displayed in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws) to provide that a gun show or event shall qualify as a temporary location if the show or event: (1) is sponsored by an entity to foster the collecting, competitive or sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms; and (2) has 20 percent or more firearm exhibitors out of all exhibitors.

Limits any inspection or examination of inventory or records by the Secretary at a temporary location to inventory consisting of, or records relating to, firearms held or disposed at the temporary location.

(Sec. 503) Amends the Federal judicial code to prohibit an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including a State or local officer or employee acting on behalf of the United States, from charging or collecting any fee in connection with a background check required in connection with the transfer of a firearm. Grants persons aggrieved by a violation of this section to sue for actual and punitive damages and such other remedies as the court may deem appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Amends the code to prohibit an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including a State or local officer or employee acting on behalf of the United States, from: (1) performing any national instant criminal background check on any person through the system established under the Brady Act if the system does not require and result in the immediate destruction of all information concerning any person determined not to be prohibited from receiving a firearm; and (2) continuing to operate the system unless the national instant check system index complies with specified Federal requirements, and does not invoke certain exceptions except if specifically identifiable information is compiled for a particular law enforcement investigation or specific criminal enforcement matter. Grants persons aggrieved by a violation of this section to sue for actual and punitive damages and such other remedies as the court may deem appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Repeals a provision of the Treasury and General Governmental Appropriations Act, 1999 prohibiting the use of funds appropriated pursuant to such Act or any other provision of law from being used for any system to implement the Brady Act's national instant criminal background check system unless the system allows, in connection with a person's delivery of a firearm to a Federal firearms licensee as collateral for a loan, the background check to be performed at the time the collateral is offered for delivery to such licensee, subject to specified limitations.

Title VI: Restricting Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms - Amends the Brady Act to expand the scope of, and increase penalties for, certain juvenile weapons violations and unlawful weapons transfers to juveniles (such as prohibiting the transfer of a semiautomatic assault weapon or a large capacity ammunition feeding device to a juvenile).

Title VII: Effective Gun Law Enforcement - Subtitle A: Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons - Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Act - Directs the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to establish in specified jurisdictions a Criminal Use of Firearms by Felons (CUFF) Program. Requires each program established to: (1) provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in identifying violations of Federal firearms laws; (2) provide for the establishments of agreements with State and local law enforcement officials for the referral to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) and the U.S. Attorney for prosecution of specified firearms-related violations under the code and under the Internal Revenue Code; (3) require that the U.S. Attorney designate at least one Assistant Attorney to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws; (4) provide for the hiring of BATF agents to investigation specified Brady Act provisions relating to firearms; and (5) ensure that each person referred to the U.S. Attorney be charged with a violation of the most serious Federal firearm offense consistent with the act committed.

Requires the U.S. Attorney to carry out an extensive media and public outreach campaign focused in high-crime areas to: (1) educate the public about the severity of penalties for Federal firearms law violations; and (2) encourage law-abiding citizens to report the possession of illegal firearms to authorities.

(Sec. 704) Sets forth annual reporting requirements by the Attorney General.

(Sec. 705) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Apprehension and Treatment of Armed Violent Criminals - Amends: (1) the code to define "crime of violence" to include an offense relating to possession of explosives or firearms by convicted felons (thus making such individuals subject to pretrial detention); and (2) the Brady Act to prohibit the court from granting a probationary sentence to a person who has more than one previous conviction for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, committed under different circumstances.

Subtitle C: Youth Crime Gun Interdiction - Requires the Secretary to expand the number of cities and counties directly participating in the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) to 75 by October 1, 2000, to 150 by October 1, 2002, and to 250 by October 1, 2003. Directs that cities and counties selected for participation be selected by the Secretary in consultation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) facilitate the identification and prosecution of individuals illegally trafficking firearms to prohibited individuals, utilizing the information provided by YCGII; (2) share information derived from the YCGII with State and local law enforcement agencies through on-line computer access; and (3) award grants (in the form of funds or equipment) to States, cities, and counties for purposes of assisting such entities in the tracing of firearms and participation in the YCGII.

Subtitle D: Gun Prosecution Data - Directs the Attorney General to submit annual reports to specified congressional committees regarding cases presented to DOJ for review or prosecution in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a Brady Act violation.

Subtitle E: Firearms Possession by Violent Juvenile Offenders - Amends the Brady Act to prohibit firearms possession by persons who have committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Subtitle F: Juvenile Access to Certain Firearms - Revises Brady Act provisions regarding firearms violations by juveniles. Increases penalties for possession by a juvenile of a handgun, ammunition, or semiautomatic assault weapon, for such possession in a school zone, and for transfer to a juvenile of such weapons or ammunition. Prohibits the transfer to, and possession by, a juvenile of a semiautomatic assault weapon, with exceptions. Authorizes the court to use the contempt power to require the presence of a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian at all proceedings, with respect to a prosecution of such violations, and to excuse attendance for good cause.

Subtitle G: General Firearm Provisions - Directs the Attorney General to expedite: (1) a study of the feasibility of developing a single fingerprint convicted offender database in the Federal criminal records system maintained by the FBI, and procedures under which a licensed firearm dealer may voluntarily transmit to the National Instant Check System a single digitalized fingerprint for prospective firearms transferees; (2) the provision of assistance to States

in gaining access to records in the System disclosing the disposition of State criminal cases; and (3) development of a procedure for the collection of data identifying persons that are prohibited from possessing a firearm.

Requires: (1) the Attorney General and the Secretary to ensure the integration and interoperability of ballistics identification systems maintained by the FBI and BATF through the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network; (2) the Attorney General to provide financial assistance to the American Academy of Forensic Science Laboratory Accreditation Board to be used to facilitate forensic laboratory inspection activities; and (3) the Secretary to establish a database, accessible through the System, identifying persons who have been granted relief from disability imposed by Federal laws with respect to the transfer or possession of firearms.

Authorizes appropriations. Reauthorizes appropriations under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998.

Title VIII: Enhanced Penalties - Amends the Brady Act to provide for enhanced penalties for knowingly violating prohibitions against making false statements, or exhibiting false or misrepresented identification, intended or likely to deceive a licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of a sale or other disposition of a firearm or ammunition, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the other person will possess, discharge, or otherwise use the firearm in the commission of a violent felony.

(Sec. 802) Increases penalties under: (1) the Brady Act with respect to stolen firearms, and crimes involving firearms; and (2) CSA for distributing drugs to minors, and for drug trafficking in or near a school or other protected location.

Title IX: Child Handgun Safety - Safe Handgun Storage and Child Handgun Safety Act of 1999 - Amends the Brady Act to prohibit a licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer from selling, delivering, or transferring a handgun to anyone other than a licensed person unless the transferee is provided with a secure gun storage or safety device, with exceptions.

Entitles a person who has lawful possession and control of a handgun, who uses a secure gun storage or safety device, to immunity from a civil action brought against a person for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the handgun by a third party, where: (1) the handgun was accessed by another person who did not have the permission or authorization of the person having lawful possession and control of the handgun to have access to it; and (2) at the time access was gained by the person not so authorized, the handgun had been made inoperable by use of a secure gun storage or safety device.

Provides for civil penalties, and suspension or revocation of license, for violations of requirements of this title.

Title X: School Safety and Violence Prevention - Amends the ESEA to make funds available for: (1) training for school personnel on identification of potential threats, such as illegal weapons and explosive devices, crisis preparedness and intervention procedures, and emergency response; (2) training for parents, teachers, school personnel, and other interested community members regarding the identification and responses to early warning signs of troubled and violent youth; (3) innovative research-based delinquency and violence prevention programs; (4) comprehensive school security assessments; (5) purchase of school security equipment and technologies; (6) collaborative efforts with community-based organizations that have demonstrated expertise in providing effective, research-based violence prevention and intervention programs to school aged children; (7) providing assistance to States, local educational agencies, or schools to establish school uniform policies; (8) school resource officers; and (9) other innovative, local responses that are consistent with reducing incidents of school violence and improving the educational atmosphere of the classroom.

(Sec. 1002) Directs the Comptroller General to carry out a study of school safety issues, and to report to Congress.

(Sec. 1003) Makes funds available under the Act for establishing a school uniform policy.

(Sec. 1004) Amends the ESEA to require each State receiving Federal funds under the Act, within two years after the enactment of this Act, to provide an assurance to the Secretary of Education that the State has a procedure in place to facilitate the transfer of disciplinary records by local educational agencies to any private or public elementary or secondary school for any student who is enrolled or seeks, intends, or is instructed to enroll in the school. Makes this provision inapplicable to such records transferred from a private, parochial, or other nonpublic school, person, institution, or other entity that provides education below college level.

(Sec. 1005) Directs the Attorney General to establish at the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement in Little Rock, Arkansas, a research center to serve as a resource center or clearinghouse for school violence research.

(Sec. 1006) Authorizes the President to award to individuals under age 18 a National Character Achievement Award, honoring individuals for distinguishing themselves as models of good character.

(Sec. 1007) Establishes the National Commission on Character Development. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1008) Amends the JJDP Act to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to a consortium within a State of State or local juvenile justice agencies or State or local substance abuse and mental health agencies, and child service agencies, to coordinate the delivery of services to children among these agencies. Authorizes the use of grants for the establishment and implementation of programs that address the service needs of adolescents with

substance abuse or mental health treatment problems, including those who come into contact with the justice system, by requiring: (1) collaboration across child serving systems; (2) appropriate screening and assessment of juveniles; (3) individual treatment plans; and (4) significant involvement of juvenile judges, where appropriate. Sets forth application, Federal share, and reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1009) Amends the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to include within the definition of "provider" an individual who is or seeks to be employed by a school in any capacity (and thus subjects such individual to a background check).

(Sec. 1010) School Violence Prevention Act - Amends the ESEA to include among authorized activities under local drug and violence prevention programs, the testing of students for illegal drug use.

(Sec. 1011) Expresses the sense of the Senate that States receiving Federal elementary and secondary education funding should require local educational agencies to conduct, for each of their employees and prospective employees, a nationwide background check to determine whether the employee has been convicted of a crime that bears upon his fitness to have responsibility for the safety or well-being of children, to serve in the particular capacity in which he is (or is to be) employed, or otherwise to be employed at all.

Title XI: Teacher Liability Protection Act - Teacher Liability Protection Act of 1999 - Preempts State law, except where such law provides additional protection from liability of teachers. Makes this title inapplicable to any civil action in State court against a teacher in which all parties are citizens of the State if such State enacts a statute electing that this title not apply and meets specified requirements.

(Sec. 1104) Provides that no teacher in a school shall be liable for harm caused by an act or omission of the teacher on behalf of the school if the teacher was acting within the scope of the teacher's employment or responsibilities relating to providing educational services, subject to specified requirements and exceptions. Limits punitive damages and liability for non-economic loss.

Title XII: Violence Prevention Training for Early Childhood Educators - Violence Prevention Training for Early Childhood Educators Act - Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to institutions that carry out early childhood education training programs and have applications approved to enable the institutions to provide violence prevention training as part of the early childhood education training program. Sets grant awards at between \$500,000 and \$1 million, with a duration of between three and five years. Sets forth application and selection priority requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XIII: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Through Character Education - Authorizes appropriations to carry out school-based and after school programs under this title.

Authorizes the Secretary to award grants to: (1) schools, or local educational agencies that enter into partnerships with schools, to support the development of character education programs in schools to reduce delinquency, school discipline problems, and truancy, and to improve student achievement, overall school performance, and youths' positive involvement in their community; and (2) community-based organizations to enable the organizations to provide youth with alternative activities, in the after school or out of school hours, that include a strong character education component. Sets forth application requirements for each.

(Sec. 1305) Sets forth provisions regarding grant duration, funds for planning, selection of grantees, and permissible use of funds.

Title XIV: Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999 - Violent Offender DNA Identification Act of 1999 - Requires the Director of the FBI to develop a voluntary plan to assist State and local forensic laboratories in performing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analyses of DNA samples collected from convicted offenders, aimed at eliminating the backlog of convicted offender DNA samples awaiting analysis in State or local forensic laboratory storage in an efficient, expeditious manner that will provide for their entry into the Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS). Sets forth provisions regarding plan conditions and plan implementation. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1403) Revises the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 to authorize the Director of the FBI to expand CODIS to include information on DNA identification records and analyses related to criminal offenses and acts of juvenile delinquency under Federal law, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and the District of Columbia Code.

Modifies the VCCLEA to authorize the Director to establish an index of individuals adjudicated delinquent for acts of juvenile delinquency, including specified qualifying offenses. Directs that the index include only information on DNA identification records and DNA analyses that undergo semiannual external proficiency testing and that meet other specified requirements.

Requires the Director to establish a list of qualifying offenses, such as an act of juvenile delinquency under Federal law that constitutes a crime of violence, and certain standards and procedures.

Requires: (1) the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to collect a DNA sample from each individual in the custody of the Bureau who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense; and (2) the agency responsible for the supervision under Federal law of an individual on supervised release, parole, or probation to collect a DNA sample from each individual who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense.

Authorizes the Government of DC to: (1) identify one or more categories of individuals who are in custody of, or under supervision by, DC, from whom DNA samples should be collected; and (2) collect a DNA sample from each such individual.

Directs the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for DC, or the Trustee appointed under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 as appropriate, to collect a DNA sample from each individual under Agency or Trustee supervision who is on supervised release, parole, or probation and who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations that specify categories of conduct punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (qualifying military offenses) that are comparable to qualifying offenses, and set forth standards and procedures for the analysis of DNA samples collected from individuals convicted of a qualifying military offense, and the inclusion in an index.

Sets criminal penalties for individuals from whom the collection of a DNA sample is required or authorized who fails to cooperate in the collection of that sample.

Authorizes appropriations. Requires such cooperation as a condition of probation, supervised release, or release generally.

Sets forth report and evaluation requirements.

Title XV: Miscellaneous Provisions - Subtitle A: General Provisions - Amends the Brady Act to define the term "act of violent juvenile delinquency" to mean an adjudication of delinquency based upon a finding of the commission of an act by a person prior to his or her eighteenth birthday that, if committed by an adult, would be a serious or violent felony.

Provides that, for purposes of Federal firearms provisions, any State conviction or adjudication of delinquency which has been expunged or set aside or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored by the jurisdiction in which the conviction or adjudication of delinquency occurred shall not be considered to be a conviction or adjudication of an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Prohibits the sale or other disposal of a firearm or ammunition to a person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person has committed an act of violent juvenile delinquency.

Makes these provisions applicable only to an adjudication of violent juvenile delinquency that occurs after 30 days after the date on which the Attorney General certifies to Congress and separately notifies Federal firearms licensees, through publication in the Federal Register by the Secretary, that the records of such adjudications are routinely available in the national instant criminal background check system.

(Sec. 1502) Safe Students Act - Directs the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to award grants to local education agencies and to law enforcement agencies to assist in the planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating of school violence prevention and school safety programs. Sets forth provisions regarding application requirements and allowable uses of funds. Authorizes appropriations. Sets forth reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1503) Directs the FTC and the Attorney General to jointly conduct a study of the marketing practices of the firearms industry with respect to children, and to report to Congress.

(Sec. 1504) Requires each Internet service provider, at the time of entering an agreement with a residential customer for the provision of Internet access services, to provide to such customer (either at no fee or at a fee not to exceed the amount equal to the cost of the provider in providing the software or system to the subscriber, including the cost of the software or system and of any license required with respect to the software or system) computer software or other filtering or blocking system that allows the customer to prevent the access of minors to material on the Internet.

Directs the OJJDP and the FTC to jointly conduct surveys of the extent to which Internet service providers are providing such computer software or systems to their subscribers.

(Sec. 1505) Amends Brady Act provisions regarding gun shows, as revised earlier in this Act (see Title V), to provide that a gun show or event shall qualify as a temporary location if the show or event: (1) is sponsored by an entity to foster the collecting, competitive or sporting use, or any other legal use of firearms; and (2) has 20 percent or more firearm exhibitors out of all exhibitors, or ten or more firearms exhibitors.

Authorizes a person not licensed under the code who desires to transfer a firearm at a gun show in his State of residence to another person who is a resident of the same State, and not licensed, to only make such transfer through

a licensee who can conduct an instant background check at the gun show, or directly to the prospective transferee if an instant background check is first conducted by a special registrant at the gun show on the prospective transferee. Specifies that for any instant background check conducted at a gun show, the waiting period shall be 24 hours in a calendar day since the licensee contacted the system. Provides that, if the services of a special registrant are used to determine the eligibility of the prospective transferee to possess a firearm, the transferee shall provide the special registrant at the gun show, on a special and limited-purpose form that the Secretary shall prescribe for use by a special registrant: (1) the name, age, address, and other identifying information of the prospective transferee; and (2) proof of verification of the identity of the prospective transferee (as required by the Brady Act).

Defines the term "qualified civil liability action" (for purposes of immunity from liability) to exclude an action: (1) brought against a transferor convicted of transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime or a comparable State felony law, by a person directly harmed by the transferee's criminal conduct; and (2) brought against a transferor for negligent entrustment or negligence per se. Prohibits such an action from being brought in Federal or State court.

(Sec. 1506) Provides that, in a lawsuit claiming that saying a prayer, reading a scripture, or performing religious music as part of a memorial service that is held on the campus of a public school to honor the memory of any person slain on that campus violates the Constitution: (1) each party shall pay its own attorney's fees and costs; and (2) the Attorney General is authorized to provide legal assistance to the school district or other government entity that is defending the legality of such service.

(Sec. 1507) Amends the Webb-Kenyon Act to authorize a State attorney general (State AG) who has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaging in any act that would constitute a violation of State law regulating the importation or transportation of any intoxicating liquor, to bring a civil action for injunctive relief to: (1) restrain the person from engaging in the violation; and (2) enforce compliance with State law.

Grants U.S. district courts jurisdiction over any such action. Directs the court, in such action and upon a proper showing by the State AG, to issue a preliminary or permanent injunction or other order without requiring the posting of a bond. Prohibits such issuance without notice to the adverse party.

Sets forth provisions regarding the form and scope of the order. Authorizes the court to order the trial of the action on the merits to be advanced and consolidated with the hearing on the application. Specifies that such an action shall be tried before the court.

(Sec. 1508) Modifies code provisions regarding liquor traffic to prohibit and penalize whoever knowingly ships into the United States any package containing liquor unless accompanied by a label on the shipping container that clearly and prominently identifies the contents as alcoholic beverages, and requiring upon delivery the signature of a person who has attained the age for the lawful purchase of intoxicating liquor in the State in which the delivery is made.

(Sec. 1509) Requires that all materials produced, procured, or distributed (produced) as a result of Federal funding authorized under this Act for expenditure by Federal, State, or local governmental recipients or nongovernmental entities have printed a statement that printed or produced at Federal expense, and encouraging anyone who objects to the accuracy of the material to direct their comments to the office of the Attorney General. Requires that office to prepare a summary of all comments received, to be made available upon request.

(Sec. 1510) Aimee's Law - Directs the Attorney General, in any case in which a State convicts of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for any one of those offenses in a State meeting specified criteria (i.e., a State that has not adopted Federal truth-in-sentencing guidelines, has an average term of imprisonment for such offense of less than ten percent above the average term imposed for that offense in all States, or the individual had served less than 85 percent of the term of imprisonment to which that individual was sentenced for the prior offense), to transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual from Federal law enforcement assistance funds that have been allocated to but not distributed to the State that convicted the individual of the prior offense to the State that convicted that individual of the subsequent offense. Directs the Attorney General, in any case in which a State convicts of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for any one or more of those offenses in more than one other such State, to transfer an amount equal to the costs of incarceration, prosecution, and apprehension of that individual from Federal law enforcement assistance funds that have been allocated to but not distributed to each State that convicted such individual of the prior offense to the State that convicted that individual of the subsequent offense.

Requires the chief executive officer of a State, in order to receive such transferred funds, to submit to the Attorney General an application including a certification that the State has convicted of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense an individual who has a prior conviction for one of those offenses in another State.

Specifies that any such transferred amount shall be derived by reducing the amount of Federal law enforcement assistance funds received by the State that convicted such individual of the prior offense before the distribution of the funds to the State. Directs the Attorney General to establish a payment schedule.

Makes such provisions inapplicable if an individual convicted of murder, rape, or a dangerous sexual offense has been released from prison upon the reversal of a conviction, and subsequently been convicted for such an offense. Directs the Attorney General to: (1) collect and maintain information relating to the number of convictions (during the calendar year) for murder, rape, and any sex offense in the State in which, at the time of the offense, the victim had not attained age 14 and the offender had attained age 18, and the number of such convictions that constitute second or subsequent convictions of the defendant of such an offense; and (2) report to Congress.

(Sec. 1511) School Violence Prevention Act - Amends the ESEA to authorize a local educational agency to use grant funds, as part of a comprehensive drug and violence prevention program, for the testing of students for illegal drug use or inspecting a student's locker for weapons or illegal drugs.

(Sec. 1512) Amends the Safe Streets Act to direct the Attorney General to waive the requirement of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program that hires law enforcement officers for placement in public schools by a jurisdiction that demonstrates financial need or hardship.

(Sec. 1513) Removes the requirement that there be the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm from the carjacking offense.

(Sec. 1514) Rewrites code provisions regarding special forfeiture of collateral profits of crime.

Requires the court to order the defendant to forfeit proceeds received from a contract relating to the transfer of a right or interest in any property, upon motion of the U.S. attorney made at any time after the defendant's conviction for specified offenses (including a felony offense against the United States or any State or a misdemeanor offense against the United States or any State resulting in physical harm to any individual) if the court determines that: (1) the interests of justice or an order of restitution so require; (2) the proceeds to be forfeited reflect the enhanced value of the property attributable to the offense; and (3) with respect to a defendant convicted of an offense against a State, the property at issue, or the proceeds to be forfeited, have traveled in interstate or foreign commerce or were derived through the use of an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce, and the State Attorney General has declined to initiate a forfeiture action with respect to the proceeds to be forfeited.

Defines "property" for purposes of this Act to include: (1) any evidence or instrument of the offense; (2) real estate where the offense was committed; (3) any document, photography or audio or video recording, or clothing, jewelry, furniture, or other personal property, relating to the offense; (4) any movie, book, newspaper, magazine, radio or television production, or live entertainment of any kind depicting or otherwise relating to the offense; (5) any expression of the defendant's thoughts, opinions, or emotions regarding the offense; or (6) other property relating to the offense. (Sec. 1615) Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to include provisions of caller identification services for elementary and secondary schools within a telecommunications carrier's universal service obligation.

Directs the Federal Communications Commission to notify U.S. elementary and secondary schools of the availability of caller identification services as part of the services that are within the definition of universal service and the procedures to be used by such schools in applying for such services.

(Sec. 1516) Authorizes the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention to make a grant to a national organization to provide training, technical assistance, best practice strategies, program materials, and other necessary support for a mutual support, parental leadership model proven to prevent child abuse and juvenile delinquency. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1517) Authorizes appropriations to the National Crime Prevention Council for a two-year national media campaign to reduce and prevent violent criminal behavior by young Americans, subject to specified restrictions.

(Sec. 1518) Revises the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to authorize the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime to make grants for the benefit of victims to: (1) States for eligible crime victim compensation and assistance programs; and (2) victim service organizations and public agencies that provide emergency or ongoing assistance to crime victims to provide emergency relief and related victim services, and training and technical assistance for victim service providers.

(Sec. 1519) Revises VCCLEA provisions regarding truth-in-sentencing incentive grants to provide that, in the case of a State that practices indeterminate sentencing with regard to any part 1 violent crime on April 26, 1996 (as under current law) and thereafter, persons convicted of such a crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the State's sentencing and release guidelines, or of the maximum prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

Modifies the formula allocation to require that .75 percent be allocated to each State that meets truth-in-sentencing requirements, with .05 percent each allocated to the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Sec. 1520) Includes the death penalty as a possible punishment in sentencing for an act of animal enterprise terrorism.

(Sec. 1521) Prohibits the sale, delivery, or transfer of explosive materials to specified categories of individuals, including persons less than age 21, fugitives, persons subject to a court order restraining them from stalking an intimate partner or such partner's child, and those convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. Prohibits the shipping, transporting, possession, or receipt of explosives by such individuals.

Sets forth provisions regarding exceptions and waivers.

(Sec. 1522) Emergency Federal Judgeship Act of 1999 - Directs the President to appoint additional district judges in Arizona, Florida, and Nevada.

(Sec. 1523) Directs NIH (acting through the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research) to carry out a coordinated, multi-year course of behavioral and social science research on the causes and prevention of youth violence. Requires the Director of the Office to coordinate research on youth violence conducted or supported by NIH agencies, identify and develop youth violence research projects, take steps to further cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental agencies, establish a clearinghouse for information about youth violence research, and periodically report to Congress. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1524) Expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should issue an Executive Order allowing all Federal employees to use up to one hour per week of excused absence or administrative leave to serve as MENTORS in youth or family MENTORING programs.

(Sec. 1525) Directs the Administrator of the OJJDP to carry out a Family and Schools Together program to promote programs that build and enhance juveniles' relationships with their families, peers, teachers, school staff, and other members of the community by bringing together parents, schools, and communities to help at-risk children succeed, enhance the functioning of families with at-risk children, prevent alcohol and other drug abuse in the family, and reduce the stress that their families experience from daily life. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1526) Amends the code to: (1) remove the requirement of intent to do bodily harm from the assault with a dangerous weapon offense; and (2) double the term of imprisonment, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for voluntary manslaughter.. Subjects an Indian committing an offense in Indian country for which the maximum statutory term of imprisonment is greater than five years to the same law and penalties as all others committing any such offense.

Amends the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act to include within the definition of "racketeering activity" certain acts or threats which would have been chargeable if they had not been committed in Indian country, or in any other area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

(Sec. 1527) Federal Judiciary Protection Act of 1999 - Amends the Federal criminal code to increase: (1) from three to eight years the maximum term of imprisonment for assaulting, resisting, or impeding a Federal law enforcement official, or member of his or her family, while engaged in his or her official duties; (2) from ten to 20 years the maximum term of imprisonment for using a deadly or dangerous weapon during the commission of any of the above acts; and (3) the maximum terms of imprisonment for threats or assaults made upon a family member of a Federal law enforcement official for purposes of influencing, impeding, or retaliating against such official in the performance of his or her duties.

Provides a ten-year maximum term for mailing a threatening communication to a Federal law enforcement official, including a U.S. judge.

Directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review and amend Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements to provide an appropriate sentencing enhancement for offenses involving influencing, assaulting, resisting, impeding, retaliating against, or threatening a Federal judge, magistrate judge, or other appropriate Federal law enforcement official, taking into consideration specified factors.

(Sec. 1528) Authorizes the Attorney General to provide to the State of Alaska funds for State law enforcement, judicial infrastructure, and other costs necessary in remote villages to implement prohibitions on the sale, importation, and possession of alcohol adopted pursuant to State local option statutes. Makes such funds additional to and not disqualifying the State, local governments, or Indian tribes from Federal funds available under other authority. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1530) Directs the Attorney General to develop model guidelines for the State control and regulation of persons employed or applying for employment as bounty hunters. Requires such guidelines to include recommendations of the Attorney General regarding whether: (1) a bounty hunter should be required to submit to a fingerprint- based criminal background check prior to performing duties, or prohibited from such employment if that person has been convicted of a Federal or State felony; (2) bounty hunters and their employers should be required to obtain adequate liability insurance; and (3) State laws should provide for the prohibition on bounty hunters entering a private dwelling without first knocking on the front door and announcing their presence, and for the official recognition of bounty hunters from other States.

Directs that such guidelines include an analysis of any estimated effect of the adoption of the guidelines by the States on the cost and availability of bail, and on the bail bond agent industry.

(Sec. 1531) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the use of public safety and community policing grants to assist unincorporated neighborhood watch organizations approved by the appropriate local police or sheriff's department of up to \$1,950 per organization for specified purposes. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1532) Expresses the sense of Congress that Federal funding for early childhood development collaboratives should be a priority in the Federal budget for FY 2000 and subsequent fiscal years.

(Sec. 1533) Prohibits a Federal department or agency that considers a request for the use of property, equipment, or personnel to film a motion picture or television production for commercial purposes from granting such request without considering whether such picture or production glorifies or endorses wanton and gratuitous violence, subject to specified requirements and exceptions.

(Sec. 1534) Reinstates the repeal under section 503 of this Act (relating to pawn shops and special licensees).

Subjects a special licensee to Brady Act requirements applicable to dealers including, but not limited to, the performance of an instant background check, except as to the State and local planning and zoning requirements for a licensed premises.

(Sec. 1535) Amends the Brady Act to prohibit any person from organizing, planning, promoting, or operating a gun show without: (1) registering with the Secretary of the Treasury and paying a registration fee; (2) before commencement of the show, verifying the identity of each show vendor participating by examining a valid identification document containing a photograph of the vendor and requiring each vendor to sign a ledger with identifying information and a notice advising the vendor of his or her obligations; (3) notifying each attendee of requirements under the Act; and (4) maintaining a copy of the records described above at the permanent place of business of the show promoter for such period of time and in such form as the Secretary shall require.

Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) responsibilities of transferors and transferees other than licensees, including criminal background check requirements; and (2) records of licensee transfers.

Defines: (1) "gun show" to mean any event at which 50 or more firearms are offered or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange, if one or more of the firearms has been shipped or transported in, or otherwise affects, interstate or foreign commerce, and at which not less than 20 percent of the exhibitors are firearm exhibitors, there are not less than ten firearm exhibitors, or 50 or more firearms are offered for sale, transfer, or exchange; and (2) "firearm transaction" to include the offer for sale, sale, transfer, or exchange of a firearm, and to exclude the mere exhibition of a firearm.

Sets penalties for violations of this Act.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter during business hours the place of business of any show promoter and any place where a show is held for purposes of examining required records and the inventory of licensees conducting business at the show, without a showing of reasonable cause or a warrant.

Increases penalties for: (1) serious recordkeeping violations by licensees; and (2) violations of criminal background check requirements.

Amends the Brady Act to require the national instant criminal background check system to destroy certain records (current law) as soon as possible, consistent with the Attorney General's responsibility to ensure the privacy and security of the system and to prevent system fraud and abuse, but no later than 90 days after the date on which the licensee first contacts the system with respect to the transfer.

Nullifies provisions under Title V and section 1505 of this Act.

(Sec. 1536) Requires school personnel to ensure that immediate appropriate interventions and services (including for mental health) are provided to a child removed from school for any act of violence, including carrying or possessing a weapon to or at a school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency, to ensure the safety of our Nation's schools and communities and to maximize the likelihood that such child shall not engage in such behaviors, or such behaviors do not reoccur. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1537) Amends the ESEA to revise and rename the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 as the Safe Schools Act of 1999. Requires each State receiving Federal funds under ESEA to have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student who is determined to be in possession of felonious quantities of an illegal drug, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, a local educational agency in that State. Directs each local educational agency requesting assistance to provide the State with a description of the type of illegal drugs concerned that led to any expulsions.

Bars funds to any local educational agency that does not have a policy of referring to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who is in possession of an illegal drug, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property under the jurisdiction of, or in a vehicle operated by an employee or agent of, such agency. Requires the

Secretary of Education to collect data, and report to Congress, on the incidence of children with disabilities possessing illegal drugs, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property or in vehicles operated by employees or agents of, schools or local educational agencies.

Gives the States two years to comply with this section's requirements. Requires the Secretary to report to Congress: (1) on any State not in compliance; and (2) analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of approaches regarding the disciplining of children with disabilities.

(Sec. 1538) Amends ESEA to require that federally-assisted school counseling programs ensure: (1) a team approach to school counseling by maintaining a ratio in the elementary schools of the local educational agency that does not exceed one school counselor to 250 students, one school social worker to 800 students, and one school psychologist to 1,000 students; and (2) that school counselors, psychologists, or social workers paid from ESEA funds spend at least 85 percent of their total work time at the school in activities directly related to the counseling process and not more than 15 percent of such time on administrative tasks that are associated with the counseling program.

Requires the Secretary to report evaluating programs assisting pursuant to each grant by January 30, 2003.

Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1539) Amends the code to prohibit, and set penalties for, teaching or demonstrating: (1) the making or use of an explosive, destructive device, or weapon of mass destruction (explosive), or distributing information pertaining to the manufacture or use of an explosive, with the intent that the teaching, demonstration, or information be used for, or in furtherance of, any activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence; or (2) to any person the making or use of an explosive, or distributing information pertaining to the manufacture or use of an explosive, knowing that such person intends to use the teaching, demonstration, or information for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence.

Subtitle B: James Guelff Body Armor Act - James Guelff Body Armor Act of 1999 - Directs the Commission to amend the sentencing guidelines to increase the offense level by not less than two levels for any offense in which the defendant used body armor.

Amends the Brady Act to prohibit the purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by a person convicted of a felony that is: (1) a crime of violence; or (2) an offense under State law that would constitute a crime of violence if it occurred within the U.S. special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

Sets forth provisions regarding affirmative defenses and penalties.

(Sec. 1546) Authorizes the head of a Federal agency (and specified officers) to donate body armor directly to a State or local law enforcement agency if such body armor is in serviceable condition and is surplus property.

(Sec. 1547) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase: (1) bullet resistant equipment for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers; and (2) video cameras for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in law enforcement vehicles.

Sets forth provisions regarding permissible uses of funds, preferential consideration for grants, matching funds, allocation of funds, and application requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1549) Expresses the sense of the Congress that entities receiving assistance under this subtitle should purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(Sec. 1550) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the National Institute of Justice to: (1) conduct research and otherwise work to develop new bullet resistant technologies for use in police equipment; (2) inventory bullet resistant technologies used in the private sector, in surplus military property, and by foreign countries; and (3) promulgate relevant standards for, and conduct technical and operational testing and evaluation of, bullet resistant technology and equipment, and otherwise facilitate the use of that technology in police equipment.

Requires the Institute to give priority in testing and engineering surveys to law enforcement partnerships developed in coordination with High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1551) Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the Director of the BJA to waive a matching funds requirement for law enforcement armor vests in the case of fiscal hardship.

Subtitle C: Animal Enterprise Terrorism and Ecoterrorism - Amends the code to increase penalties for animal enterprise terrorism. Prohibits, and sets penalties for, maliciously damaging or destroying (including attempts) by means of fire or explosive any building, vehicle, or other real or personal property used by the animal enterprise.

(Sec. 1553) Requires the Director to establish and maintain a national clearinghouse on incidents of crime and terrorism committed against or directed at any animal enterprise, any commercial activity because of its perceived impact or effect on the environment, or any person because of such person's perceived connection with or support of any such enterprise or activity. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle D: Jail-Based Substance Abuse - Amends the Safe Streets Act to authorize the use of residential substance abuse treatment grants to provide nonresidential substance abuse treatment aftercare services for inmates or former inmates if the State's chief executive officer certifies to the Attorney General that the State is providing, and will continue to provide, an adequate level of residential treatment services.

Makes specified funds available to a State to make grants to local correctional facilities in the State for the purpose of assisting jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by those facilities.

Sets forth provisions regarding the Federal share, application requirements, review of applications, State implementation of a statewide communications network to track the participants in jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by local correctional facilities in the State as those participants move between such facilities within the State, the use of grant sums, reporting requirements, and performance review.

Subtitle E: Safe School Security - Safe School Security Act of 1999 - Directs the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education (Secretary), and the Secretary of Energy to enter into an agreement for the establishment of a School Security Technology Center, at the Sandia National Laboratories in partnership with the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center--Southeast and the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement. Directs that the Center: (1) be a resource to local educational agencies for school security assessments, security technology development, technology availability and implementation, and technical assistance relating to improving school security; and (2) conduct and publish research on school violence, coalesce data from victim groups, and monitor and report on schools that implement school security strategies. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1557) Amends ESEA to direct the Secretary to award grants on a competitive basis to local educational agencies to enable such agencies to acquire security technology, or carry out activities related to improving security at the middle and high schools served by the agencies, including obtaining school security assessments, and technical assistance for the development of a comprehensive school security plan from the School Security Technology Center. Directs the Secretary to give priority to agencies showing the highest security needs. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 1558) Directs the Attorney General to develop and submit to the Congress a proposal to further improve school security.

Subtitle F: Internet Prohibitions - Internet Firearms and Explosives Advertising Act of 1999 - Amends the code to prohibit, and set penalties for, knowingly making, printing, or publishing a notice or advertisement (notice) seeking or offering to receive, exchange, buy, sell, product, distribute, or transfer a firearm or explosive in violation of the Brady Act or other Federal firearms provisions of the code, knowing or having reason to know that such notice will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce by computer, or where such notice is so transported. Sets forth affirmative defenses.

Subtitle G: Partnerships for High-Risk Youth - Partnerships for High-Risk Youth Act - Directs the Attorney General to establish and carry out a demonstration project under which the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall award a grant to Public-Private Ventures, Inc., to award grants to eligible partnerships to pay for the Federal share of the cost of carrying out collaborative intervention programs for high-risk youth in 12 specified cities.

(Sec. 1575) Sets forth provisions regarding eligibility to receive grants, selection criteria in making grants, permissible uses of funds, evaluation, and limits on the use of funds.

(Sec. 1577) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle H: National Youth Crime Prevention - National Youth Crime Prevention Demonstration Act - Directs the Attorney General to make a five-year national youth crime prevention demonstration project grant to the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the District of Columbia.

(Sec. 1583) Authorizes the Center to award grants to grassroots organizations to develop youth intervention models in the following cities: (1) Washington, D.C.; (2) Detroit, Michigan; (3) Hartford, Connecticut; (4) Indianapolis, Indiana; (5) Chicago (and surrounding metropolitan area), Illinois; (6) San Antonio, Texas; (7) Dallas, Texas; and (8) Los Angeles, California.

(Sec. 1584) Requires eligible grassroots entities to: (1) be not-for-profit community organizations with demonstrated effectiveness in mediating and addressing youth violence by empowering at-risk youth to become agents of peace and community restoration; and (2) submit grant applications to the Center to fund intervention models that establish violence-free zones. Requires the Center to consider the grassroots entity's: (1) track record (and that of its key participating individuals) in youth group mediation and crime prevention; (2) engagement and participation with other local organizations; and (3) ability to enter into partnerships with local housing authorities, law enforcement agencies, and other public entities.

(Sec. 1585) Authorizes use of grant funds for youth mediation, youth MENTORING, life skills training, job creation and entrepreneurship, organizational development and training, development of long-term intervention plans,

collaboration with law enforcement, comprehensive support services and local agency partnerships, and activities to further community objectives in reducing youth crime and violence.

Directs the Center to identify local lead grassroots entities in each designated city which include: (1) the Alliance of Concerned Men of Washington in the District of Columbia; (2) the Hartford Youth Peace Initiative in Hartford, Connecticut; (3) the Family Help-Line in Los Angeles, California; (4) the Victory Fellowship in San Antonio, Texas; and (5) similar grassroots entities in other designated cities.

Requires the Center, in cooperation with the Attorney General, also to provide technical assistance for startup projects in other cities.

(Sec. 1586) Directs the Center to evaluate and report to the Attorney General on the effectiveness of grassroots agencies and other public entities involved in such demonstration project.

(Sec. 1588) Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle I: National Youth Violence Commission - National Youth Violence Commission Act - Establishes a National Youth Violence Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of incidents of youth violence to determine the root causes of such violence, and to report to the President and Congress.

(Sec. 1594) Sets forth provisions regarding powers of the Commission, personnel matters, and termination of the Commission. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle J: School Safety - School Safety Act of 1999 - Modifies the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to authorize school personnel to order a change in the placement of a child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a child without a disability would be subject to discipline, but for not more than 45 days, if the child carries a weapon (current law) other than a gun or firearm, to school or to a school function.

Authorizes school personnel to discipline (including expel or suspend) a child with a disability who carries or possesses a gun or firearm to or at a school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency, in the same manner in which such personnel may discipline a child without a disability. Allows such child to assert as a defense that the carrying or possession was unintentional or innocent. Specifies that a child expelled or suspended shall not be entitled to continued educational services, including a free appropriate public education, during the term of such expulsion or suspension, if the State in which the local educational agency responsible for providing educational services to such child does not require a child without a disability to receive educational services after being expelled or suspended. Allows the local educational agency to choose to continue to provide educational services.

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H.R.1501 (Major Legislation)

SPONSOR: Rep McCollum, Bill (introduced 04/21/99)

STATUS: Detailed Legislative Status

House Actions

Apr 21, 99:

Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Apr 21, 99:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime.

Apr 22, 99:

Subcommittee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held.

Apr 22, 99:

Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee by Voice Vote.

Jun 16, 99:

HA 175 Amendment Offered by Representative Kucinich.
HA 176 Amendment Offered by Representative Hutchinson.
HA 177 Amendment Offered by Representative Dreier.
HA 178 Amendment Offered by Representative Capuano.
HA 179 Amendment Offered by Representative Wise.
HA 180 Amendment Offered by Representative McCollum.
HA 181 Amendment Offered by Representative Scott.
HA 182 Amendment Offered by Representative Hyde.
HA 183 Amendment Offered by Representative Salmon.
HA 185 Amendment Offered by Representative Green, of WI.
HA 186 Amendment Offered by Representative Canady.
HA 187 Amendment Offered by Representative Kelly.
HA 188 Amendment Offered by Representative Hutchinson.
HA 189 Amendment Offered by Representative Quinn.
HA 191 Amendment Offered by Representative Gallegly.
HA 192 Amendment Offered by Representative Goss.
HA 193 Amendment Offered by Representative Traficant.
HA 184 Amendment Offered by Representative Cunningham.
HA 190 Amendment Offered by Representative Delay.
HA 194 Amendment Offered by Representative Meehan.
HA 195 Amendment Offered by Representative Stearns.
HA 196 Amendment Offered by Representative Latham.
HA 197 Amendment Offered by Representative Rogan.
HA 198 Amendment Offered by Representative Tancredo.
HA 199 Amendment Offered by Representative Demint.
HA 176 On agreeing to the Hutchinson amendment (A002) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 175 On agreeing to the Kucinich amendment (A001) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 177 On agreeing to the Dreier amendment (A003) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 178 On agreeing to the Capuano amendment (A004) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 179 On agreeing to the Wise amendment (A005) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 181 By unanimous consent, the Scott amendment was withdrawn.
HA 185 On agreeing to the Green (WI) amendment (A011) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 186 On agreeing to the Canady amendment (A012) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 187 On agreeing to the Kelly amendment (A013) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 188 On agreeing to the Hutchinson amendment (A014) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 189 By unanimous consent, the Quinn amendment was withdrawn.

HA 191 On agreeing to the Gallegly amendment (A017) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 192 On agreeing to the Goss amendment (A018) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 193 Traficant amendment (A019) modified by unanimous consent. The modification strikes "25 percent" and inserts "ten percent".
 HA 193 On agreeing to the Traficant amendment (A019) as modified Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 194 On agreeing to the Meehan amendment (A020) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 180 On agreeing to the McCollum amendment (A006) Agreed to by recorded vote: 249 - 181 (Roll no. 211).
 HA 183 On agreeing to the Salmon amendment (A009) Agreed to by recorded vote: 412 - 15 (Roll no. 212).
 HA 182 On agreeing to the Hyde amendment (A008) Failed by recorded vote: 146 - 282 (Roll no. 213).
 HA 184 On agreeing to the Cunningham amendment (A010) Agreed to by recorded vote: 401 - 27 (Roll no. 214).
 HA 190 On agreeing to the DeLay amendment (A016) Agreed to by recorded vote: 296 - 133 (Roll no. 215).
 HA 195 On agreeing to the Stearns amendment (A021) Agreed to by recorded vote: 293 - 134 (Roll no. 216).
 HA 196 On agreeing to the Latham amendment (A022) Agreed to by recorded vote: 424 - 3 (Roll no. 217).
 HA 197 On agreeing to the Rogan amendment (A023) Failed by recorded vote: 184 - 243 (Roll no. 218).
 HA 198 On agreeing to the Tancredo amendment (A024) Agreed to by recorded vote: 300 - 127 (Roll no. 219).
 Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 209 Reported to House.
 Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 209.

Jun 17, 99:

HA 203 Amendment Offered by Representative Emerson.
 HA 204 Amendment Offered by Representative Markey.
 HA 205 Amendment Offered by Representative Markey.
 HA 206 Amendment Offered by Representative Wamp.
 HA 208 Amendment Offered by Representative Roemer.
 HA 207 Amendment Offered by Representative Goodling.
 HA 209 Amendment Offered by Representative Wilson, of NM , (01).
 HA 210 Amendment Offered by Representative Norwood.
 HA 212 Amendment Offered by Representative Franks.
 HA 211 Amendment Offered by Representative Fletcher.
 HA 213 Amendment Offered by Representative McIntosh.
 HA 214 Amendment Offered by Representative Schaffer.
 HA 203 On agreeing to the Emerson amendment (A029) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 204 On agreeing to the Markey amendment (A030) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 200 Amendment Offered by Representative Aderholt.
 HA 208 On agreeing to the Roemer amendment (A034) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 201 Amendment Offered by Representative Souder.
 HA 209 On agreeing to the Wilson amendment (A035) Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 202 Amendment Offered by Representative Souder.
 HA 212 Franks (NJ) amendment (A038) modified by unanimous consent. A modification to clarify that the filter or block is for internet access during use by minors.
 HA 212 On agreeing to the Franks (NJ) amendment (A038) as modified Agreed to by voice vote.
 HA 200 On agreeing to the Aderholt amendment (A026) Agreed to by recorded vote: 248 - 180 (Roll no. 221).
 HA 201 On agreeing to the Souder amendment (A027) Agreed to by recorded vote: 346 - 83 (Roll no. 222).
 HA 202 On agreeing to the Souder amendment (A028) Failed by recorded vote: 210 - 216 (Roll no. 223).
 HA 206 On agreeing to the Wamp amendment (A032) Failed by recorded vote: 161 - 266 (Roll

no. 224).

HA 205 On agreeing to the Markey amendment (A031) Agreed to by recorded vote: 417 - 9 (Roll no. 225).

HA 207 On agreeing to the Goodling amendment (A033) Agreed to by recorded vote: 424 - 2 (Roll no. 226).

HA 210 On agreeing to the Norwood amendment (A036) Agreed to by recorded vote: 300 - 128 (Roll no. 227).

HA 211 On agreeing to the Fletcher amendment (A037) Agreed to by recorded vote: 422 - 1 (Roll no. 228).

HA 213 On agreeing to the McIntosh amendment (A039) Agreed to by recorded vote: 300 - 126 (Roll no. 229).

HA 214 On agreeing to the Schaffer amendment (A040) Agreed to by recorded vote: 364 - 60 (Roll no. 230).

HA 203 Mr. Coburn demanded a separate vote on the Emerson amendment (A029).

no. 213).

HA 184 On agreeing to the Cunningham amendment (A010) Agreed to by recorded vote: 407 - 27 (Roll no. 214).

HA 190 On agreeing to the DeLay amendment (A016) Agreed to by recorded vote: 296 - 137 (Roll no. 220).

Considered as unfinished business.

The House adopted the amendment as agreed to by the Committee on the state of the Union.

On motion to recommit with instructions Failed by recorded vote: 237 - 287.

On passage Passed by the Yeas and Nays: 237 - 139 (Roll no. 233).

Senate Actions

Jun 23, 99:

Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 165.

Jul 22, 99:

Motion to proceed to consideration of measure made in Senate.

Cloture motion on the motion to proceed presented in Senate.

Motion to proceed to consideration of measure withdrawn in Senate.

Jul 26, 99:

Measure laid before Senate by unanimous consent.

Cloture motion on the motion to proceed withdrawn by unanimous consent in Senate.

Amendment SP 1344 proposed by Senator Lott.

Cloture motion on SP 1344 presented in Senate.

Cloture motion on the bill presented in Senate.

Amendment SP 1345 proposed by Senator Lott to Amendment SP 1344.

Amendment SP 1346 proposed by Senator Lott to Amendment SP 1345.

Amendment SP 1347 proposed by Senator Lott to Amendment SP 1346.

Amendment SP 1348 proposed by Senator Lott to Amendment SP 1347.

Jul 28, 99:

Considered by Senate.

Cloture on SP 1344 invoked in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 77-22. Record Vote No: 224.

Cloture motion on the bill withdrawn by unanimous consent in Senate.

Proposed amendment SP 1348 withdrawn in Senate.

Proposed amendment SP 1347 withdrawn in Senate.

Proposed amendment SP 1346 withdrawn in Senate.

Proposed amendment SP 1345 withdrawn in Senate.

Amendment SP 1344 agreed to in Senate by Unanimous Consent.

Passed Senate with an amendment by Unanimous Consent.

Jul 29, 99:

Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Conference Actions

Jul 28, 99:

Senate insists on its amendment asks for a conference, appoints conferees Hatch; Thurmond; Sessions; Leahy; Kennedy.

Jul 30, 99:

On motion that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference Agreed to without objection.

On motion that the House instruct conferees Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 305 - 84 (Roll no. 354).

The Speaker appointed conferees - from the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Hyde, McCollum, Gekas, Coble, Smith (TX), Canady, Barr, Conyers, Frank (MA), Scott, Berman, and Lofgren.

The Speaker appointed conferees - from the Committee on Education and the Workforce for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment (except secs. 741, 1501, 1505, 1534-35, and titles V, VI and IX), and modifications committed to conference: Goodling, Petri, Castle, Greenwood, DeMint, Clay, Kildee, and McCarthy (NY).

The Speaker appointed conferees - from the Committee on Commerce for consideration of secs. 1365 and 1401-03 of the House bill and secs. 1504, 1515, and 1523 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Bliley and Dingell.

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Celebrating A Decade Of Educational Excellence

THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

FACT SHEET

Vernis W. Colbert
Chairman, Board of Directors

Dwayne Ashley
Executive Director

Participating Colleges & Universities

Alabama A&M University
Normal, AL
Alabama State University
Montgomery, AL
Albany State University
Albany, GA
Alcorn State University
Lorman, MS
Bowie State University
Bowie, MD
Central State University
Wilberforce, OH
Cheyney University
Cheyney, PA
Coppin State College
Baltimore, MD
Delaware State University
Dover, DE
Elizabeth City State University
Elizabeth City, NC
Paysonville State University
Paysonville, NC
Florida A&M University
Tallahassee, FL
Fort Valley State University
Fort Valley, GA
Grambling State University
Grambling, LA
Howard University
Washington, DC
Jackson State University
Jackson, MS
Kentucky State University
Frankfort, KY
Langston University
Langston, OK
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, MO
Lincoln University
Lincoln, PA
Mississippi Valley State University
Itta Bena, MS
Morgan State University
Baltimore, MD
Norfolk State University
Norfolk, VA
North Carolina A&T State University
Greensboro, NC
North Carolina Central University
Durham, NC
Prairie View A&M University
Prairie View, TX
Savannah State University
Savannah, GA
South Carolina State University
Orangeburg, SC
Southern University & A&M College
Baton Rouge, LA
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN
Texas Southern University
Houston, TX
Tuskegee University
Tuskegee, AL
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
Pine Bluff, AR
University of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC
University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Princess Anne, MD
University of the Virgin Islands
St. Thomas, VI
Virginia State University
Farmburg, VA
Wilson-Salem State University
Wilson-Salem, NC

The Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund is a merit scholarship program, founded in 1987, that provides four-year scholarships to students who attend the 38 Historically Black Public Colleges and Universities.

As a merit scholarship program, awardees must meet the following criteria:

- be an entering freshman;
- be a full-time student pursuing a bachelor's degree in any discipline and maintain full-time status for the duration of the scholarship;
- have a high school grade-point average of not less than 3.0;
- have a combined verbal/math score of 1100 or more on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or a score of 25 or more on the American College Testing (ACT) examination;
- be recommended by the high school as academically exceptional, or outstanding in the creative and performing arts; and
- maintain not less than a 3.0 G.P.A. each semester for the duration of the scholarship.

The Fund has awarded scholarships totaling more than \$6 million since its inception. More than 200 Thurgood Marshall Scholars have already graduated, and 160 are currently receiving awards from the Fund. A current initiative is to broaden the income base in order to increase the number of scholarships that are awarded.

The Fund now awards three-year merit scholarships to law school students who are accepted in the first-year class at Howard, North Carolina Central, Southern and Texas Southern universities. These four law schools are affiliated with the nation's Historically Black Public Colleges and Universities.

Over the past four years, during the summer, the Fund sponsored a Test Preparation Program that operates on several campuses around the nation. The program is aimed at strengthening the standardized test-taking skills for rising seniors who will be applying to medical, law, business schools, and other graduate programs. Enrollment for the program is open to all students of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and instruction is provided by The Princeton Review, a national test preparation company.

- more -

Pre and post-test results indicate that participants' test scores show significant improvements, because of their participation, which in turn serves to improve students' chances of scoring well on graduate and professional schools admissions tests.

The 38 participating historically black public colleges and universities enroll more than 190,000 students engaged in studies spanning 400 fields. Over 70 percent of all students enrolled in historically black colleges and universities attend these public institutions.

Each year these colleges and universities educate more than 54 percent of the African Americans who go on to graduate and professional schools. In 1995 these schools enrolled only sixteen percent of African Americans who were attending post-secondary institutions, while 32 percent of all baccalaureate degrees awarded to African Americans were from the historically black public colleges and universities.

Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund Participating Schools:

Alabama A & M University, AL	Lincoln University, PA
Alabama State University, AL	Mississippi Valley State University, MS
Albany State College, GA	Morgan State University, MD
Alcorn State University, MS	Norfolk State University, VA
Bowie State University, MD	North Carolina A&T State University, NC
Central State University, OH	North Carolina Central University, NC
Cheyney University of PA, PA	Prairie View A&M University, TX
Coppin State College, MD	Savannah State College, GA
Delaware State University, DE	South Carolina State University, SC
Elizabeth City State University, NC	Southern University and A&M College, LA
Fayetteville State University, NC	Tennessee State University, TN
Florida A & M University, FL	Texas Southern University, TX
Fort Valley State College, GA	Tuskegee University, AL
Grambling State University, LA	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, AR
Howard University, DC	University of the District of Columbia, DC
Jackson State University, MS	University of Maryland Eastern Shore, MD
Kentucky State University, KY	University of the Virgin Islands, VI
Langston University, OK	Virginia State University, VA
Lincoln University, MO	Winston-Salem State University, NC

TMSF Participating Law Schools

Howard University, DC	North Carolina Central University, NC
Southern University, LA	Texas Southern University, TX

For additional information on the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund, please call (917) 663 2221 or write to:

Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund
100 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10017

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THE NATIONAL MENTORING PARTNERSHIP

www.mentoring.org

site map

www.mentoring.org

■ **Start a Program**

- ◆ Diagnostic Tool
- ◆ Resources
- ◆ *Workplace*
- ◆ *Schools*
- ◆ *Communities of Faith*
- ◆ *Community-Based*

■ **What's New**

- ◆ The One Report
- ◆ *Ask an Expert*
- ◆ Mentoring Opportunities
- ◆ On-Line Training
- ◆ Information Response Line

■ **Find a Mentor**

- ◆ How Do I Find a Mentor?
- ◆ Where Do I Sign Up?

■ **About Us**

- ◆ Who We Are
- ◆ What We Do
- ◆ What We Deliver
- ◆ Where We Are
- ◆ Contact Us

■ **Be a Great Mentor**

- ◆ Welcome
- ◆ Newsflash
- ◆ Become a Mentor
- ◆ Tips and Training
- ◆ Links and Activities
- ◆ Bulletin Board

■ **Members Only**

- ◆ Membership Update
- ◆ Legislative Update
- ◆ Listserv
- ◆ Who's Who Directory
- ◆ Calendar

■ **Resources**

- ◆ Products
- ◆ Experts
- ◆ Best Practices
- ◆ Programs
- ◆ Research
- ◆ Mentoring

■ **Join NMP**

- ◆ Why Join?
- ◆ How to Join
- ◆ Listserv

Promotional Opportunities on www.mentoring.org

Web Site Feature	Description	Promotional Opportunity
Resources/Experts "Ask an Expert"	Each week the web site will feature questions and answers on common areas of interest. Shayne Schneider and Susan Weinberger are piloting the process now by answering questions from mentors about their mentoring relationships (Shayne) and from educators and others about school-based mentoring (Susan). Other recent hot topics on our web site include faith-based mentoring, programs for children in the juvenile justice system, new and effective ways to recruit, retain and recognize volunteers, and tips and strategies for re-energizing mentors and other volunteers. Let us know if you want to answer questions about these topics.	Ask, answer questions about your area of expertise. Respond to questions from the public. Recommend how-to manuals and other information and training resources.
Resources/Effective Practices	People want real-live stories about how other people made something work or solved a problem. For example, we are looking for best practices and case studies about a workplaces that successfully recruited a significant number of employee volunteers; school-based mentoring programs that made it easier for teachers to recruit mentors for students; a community-based mentoring program that significantly reduced its waiting list, etc.	Send us write-ups, news clippings, press releases, web site content or call us with the details.

Contact Cathy Jenkins at cjenkins@clark.net; Fax: (703) 768-1504; Phone: (703) 768-3360; Address: 2508 Lisbon Lane/
Alexandria, VA 22306.

Web Site Feature	Description	Promotional Opportunity
What's New/ "Mentoring This Week"	Imagine USA Today, only one page, once a week and focused exclusively on mentoring. Each week we will post a handful of new developments in the mentoring world, e.g. a feature on a successful mentoring event, an innovative new way of doing business, an announcement of a funding opportunity, a legislative victory, new research finding, awards, etc.	Send us news clippings, press releases or call us with the details.
Meet an Expert	We want to use the web site to cast a spotlight on the tremendous expertise in the mentoring field. Let us know what areas of expertise you would like to showcase and if you would be interested in writing a briefing paper and/or hosting an online ¹ presentation/discussion with our web visitors about your specialty area.	Write a briefing paper; participate in an interview for a briefing paper, or host an online ¹ presentation and discussion related to your area of expertise. ¹ Online presentations/discussion will be available at a later date.
Be a Great Mentor/Training & Tips	Each month we update the "Be a Great Mentor" site to include new training and tips for mentors. You and/or your organization can be featured as the mentoring expert of the month by: (1) Researching and writing 5 questions and answers for the Hot Seat Game, 5 Flash Cards, and 5 Cool Activities for youth and mentors and (2) Recommending and helping to recruit youth and adult for spotlight profile.	Research and write training, tips and activities for mentors. Recommend youth and mentor pair to be profiled on the site.

Contact Cathy Jenkins at cjenkins@clark.net; Fax: (703) 768-1504; Phone: (703) 768-3360; Address: 2508 Lisbon Lane/ Alexandria, VA 22306.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the YWCA of St. Paul, the Page Education Foundation and Twin Cities One to One|The Mentoring Partnership for their help in producing this month's Be a Great Mentor training and profiles.

Special thanks to Kelly Jacobs, Ramona Harristhal and Polly Roach for their enthusiasm and responsiveness.



Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton (Minneapolis), Mayor Norman Coleman (St. Paul), along with Bob Dayton, CEO of the Otakana Company.

[Start a Program](#) | [Find a Mentor](#) | [Be a Great Mentor](#) | [Resources](#) | [What's New](#) | [About Us](#) | [Home](#)

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**THE TASK FORCE ON THE ACCOUNTABILITY
OF
MENTORING PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES**

Convened by

**The National Mentoring Partnership
September 1999**

THE TASK FORCE ON THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF MENTORING PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Members:

- Lisa Adkins Executive Director, Kansas City Youth Friends
- Linda Alioto-Robinson Executive Director, One to One | The Mass Mentoring Partnership
- Kari Davis Co-Director, Twin Cities One to One | The Mentoring Partnership
- Joellen Gonder-Spacek Co-Director, Twin Cities One to One | The Mentoring Partnership
- Sandi Hackman Vice President—Program Development, Kansas City Youth Friends
- Jim Kooler, Ph.D. Director, California Mentor Initiative
- Andy Mecca, Ph.D. Director, California Mentor Foundation
- Susan Patrick Director, The Connecticut Mentoring Partnership
- Cindy Sipe Research Consultant
- Dave Van Patten President, Dare Mighty Things
- Susan Weinberger, Ed.D. President, Mentor Consulting Group

Advisors:

- Elaine Allen Partner, Ernst & Young
- Margaret Plantz, Ph.D. Senior Director—Outcome Measurement, United Way of America
- Rebecca Saito Research Scientist—Search Institute

The National Mentoring Partnership:

- Gail Manza Executive Director
- Robin Pringle Vice President, Local Partnerships
- Al Rubin Chief Operating Officer
- Susan Mason Vice President, Information Services
- James Waller Vice President, Government Relations
- Maria Politte Project Manager, Local Partnerships

CASE STATEMENT

Mentoring works. But it is not working for nearly enough of the roughly 14 million young people who may never achieve productive adulthood. While there are myriad reasons why more young people have not been connected with mentors, this task force will address a universal barrier to expanding mentoring: *the lack of authoritative data on mentoring from which the nation can strategically plan to increase mentoring opportunities for young people and track our progress in doing so.*¹

In 1995, the board of The National Mentoring Partnership embarked on a comprehensive strategic planning process that resulted in an ambitious five-year plan for bringing mentoring to responsible scale to serve greater numbers of America's young people.

In developing the plan, the board was guided by a series of belief statements that continue to provide the foundation and inspiration for all of our work:

We believe...

Every young person deserves the opportunity to become a productive, economically self-sufficient adult.

Mentoring is an important and effective strategy in providing young people with the opportunities they need to reach productive adulthood.

Special emphasis should be place on providing mentoring opportunities for those young people who are living in the most disadvantaged circumstances.

The mission of The National Mentoring Partnership is to increase the availability of responsible personal and economic mentoring for America's young people.

Our goal is that there will be 2 million young people, roughly 15% of the estimated need, in quality mentoring relationships.

Our role in achieving that goal is to be an *advocate* for the expansion of quality mentoring and a *resource* for mentors and mentoring initiatives nationwide.

An important strategy for The National Mentoring Partnership in expanding the scale of quality mentoring opportunities for America's youth is the encouragement of and support for the development and support of Mentoring Partnerships in states and in local communities. Working in partnership with coalitions of mentoring organizations and community and statewide leaders, Mentoring Partnerships help states and communities expand their capacity to provide and support more quality mentoring opportunities for young people.

¹ "The 10 Barriers to Bringing Mentoring to Scale", The National Mentoring Partnership, 1997

Yet, at the national, state and local community levels, no consistent and coherent system exists to track the growth of mentoring activity or to evaluate the contribution of Mentoring Partnerships to the growth of mentoring activity. Furthermore, at the program level, no consistent and coherent protocol exists to evaluate the effectiveness of mentoring on producing positive outcomes for youth that would allow for the development of a solid picture – built from the program level, to the community level, to the state level, to the national level – of how well our country is, or is not, meeting young people’s mentoring needs.²

This information is critical.

How can we serve more children if we do not know how many are currently being mentored and how many are not; if we do not know how many children want a mentor and how many do not even know what a mentor is?

How can we recruit more adults to mentor young people if we do not know what is keeping them from volunteering now?

How can we make the best use of scarce resources if we do not have data to guide and inform our decisions?

How can we measure progress, hold ourselves accountable in mentoring children if we do not know where the starting line is in terms of the current reach, attitudes and perceptions?

How can we advocate for an increased public or private investment in mentoring programs and initiatives if we do not have authoritative data on the effectiveness of mentoring in producing positive outcomes for youth.

²The “Elements of Effective Practice”, developed by The National Mentoring Working Group in 1990, present program policies and practices that have proven effective in a wide range of mentoring settings. These policies and practices represent a strong basis for evaluating the quality of mentoring program management, which in most cases translates into positive outcomes. In the coming months, work will proceed on creating a 10th anniversary edition of the “Elements”.

SCOPE OF WORK

As outlined in the attached schematic, the Task Force on the Accountability of Mentoring Programs and Initiatives will focus on developing a process and protocol for:

- 1) States and communities to track and assess the *prevalence* of mentoring;
- 2) State and Local Mentoring Partnerships to track and assess their *contribution* to the expansion of mentoring within their state or community; and
- 3) Mentoring programs to track and assess the *impact* of mentoring on the lives of youth.

In doing so, for each scenario outlined above, we will be challenged to define WHAT it is we are trying to count, WHEN it should be counted, and HOW it should be tracked.

We look forward to accessing your collective expertise and wisdom as we embark on this very important project for the advancement of mentoring!

Thank you!

SCOPE OF WORK

NATIONAL PREVALENCE* FORMAL AND INFORMAL

(*not to be the focus of the Task Force's work)

- Baseline data poll studying perceptions towards mentoring and prevalence of mentoring. National poll taken through local communities. Helpful in assessing the progress of expanding mentoring nationally. Conducted bi-annually

STATE/COMMUNITY-WIDE PREVALENCE FORMAL

- Information gathered from members of a Mentoring Partnership's Providers Group, specifically number of young people matched in mentoring relationships. Could also measure Providers' perceptions of the added value or usefulness of the Mentoring Partnership. Conducted annually.

STATE OR LOCAL MENTORING PARTNERSHIP DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

- May consider:
 1. number of workplace partners
 2. number of school partners
 3. number of faith-based partners
 4. number of mentors recruited
 5. number of organizations receiving technical assistance
 6. number of mentors trained
 7. number of trainers trained
 8. number of young people trained
 9. number of inquiries received via public service campaigns and other individual recruitment efforts
 10. number of mentoring guides distributed
 11. value of resources leveraged
 12. value of grants made to local programs

Conducted annually.

DIRECT SERVICE PROGRAM IMPACT

- May consider:
 1. changes in attitude towards school
 2. changes in attitude towards parents/family
 3. changes in school attendance
 4. changes in class attendance
 5. changes in academic performance
 6. changes in "risky" behaviors: drinking, drugs, violence, sex
 7. attainment of mutually agreed upon goals for the mentoring relationship
 8. changes in attitude about the future

Conducted annually.

Announcements and Events

California Mentor Summit 1999 *The Magic of Mentoring: Moving Children to a Better Tomorrow.* October 12, 1999, 8 a.m. – 4:45 p.m. at the Disneyland Hotel. Event to celebrate the successes of mentoring programs. Please contact: Red Hen Event Management: 562-597-6808, or 562-597-8443 (fax). Registration Fees: \$60 per person early registration (by Sept. 24); \$75 per person (after Sept 24). No registrations accepted after Oct. 5, 1999.

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention provides free materials as part of their National Public Education Campaign to educate mentors and other adults about how to help kids stay drug-free. These items can be found at www.health.org/yourtime, or ordered through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 800-729-6686.

Mentoring's Big Night at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center. NMP's National Recognition Event is set for Wednesday, September 29, 1999 in New York City. The program begins with a 5:30 p.m. reception and 6:00 p.m. dinner and presentation for this year's Excellence in Mentoring Awards. The evening concludes with an 8:00 p.m. concert by the incomparable Tony Bennett. For ticket information, please call Maryia Taubeneck at 202-729-4367.

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Mentor Summit

california




Disneyland Hotel
Tuesday, October 12, 1999

*The Magic of Mentoring:
Moving Children to a Better Tomorrow*



Substance Abuse and Mental
Health Services Administration
Rockville MD 20857

September 9, 1999

Dear Colleagues:

Research shows that adults can help prevent youth substance abuse and other risky behaviors by spending time engaged in positive, structured activities with young people. For this reason, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention developed the *Your Time—Their Future* National Public Education Campaign to encourage adults to become involved in mentoring, volunteering, and other efforts that help young people build the skills they need to stay drug free. The National Mentoring Partnership has been a key partner since the Campaign's inception.

We know that you are often looking for materials to support your mentoring efforts. The *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign has a variety of free materials available to help educate adults about the important role they can play in keeping youth drug free. Attached is a guide outlining the Campaign's purpose and scope as well as a catalog of free Campaign guides, booklets, posters, and other materials. These items can be ordered by contacting the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at (800) 729-6686 or by visiting the Campaign web site at www.health.org/yourtime.

We would like to assist you in using these materials to support your programs. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Valna Montgomery at (301) 443-6529.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joan W. Quinlan".

Joan W. Quinlan
Chief, Prevention Education Branch
Division of Prevention Application
and Education

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Valna Montgomery".

Valna Montgomery
Manager
Your Time—Their Future Campaign
Prevention Education Branch

Your Time



Their Future

Your Time—Their Future

MATERIALS ORDER FORM

GET INVOLVED.
LET'S KEEP OUR KIDS DRUG FREE.

Fax to:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
(301) 468-6433

(A cover page is not necessary.)

Visit the Campaign on the World Wide Web at
www.health.org

Please send the following Public Service Announcements:

- ☐ Television PSA's ☐ VHS (PACVHS) ☐ Betacam (PACBETA)
☐ Live-Read Radio PSA scripts (PACRAD)
☐ Print PSA's (PACPSAG)

Please send the following Campaign Materials:

- ☐ *Positive Activities – A Campaign for Youth* (PACG1, 4"x8", 9 pp.) # of copies _____
☐ *Get Involved in Someone's Future – A Guide for Volunteering With Young People* (PACG2, 4"x8", 12 pp.) # of copies _____
☐ *Membership-Based Groups Provide Positive Activities* (PACG3, 4"x8", 12 pp.) # of copies _____
☐ *Positive Activities Promote a Productive Workforce* (PACG4, 4"x8", 12 pp.) # of copies _____
☐ *Substance Abuse Resource Guide: Positive Youth Activities* (MS615, 8½"x11" 42 pp.) # of copies _____
☐ Poster – similar to design above (PACP1F, 24"x36") # of copies _____
☐ *Keeping Youth Drug Free* (PHD711, 8 ½" x 11", 24 pp.) # of copies _____

Your Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Ext: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail Address: _____ Internet: _____

Shipping Information:

- ☐ Regular Mail ☐ Overnight mail (You must provide a UPS or FedEx account number)
Account #: _____

This Campaign is a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). CSAP provides national leadership in preventing alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug problems.

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Your Time—Their Future

CATALOG

Get Involved. Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free.

The *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign urges adults to become involved in volunteering, mentoring, and other efforts that help young people participate in positive activities that build skills, self-discipline, and competence.

Studies show that such structured activities are an effective strategy for preventing substance abuse and other high risk behaviors.

The following Campaign materials and public service announcements are available free of charge.

CAMPAIGN MATERIALS



Positive Activities: A Campaign for Youth—
This essential guide will give you a comprehensive understanding of the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign messages. It explains the Campaign's purpose and scope and provides examples of positive activities that help make a difference in a child's life. (4" X 9", 9 pp.)
Inventory #PACG1.



Get Involved In Someone's Future: A Guide for Volunteering with Young People—
Interested in becoming a mentor or volunteer? This guide will help you get started. It explains the importance of volunteerism and discusses how caring adults can get involved in positive activities ranging from coaching youth teams to reading to young children. (4" X 9", 12 pp.) Inventory #PACG2.



Your Time—Their Future: Membership-Based Groups Provide Positive Activities—
Most groups and organizations have brought people together to support a common vision. How about putting drug-use prevention on your agenda? This how-to guide for organizations explains how groups can get involved in positive activities. From national organizations and community affiliates to local clubs, civic groups, and faith communities, this guide explains how the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign can be integrated into and enhance ongoing activities. (4" X 9", 12 pp.) Inventory #PACG3.



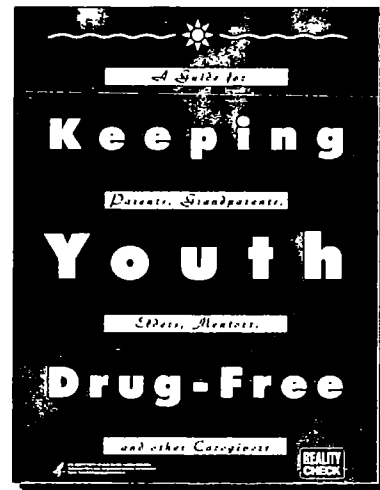
Your Time—Their Future: Positive Activities Promote a Productive Workforce—
Today's youth are tomorrow's workforce. Help ensure that young people enter the workplace drug free and with healthy social and coping skills. This easy-to-follow guide is for employees and employers interested in learning how to get involved in youth-serving activities, such as adopting a school, volunteering, mentoring, or other activities. (4" X 9", 12 pp.) Inventory #PACG4.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

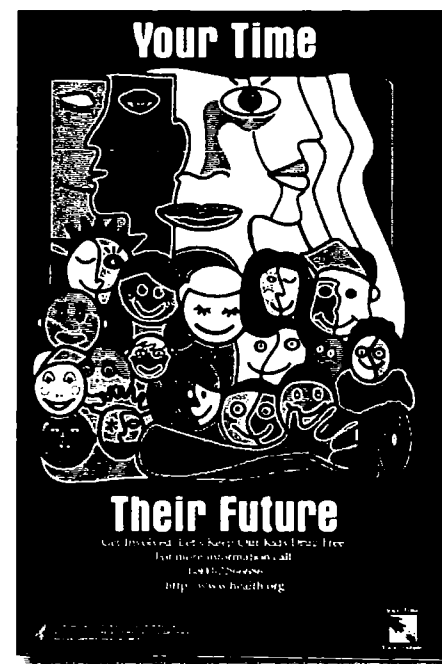
CSAP Center for
Substance Abuse
Prevention
Substance Abuse and Mental
Health Services Administration

CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

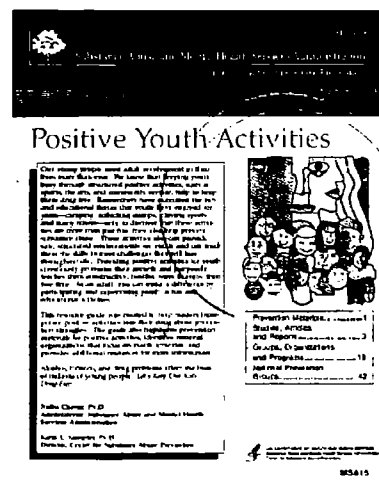


Keeping Youth Drug Free—Parents, mentors, and other responsible adults can play a major role in helping young people avoid substance abuse. This helpful guide offers practical advice on how to talk to children about alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. Exercises and examples are provided in sections that deal with the five common reasons young people give for using marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco—to feel grown up, to fit in, to relax and feel better, to take risks, and to satisfy curiosity. (8 1/2" x 11", 24 pp.) Inventory #PHD711.

Your Time—Their Future Poster—Spread the word. This colorful poster is sure to brighten any bulletin board or wall in a community center, meeting room, school, or other high-traffic venue. Featuring the message "Your Time—Their Future. Get Involved. Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free," the poster includes the Campaign's toll-free number and web site address. (24" X 36") Inventory #PAC1F.



Substance Abuse Resource Guide: Positive Youth Activities—Not sure who to call? This comprehensive guide to resource materials, agencies, and organizations will help identify your particular interests and give you specific information and referrals. This guide features descriptions, addresses, and phone numbers for more than 50 youth-serving organizations. It also includes substance abuse prevention materials for positive activities, abstracts of articles and studies discussing the effectiveness of positive activities, and a contact list of national alcohol and drug use prevention groups. (8 1/2" X 11", 42 pp.) Inventory #MS615.

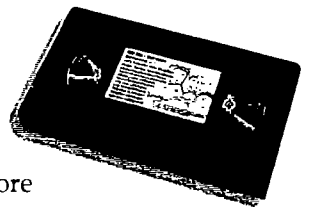


PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS (PSAs)

Television PSAs—This series of five English and three Spanish television PSAs encourages adults to participate in positive activities with young people. The PSAs target diverse multicultural audiences.

- **Every Moment Counts**—These glimpses into everyday activities convey what a difference your time makes in the life of a child.
- **Future Leaders**—Children involved in positive activities "morph" into adult leaders before your eyes.
- **My Hero**—These touching spots emphasize that you don't have to be a superstar to be a hero in a child's life.

Because local television and cable stations respond best to PSA requests from community members, we encourage you to contact public service directors at your local stations and give them these spots to air. You may also find the PSAs ideal for group presentations. *All eight television PSAs come on one videotape and can be ordered in VHS (for consumer VCRs) or Betacam SP (for professional broadcast use) and are available by calling (301) 468-3059, ext. 5371.*



Print PSAs—These ads are ready to send to the printer! This series of 29 camera-ready print PSAs features adults and youth enjoying positive activities, such as art projects, sports, and other indoor and outdoor activities. The PSAs target a variety of racial and ethnic groups including African American, Hispanic/Latino, Native American, and Asian/Pacific Islander audiences and, also, show a wide variety of fun, meaningful, seasonal activities.

These PSAs may be reproduced in newsletters, magazines, fliers, bulletins, playbills, or any other printed materials. You may also give them to your local newspapers. *The print PSAs come as a complete set and cannot be ordered individually.* Inventory #PACPSAG. A set of five large-font PSAs are also available in limited quantities. Inventory #PACPSALG.



Radio PSAs—Five radio scripts, which are available in 30-, 20-, and 15-second versions, target a variety of ethnic and racial groups including African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American audiences. This series of 15 live-read PSA scripts encourages adults to get involved with youth by sharing family and cultural traditions. You may use these scripts for your own public awareness activities or distribute them to local radio stations for on-air personalities to broadcast in your community. *All 15 live-read radio PSA scripts come in one packet and cannot be ordered individually.* Inventory #PACRAD.



To Order—Call SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Drug and Alcohol Information at (800) 729-6686. Or, visit the Campaign web site at: www.health.org/yourtime. Orders can also be placed by faxing the attached order form to (301) 468-6433. Video orders, please call (301) 468-3059, ext. 5371.

Q. How is the Campaign being evaluated?

A pilot evaluation study will be conducted to track the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign. The purpose of the study is two-fold. Process evaluation will document the implementation of Campaign materials and messages. Outcome evaluation will determine whether there was an increase in public awareness about, knowledge of, and willingness to participate in positive skill-building activities.

Q. What free materials are available as part of the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign?

- **Public Service Announcements (PSA's):** A series of 34 (including 5 large font) print, 5 radio, and 9 television PSA's highlight the importance of parents, grandparents, and other caring adults being involved in positive activities.
- **Informational Guides:** Four 4" x 9" informational guides provide an overview of the Campaign and positive activities, detail ways in which adults can volunteer, and explain how membership-based organizations and businesses can get involved:

Positive Activities—A Campaign for Youth

Get Involved in Someone's Future—A Guide to Volunteering With Young People

Your Time—Their Future: Membership-Based Groups Provide Positive Activities

Your Time—Their Future: Positive Activities Promote a Productive Workforce

- ***Your Time—Their Future* Poster:** This poster encourages adults to get involved in positive activities and provides a toll-free number and Web site address for additional information.
- **Resource Guide:** The *Substance Abuse Resource Guide—Positive Youth Activities* helps readers incorporate positive activities into current and new substance abuse prevention strategies. It includes lists of prevention materials, article abstracts, studies, and an overview of national organizations that focus on youth activities.

Individual or bulk quantities of these items can be ordered through SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 1-800-729-6686. Materials can also be accessed through the Campaign Web site at <www.health.org/yourtime>.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention



9/22/98

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Your Time—Their Future

Questions and Answers

Q. What is the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign?

As a follow-up to President Clinton's Summit on Volunteerism, Secretary Donna Shalala launched the Department of Health and Human Services' Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative. *Your Time—Their Future*, a Campaign developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), is one component of this initiative. It highlights the importance of structured positive activities, such as playing sports, collecting stamps, or playing a musical instrument, in helping youth resist alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. The Campaign urges adults to become involved in volunteering, mentoring, and other efforts that help young people ages 7-14 participate in positive activities that build skills, self-discipline, and competence. As a result, the Campaign expects to prevent new use and reduce existing use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs among youth.

Q. How does the Campaign plan to meet its objectives?

The objectives of the *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign are to:

- Raise awareness of the connection between youth participation in positive, skill-building activities and reduced substance use.
- Increase the proportion of parents and caring adults involved in positive, skill-building activities with youth.

Q. What are positive activities?

Positive activities are fun, challenging, and structured activities that provide young people with constructive ways to spend their time with parents and other caring adults during non-school hours. Positive activities help young people develop competence, a variety of life skills, and self-discipline. Studies have shown that participation in such activities are an effective strategy for preventing substance abuse and other high risk behaviors. The *Your Time—Their Future* Campaign encourages adults to steer young people toward positive activities by coaching teams, recruiting interns, organizing cultural programs, mentoring young people, and engaging in other similar efforts.

Q. Are there any studies or findings upon which the Campaign is based?

Numerous studies indicate that the structured positive activities that young people participate in with adults can play a significant role in preventing substance abuse. One study conducted by the Big Brothers Big Sisters of America showed that little brothers and little sisters who met with their big brothers and big sisters about three times a month for at least a year, when compared to a control group, were:

- 46 percent less likely to begin using illegal drugs.
- 27 percent less likely to begin using alcohol.
- 53 percent less likely to skip school.
- 37 percent less likely to skip class.

The study also reported that these children were more confident in their school performance, less likely to hit someone, and more likely to get along with their families.

Q. How can parents, caregivers, and other adults get involved?

Adults interested in mentoring and volunteering can contact SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 1-800-729-6686. They can order free copies of guides that outline ways in which parents and others can volunteer and get involved. Callers can also get information on local contacts, materials, and mentoring/volunteering opportunities in their area. An extensive Campaign database has been set up which will allow specialists assisting callers to search for such local information by zip code, city, state, and area code.

Q. How will the Campaign meet the needs of different populations?

The Campaign will be implemented in a phased manner to reach various audiences and communities nationwide. The first phase of activities and materials targets general audiences and will be followed by efforts that focus on Hispanic/Latino populations. Subsequently, the Campaign will concentrate on membership-based organizations and corporate America to urge them to encourage and assist adults to get involved. Materials have also been created to reach out to different cultural groups including African American, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Native American audiences.

Q. What organizations are already involved?

The Campaign has been developed by SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in partnership with the Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, the Points of Light Foundation, and the National Mentoring Partnership. These key partners are spearheading local and national volunteer efforts and are providing information on available local resources and programs. In addition, 54 national youth-serving organizations are featured in the *Substance Abuse Resource Guide-Positive Youth Activities* and on the *Your Time-Their Future* Web site at <www.health.org>. Through these partnerships, the Campaign aims to create a network of support in communities nationwide and to extend the options adults have to get involved and help keep youth drug free.



Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

230 North 13th Street · Philadelphia, PA 19107-1538 · (215) 567-7000

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America provides one-to-one mentoring relationships between adult volunteers and children at risk. Volunteers serve as friends and role models, helping youth gain greater self-confidence and an increased sense of belonging.



Points of Light Foundation

1400 I Street, NW, Suite 800 · Washington, DC 20005 · (202) 729-8000

The Points of Light Foundation works through a national network of Volunteer Centers to engage people in volunteer service. The Foundation and these Volunteer Centers bring people together through volunteer service to combat disconnection and alleviate social problems.



National Mentoring Partnership

1400 I Street, NW, Suite 850 · Washington DC 20005 · (202) 729-4340

The National Mentoring Partnership serves as a resource for mentors and mentoring initiatives nationwide. Its mission is to increase the availability of responsible personal and economic mentoring for America's youth.



U.S. Chess Federation

3054 NYS, Route 9 West · New Windsor, NY 12553 · (914) 561-2437

The U.S. Chess Federation is the largest national organization for chess in America. The Federation organizes 25 national championship events each year and sanctions thousands of chess tournaments for both adults and children.



U.S. Navy Community Service Program

5720 Integrity Drive, Pers 605 · Millington, TN 38055-6050 · (901) 874-4270

The U.S. Navy Community Service Program provides opportunities for more than 1 million active duty military, family members, veterans, and civilian personnel to volunteer in community activities at Naval commands.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Positive Activities



A Campaign
For Youth





THE NATIONAL MENTORING PARTNERSHIP

THE ONE REPORT

One page, one minute on The National Mentoring Partnership

September 7, 1999

Mentoring's Big Night set for Sept. 29

Tony Bennett to perform at event honoring excellence in mentoring

Singer Tony Bennett will headline Mentoring's Big Night at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center on September 29. The National Mentoring Partnership will honor **The Chase Manhattan Corp.**, **Save the Children**, **McCann-Erickson Worldwide** and **The Johns Hopkins Hospital** for their leadership in mentoring.

"This is mentoring's last 'big night' of the century," said returning Event Chairman Jack Schneider. "Our awardees represent the best of this era's excellence in mentoring and Tony Bennett the best in musical entertainment." Joining Jack Schneider as Co-Chairs for this year's event are Raymond Chambers, Geoffrey Boisi, Louis Marx, Stanley Druckenmiller and Michael King.

The following individuals will accept the awards:

- **James B. Lee Jr.**, vice chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, will accept the Corporate Leadership award for Chase's mentoring program, which engages 500 employees.
- **Tom Murphy**, CEO emeritus of Capital Cities – ABC, Inc. and chairman of Save the Children, **Charles MacCormack**, president of Save the Children, and **Stephen H. Ohler**, creative director of McCann-Ericson, will accept the Media Leadership award for their "Do Good. Mentor a Child." print and television public service announcement campaign.
- **Dr. Ronald R. Peterson**, president of The Johns Hopkins Hospital, will accept the Program Leadership award for the Hospital Youth Mentoring Program, which has been replicated in 15 hospitals across the country.

Please call Event Headquarters at 212-888-7003 for information on securing tables or tickets to the awards presentation. Concert-only tickets, ranging from \$45-\$100, can be purchased through Centercharge at 212-721-6500. For other information on Mentoring's Big Night at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center, contact Georgia Trapp Nolan with The National Mentoring Partnership at 512-477-3914.

Broad Youth Agenda

Supporting Mentoring

GEAR-UP

- Grants to States and partnerships to work with disadvantaged youth, encouraging them to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to school. Starts from 7th grade on and provides comprehensive services including mentoring, tutoring, counseling, strengthening the school curriculum, professional development for teachers and staff, involving parents, and supporting other activities such as after-school, summer enrichment, and college visits. Also can provide college scholarships.
- Based on proven models – I Have a Dream and Project GRAD
- Partnership with Ford Foundation
- In August, POTUS announced award of \$120 million in GEAR-Up grants going to 21 States and 164 partnerships – will serve more than 200,000 disadvantaged children.
- FY2000 request is to double GEAR-UP to \$240 million to serve 400,000 children. Republicans are threatening to zero it out.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

- 21st allows schools to stay open longer to provide a safe haven for children, intensive tutoring in basic skills, as well as academic enrichment, etc
- In April, VP announced \$93 million in new grants to 176 communities nationwide in 41 States and territories, including DC and VI
- FY 2000 request for \$600 million – Specter only wants to do 400

Preventing Youth Violence

Accomplishments

- Zero Tolerance Policy for Guns in Schools
- Expansion of Safe & Drug Free Schools program
- COPS school-based partnership grants - \$147 million to fund an additional 750 school-based officers
- Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants - \$100 million to 54 communities
- Project SERV assistance to communities dealing with violence
- White House School Safety Conference

Current Initiatives

- National Campaign Against Youth Violence
- PSA Campaign on "Talking with Kids about Violence"

Florus - mentoring - Feb. 2000
lot of work
Jump

Nat's Mentoring Program

any work

1 in 4
any school

2000
need to be
500 with
for all
supplies

Letter from

Schools
School - (by the)

Communities
- 15 with
any plan in
life
- 11 months

→ Distribution of dollars

Mentoring as option - not required
query

→ Look at reasons of older Americans

→ more older people → 70 million

less for 1% fast consumer & TRAP

→

Hospitals

Future Plans

Legislative Work

Continue to urge Congress to complete work on juvenile crime legislation and pass a final bill that includes the common sense gun provisions passed in the Senate to close the gun show loophole, require child safety locks for handguns, bar the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and ban violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

Appropriations

Work with Specter on Youth Violence Initiative

Announce White House Youth Violence Council to:

Coordinate Federal Initiatives and Programs aimed at combating youth violence

Produce reports on youth violence

Expand the Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants

Provide Tools for Parents

Coordinate the Federal research Agenda; and,

Develop further policy responses

Threats to Agenda – Republican Tax bill

The Republican Tax and Budget Plan Could Devastate Funding for Key Education Programs for Everything from Head Start to Lifelong Learning and Dramatically Cut Programs in Each State. In the tenth year of the Republican tax and budget plan, the nation could be forced to:

- Deny early childhood and preschool services to 430,000 kids. Head Start currently provides early childhood and preschool services to 835,000 students. The Republican plan could deny 430,000 children access to this essential support.

- Deny 215,000 students the after-school and summer school programs they need. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program currently provides funding to help provide after-school and summer school programs to about 400,000 students in safe and enriching academic environments. While the President wants to nearly quadruple this number to 1.5 million, the Republican budget and tax plans would reduce it by 215,000 students.

- Cut violence and drug prevention programs. By the tenth year of the Republican tax cut, Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funding would be reduced by nearly \$334 million. This is less than half of the \$696 million that would be invested in violence and drug-prevention under current spending patterns. Republican plans could also slash

funding for crisis counseling and increased security in schools experiencing violent incidents, such as the recent tragic shootings in Littleton, Colorado and Conyers, Georgia.

- Deny over 500,000 disadvantaged students the extra guidance and support they need to prepare for college. Under the Republican plan, over 500,000 young people would not get the extra support they need to prepare for college through the GEAR-UP and TRIO programs. GEAR-UP is a nationwide initiative to help about 227,000 low-income middle and high school students receive academic and support services to prepare for college. About 118,000 fewer students could receive these service under the Republican plans. The President has proposed doubling funding for this program. TRIO provides counseling and educational support for 725,000 students nationwide, but the Republican plans could deny 400,000 students access to this crucial support.

- Deny hundreds of thousands of disadvantaged young people the summer jobs and job training they need to succeed. Under the Republican plan, about 330,000 fewer disadvantaged students would get the education, training, and summer jobs they need. Sixty-two out of 118 Job Corps centers could be forced to close, taking away job training from 21,000 disadvantaged youth, and more than 26,000 thousand students in high-poverty communities would be denied access to education, training, and employment assistance through Youth Opportunity Grants.

Other Initiatives to Help Children and Families

- FMLA expansion
- Prohibiting discrimination against parents
- Minimum wage increase
- Adoption event – foster care to adoption incentives
- National Service

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 24, 1999

May 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: New Tools to Help Parents Balance Work and Family

Since I became President, my Administration has worked hard to make sure that parents have the tools they need to meet their obligations at home and at work. I am proud that the very first bill I signed into law was the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). Since 1993, the FMLA has allowed millions of Americans to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave -- without fear of losing their jobs -- to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, son, daughter, or spouse. Too many American workers, however, have been unable to take the leave they need because they simply cannot afford to go without a paycheck.

Therefore, I am taking new steps toward enabling workers to take the leave they need.

First, I hereby direct the Secretary of Labor to propose regulations that enable States to develop innovative ways of using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system to support parents on leave following the birth or adoption of a child. In addition, I direct the Secretary to develop model State legislation that States could use in following these regulations. In this effort, the Department of Labor is to evaluate the effectiveness of using the UI system for these or related purposes. In a 1996 study conducted by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave, lost pay was the most significant barrier to parents taking advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child. This new step will help to give States the ability to eliminate a significant barrier that parents face in taking leave.

Second, I direct the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to propose government-wide regulations to allow Federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of accrued sick leave each year to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a "serious health condition," as that term is defined for the purpose of applying the FMLA. Currently, the amount of sick leave that can be used to care for a family member who is ill is limited to 13 days each year for most Federal employees. By enabling Federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned, we will eliminate a significant barrier to caring for a family member with a serious health condition. The use of paid sick leave under this policy will be subject to the same conditions as the use of unpaid leave for these purposes under the FMLA. In particular, the same notification and certification requirements that govern the use of unpaid leave to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent under the FMLA will apply to Federal employees who use paid sick leave for this purpose. I believe the Federal Government has an important role to play in setting an example for the Nation.

Finally, I direct the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish an Interagency Family Friendly Workplace Working Group within 90 days to promote, evaluate, and exchange information on Federal family-friendly workplace initiatives. I also direct the head of each executive department and agency to appoint a family-friendly work/life coordinator to serve as a member of this Working Group. Working Group

representatives will be responsible for making sure that Federal employees are aware of the full range of options available to them to meet their personal and family responsibilities (such as alternative work schedules, telecommuting, part-time employment, and job sharing). The coordinators also will provide employees with information about child and elder care resources currently available in their communities, and establish and promote parent support groups, elder care support groups, and on-site nursing mothers' programs.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 24, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON: HELPING PARENTS
MEET THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AT HOME AND AT WORK
May 23, 1999

Today, in a commencement speech at Grambling State University, President Clinton will announce new steps to help workers meet their responsibilities to their jobs, and their more important responsibilities to their families. The President will put forward two new proposals to make leave more affordable for American workers. In addition, he will release a new report that examines the "time crunch" that parents increasingly feel as they struggle to balance their responsibilities at home and at work.

Working to Make Parental Leave More Affordable. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that loss of wages was the most significant barrier to parents taking advantage of unpaid leave following the birth or adoption of a child. Today, President Clinton will direct the Secretary of Labor to propose new regulations and model state legislation to enable states to develop innovative ways of using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system to support parents taking leave to care for a newborn or adopted child. Several States recently have asked the Administration whether they could use the UI system for this purpose consistent with federal law. The new regulations will authorize this expansion of the UI system, thereby allowing states that wish to use unemployment insurance to assist new parents to put their plans into effect.

Enabling Federal Workers to Take Paid Leave to Care for Sick Family Members. In an effort to set an example for all employers, President Clinton also today will direct the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to revise its government-wide regulations to allow federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of accrued sick leave each year to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a "serious health condition," as that term is defined for the purpose of applying the Family and Medical Leave Act. Currently, the amount of sick leave that can be used to care for a family member who is ill is limited to 13 days each year for most federal employees. By enabling federal workers to use more of the sick leave they have earned, according to conditions established by the FMLA, this measure will remove a significant barrier to caring for an ill family member. The President also has directed the OPM to establish an Interagency Family Friendly Workplace Working Group to develop, promote, and evaluate federal family-friendly workplace initiatives. The President previously has taken other actions to ensure that federal government is a model employer, including: allowing federal employees to donate annual leave to other employees; expanding flexible family-friendly work arrangements, such as job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations; and directing improvements in the quality of federally sponsored child care.

A New Study on the Amount of Time Available for Families. The President will release a report by his Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) today that details the factors that have led to decreased amounts of time available for parents to spend with their children. The report, *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch,"* demonstrates that the increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with the shift toward single-parent families, has resulted in families experiencing an average decrease of 22 hours a week (14

percent) in time that parents spend with their children. The report concludes that the increased time at work among parents requires policy-makers to seek new ways to promote strong families, including greater flexibility in paid work hours, more affordable child care, better support for families with low-wage earning parents, and methods for encouraging two-parent families to form and stay together.

Advancing An Agenda To Help Parents Balance Their Responsibilities At Home And At Work. In his balanced budget request, the President put forward a bold agenda to provide families with greater tools to meet their responsibilities at home and at work. This agenda includes: an historic initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for working families; a tripling of our investment in after-school programs through the 21st Century Community Learning Center program; a new tax credit to help Americans struggling with long-term care costs; and proposals to expand the Family and Medical Leave law to cover more workers and allow leave for more parental activities, including parent-teacher conferences and routine doctor's visits.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 30, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Rose Garden

1:54 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, in the last several days, like most Americans, I have spent an enormous amount of time following the events in Colorado, talking to family and friends and others. And I have some thoughts on that that I want to share with you today.

Let me begin by saying we got some good news today on the economic front with the word that our economy expanded by 4.5 percent in the first quarter of this year. This news provides both more evidence that we should stick with our economic strategy and also is a worthwhile reminder that for all the challenges we face at home and abroad, we are, indeed, a fortunate people. We are strong enough to meet those challenges.

Over the past 10 days our whole nation has been united in grief with the people of Littleton, Colorado. We have also been profoundly moved by the courage, the common sense and the fundamental goodness of Littleton students, teachers, parents and public servants as they have spoken to us of the tragic events there. I have listened carefully to what they have said, and to other young people and parents who have been on the town hall meetings and those whom I have met personally.

We should recognize the simple truth that there is no simple, single answer. We should not be fighting about who takes the blame. Instead, we should all be looking for ways to take responsibility -- and we should be doing that together.

As we have united in grief, now we should unite in action. If we ask the right question: What can we do to give our children safe, whole childhoods, then there will be answers -- for parents and children, for teachers, communities and for those who influence the lives and the environment in which our children live, including those of us in government, religious leaders, the entertainment and Internet communities, those who produce explosives and weapons and those who use them lawfully.

I am inviting representatives of all these groups to come to the White House on May the 10th for a strategy session on children, violence and responsibility. The First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, all of whom have worked for years to give our children the childhoods they deserve, will join me. I ask everyone to come to this meeting with ideas about how we can move forward together.

As Hillary said yesterday, we need nothing less than a grass-roots effort to protect our children and turn them away from violence. If citizens, parents and children alike, working together in their communities, can reduce teen pregnancy, reduce drunk driving, make seat belt use nearly universal, then working together we can protect our children.

I want to briefly set out a framework for how this challenge can best be addressed. The push and pull of modern life adds incalculable

new burdens to the work of parents. We must strive to find ways to bring parents and children together more, to get parents more involved with their children's lives, to get negative influences and guns out of the lives of our children, and to give families the tools to meet these challenges.

First, we must help parents to pass on their values to their children -- in the face of a blizzard of popular communications that too often undermine those values. For young people who are particularly vulnerable and isolated, the violent video game they play can seem more real than conversations at home or lessons at school. We've been working to give parents stronger tools to protect their children and we must do more.

The V-chip will be included in half the new televisions sold this year. And together with the voluntary rating system adopted by broadcasters, it will give parents a new ability to screen the images their children see. Meanwhile, we've launched the most ambitious media plan ever to educate our children about the dangers of drugs.

The Vice President and Internet service providers have given parents the ability to block access to violent or otherwise inappropriate websites. The Vice President will continue to work with industry to find ways to help parents guide their children through cyberspace and we'll have more to say on that in the days ahead. We have worked to give our parents the tools to protect children from violence and to take guns out of the hands of children. The policy of zero tolerance for guns in schools led to 6,000 expulsions or suspensions in the last year alone.

This week, I proposed new measures to keep guns away from criminals and children, requiring background checks for buying guns at gun shows, as they are required at gun stores now, and background checks for the purchase of explosives, banning handgun ownership for people under 21 and restoring the Brady Bill's cooling off period, and closing the loopholes in the assault weapons law.

Even on these contentious issues, I believe we can reach across party lines and find common ground. I hope that sportsmen, gun manufacturers and lawmakers of all parties will see these steps for what they are -- common sense measures to promote the common good. We all love our children. I respect the rights of hunters and sportsmen. Let's bury the hatchet and build a future for our children together.

We must help parents fulfill their most important responsibilities. We all say we want parents to talk to their children more, but we all know that too many families have too little time even to have dinner together.

Because parents too often have too little time, we've passed the Family and Medical Leave Act and we're working to expand it. Because too many children leave school at 3:00 p.m. with nowhere to go and no adult to talk to, we're giving a quarter million kids access to after-school and summer school programs, and we're working to triple that number. Because many parents need help in recognizing the signs of illness in their children, we're working to expand access to mental health care for children of all ages. Next month, Mrs. Gore will host the first White House Conference on Mental Health. We are also working to expand counseling, mentoring and mental health services in our schools.

Most important of all, and perhaps most difficult, parents must be more active participants in their children's lives. It is not for us to pass judgment on how those two young men in Colorado descended into darkness. We may never know what can be or even what could have been

done. But this should be a wake-up call for all parents. We can never take our children for granted. We must never let the lines of communication, no matter how frayed, be broken altogether. Our children need us, even if they don't know it sometimes.

This terrible tragedy must not be an occasion for silence. This weekend, I ask all parents, if they have not already done so, to sit down and talk to their children about what happened at Littleton and what is happening in their schools and their lives.

If we are not careful, when our children move through their teen years and begin to create their own separate lives, the bustle and burden of our daily lives can cause families to drift too far apart, to ignore the still-strong needs of children for genuine concern and guidance and honest conversation. This is sometimes the hardest thing of all; but it is vital and lives depend on it.

Finally, I ask students to do more to help each other. Next week, if you have not already done so, I ask every student in America to look for someone at school who is not in your group. You know, there have always been different crowds in schools, and there always will be. This, too, is an inevitable part of growing up and finding your own path through life. But it should not be an occasion for disrespect or hostility in our schools. After all, our children are all on the same journey, even if they're trying to chart different paths. And this can be profoundly important in building a safer future.

The spirit of America can triumph in this troubling moment, and I am convinced it will. But we must build the energy and will and passion of our country, and the fundamental goodness of our people, into a grass-roots movement to turn away from violence, and to give all our children the safe and wholesome childhoods they richly deserve.

Thank you very much.

END

2:05 P.M. EDT

The National Mentoring Partnership's Public Policy Council Meeting

Wednesday, September 15, 1999

9:30 am – 3:30 pm

Working Agenda

Continental Breakfast

Greetings

Gail Manza

Executive Director, The National Mentoring Partnership

Opening Remarks & Introductions (Tab G)

Dr. Susan Weinberger

Chairperson, Public Policy Council

Center for Effective Public Policy (Tab H)

Violence Against Women Prevention and Youth Mentoring Programs

Dean Peacock

Legislative Update (Tab I)

James Waller

The National Mentoring Partnership

Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund – Collaboration (Tab J)

Dwayne Ashley, Executive Director

Working Lunch: Public/Private Ventures Report

Dr. Cindy Sipe, P/PV

Web Site Support (Tab K)

Tonya Wiley

The National Mentoring Partnership

Accountability Task Force (Tab L)

Robin Pringle

The National Mentoring Partnership

State Initiatives

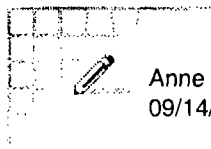
Dr. Andy Mecca

Vice Chairperson, Public Policy Council

Announcements and Closing Comments (Tab M)

Dr. Susan Weinberger

Adjournment



Anne W. Bovaird
09/14/99 12:38:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: National Mentoring Partnership Meeting

Thank you so much for taking the time to attend this meeting - the National Mentoring Partnership (NMP), Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund (TMSF), and Goody all appreciate it! James Waller (NMP Vice President) would like you to arrive a little before 11:00 am tomorrow, and the presentation will take place in the Points of Light Boardroom of their office on the 9th Floor of 1400 Eye Street, NW. The contact person from the TMSF who will be there is Dwayne Ashley. Please call me with any questions at x6-7072. Thanks again!



THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

Date: 9/13/99

To: ANN O'LEARY

From: ANNE BOVAIRD

Facsimile: 6-2878

Telephone: _____

Subject: Per our emails

Pages: 10 (Including this cover sheet)

Comments:

11:00 →

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TELEPHONE: (202) 456-2572 ♦ FACSIMILE (202) 456-6704

AUG 24 '99 11:22AM T. MARSHALL SCHOLAR

P.1

Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund**100 Park Avenue, 10th Floor****New York, NY 10017****e-mail: dwayneashley@mindspring.com****"Empowering A New Generation of Leaders for the New Millennium"**

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FAXDate: 8-24-99Number of pages including cover sheet: 9

To:

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% Office of Thurgood Marshall, Jr.Fax phone: 202-456-7567

CC:

From:

Dwayne AshleyExecutive DirectorPhone: 917/663-2221Fax phone: 917/663-2988 Fax

REMARKS:

Urgent

☐ For your review

Reply ASAP

☐ Please comment

ms. Bavaired,

As per your conversation with Dwayne Ashley,
I am sending this fax to request his presence
at the National Mentoring Partnership's Public Policy
Council Meeting.

You can reach me @ 917-663-2268 or 2220.

-Melanie Alsten.



THE NATIONAL MENTORING PARTNERSHIP

August 23, 1999

Dwayne Ashley
Executive Director
Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund
100 Park Avenue 10th Floor
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VIA FACSIMILE: (917) 663-1988

Dwayne:

It was good to see you last week. I am glad to hear about the great things that you and the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund (TMSF) have planned. If I can be of assistance please do not hesitate to call. Lets go to lunch the next time that you are in town.

I am pleased that the TMSF has accepted our invitation to join The National Mentoring Partnership's Public Policy Council. The next Public Policy Council meeting is scheduled for September 15, 1999 in Washington, DC. The meeting will begin at 9:30am and adjourn at 3:30pm.

As a new member of the Public Policy Council we would like to invite you and Thurgood Marshall, Jr. to talk to us about the mission and role of the TMSF at our next meeting. We would be honored if Mr. Marshall would also speak on behalf of the Administration on children and family issues. We would like for you to present from 11:00 am until 12:00 noon, however we can adjust to accommodate your schedules. The members of the Public Policy Council represent national organizations dedicated to improving the lives of America's youth. For your convenience I have enclosed a roster of Public Policy Council members.

I hope that you both will be able to join us. I look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions I can be reached at (202) 729-4360 or via e-mail at jwaller@mentoring.org.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. F. Waller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

James F. Waller
Vice President
Government Relations

Enclosure

SENT BY: AUG 24 '99 11:23AM T. MARSHALL SCHOLAR

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aboutUS

Who We Are	What Drives Us
Barriers to Reaching Scale	What We Do
What We Deliver	Our Guiding Principle
Where We Are	Contact Us
How to Find Us	Products

who we are

The National Mentoring Partnership is an **advocate** for the expansion of mentoring and a **resource** for mentors and mentoring initiatives nationwide.

what drives us

Mentoring works, but it is not working enough for the 14 million children in this country who need and want mentors. We are dedicated to the expansion of quality mentoring...which requires tackling the 10 barriers that have historically prevented mentoring from achieving scale.

barriers to reaching scale

1. There is insufficient support for existing mentoring programs and initiatives.
2. There are not enough mentoring programs in institutions that have the resources to build and sustain them- for example, schools, communities of faith and corporations.
3. Institutions and individuals that want to- and have the resources to- develop programs lack easy access to information and help with implementation.
4. There is high attrition among mentors and would-be mentors.
5. The public has fears and misconceptions about young people and about mentoring.
6. There is a lack of information on the prevalence, performance and progress of mentoring initiatives.
7. Decision-makers lack awareness of what specifically they can do to bring mentoring to scale.
8. Organizations and institutions are acting on their own, duplicating efforts.
9. The mentoring movement does not have a sufficiently strong voice in policy decisions made at the federal and state level.
10. There is a lack of recognition and visibility for excellence in mentoring.



[Back to top▲](#)

what we do

We work to help:

- Entire **communities** and **states** work together to sustain and expand mentoring opportunities for young people.
- **Schools, businesses, civic associations, faith communities and youth-serving organizations** build or strengthen their mentoring programs.
- **Educators** and **work force preparation leaders** integrate mentoring into programs.
- **Individuals** learn about mentoring opportunities and become the mentors young people want and need.

what we deliver

- **Leadership and Support** to a national network of community and state leaders who have formed mentoring partnerships to bring mentoring to scale.
- **Standards-** "[Mentoring: Elements of Effective Practice](#)" for developing responsible mentoring programs in any setting.
- www.mentoring.org - immediate access to the latest information and resources on mentoring as well as on-line networking and training events for practitioners and mentors.
- **Training** for mentors and organizations via local mentor training institutes and the [How to Be a Great Mentor](#)" guide and interactive web site (produced with Kaplan Educational Centers and Newsweek.)
- **Response Line** to answer questions about mentoring and help organizations start or expand mentoring programs.
- **Technical Assistance Corps-** mentoring experts who are available to consult and train on all aspects of mentoring, including workplace-based, faith-based and school-based programs; state and local mentoring partnerships; and



mentor training institutes.

- **Public Awareness Campaigns** via partnerships with America's Promise, The Harvard Mentoring Project, ABC television network and other media and mentoring initiatives.
- **Public Policy Council**- composed of the nation's leading practitioners, to generate public support, funding and action to expand mentoring opportunities for young people.
- **Membership** in a national network of individuals who care deeply about the future of young people and mentoring.

OUR guiding principle

Acting alone, none of us can address the mentoring needs of America's young people, but together- **working in partnership**- we can.

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where we are

Mirroring The National Mentoring Partnership's work, local partnerships are at the heart of the nationwide expansion of mentoring opportunities for young people. The local partnerships identified on this page unite leaders around mentoring and, together, they recruit corporations, schools, faith communities and other organizations to develop mentoring programs; recruit and train adults how to become mentors; educate the public about mentoring; provide technical assistance and support to mentoring agencies; and secure resources.

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how to find us

Contact our national office or any of our 19 local partnerships for more information.

Arizona

Connect Tucson:
The Mentoring Partnership
520-886-6500

California

Communities in Schools: The LA Mentoring Partnership
213-627-0311
cistlore@aol.com

California Mentor Initiative
916-323-9824
jkooler@adp.state.ca.us

The San Francisco Mentoring Coalition
415-982-8999 ex 233
jferguson@vcsf.org
www.vcsf.org

Connecticut

The Connecticut Mentoring Partnership
860-231-8831
connect@connix.com

Florida

Mentoring Resource Center
813-274-0932
Mentoring Resource Center (Miami)
305-441-9354 ex 246
mnbrink@aol.com www.wementor.org

The Mentor Connection
813-274-0932

Illinois

The Tutor Mentor Connection (Chicago)
312-467-2889
cabrinic@aol.com
www.tutormentorconnection.org

Kansas/Missouri

Youth Friends
816-842-7082
adkins@gkccf.org

Maryland

The Baltimore Mentoring Partnership
410-685-8316
BMP@novanetwork.com
<http://www.bmentoringp.org>

Massachusetts

One to One|The Mass Mentoring Partnership
617-695-2430
bos1to1@tiac.net

Minnesota

Twin Cities One to One|The Mentoring Partnership
612-370-9162
joelleng@mentoringworks.org
www.mentoringworks.org

Mississippi

The MetroJackson Mentoring Partnership
601-948-0899
manderson@metrochamber.com

Missouri

YouthFriends
816-842-7082
adkins@gkccf.org

Nebraska

All Our Kids Inc.-
The Midlands Mentoring Partnership
402-444-1630

New Jersey

10,000 Mentors (Newark)

973-242-1142
tmckoy@10000mentors.org

New York

The Mentoring Partnership of New York
212-953-0989
annensing@aol.com

The Long Island Mentoring Partnership
516-228-9046
LIMentoring@osaccess.com

Pennsylvania

One to One|The Greater Philadelphia Mentoring Partnership
215-665-2467
marys@uwsepa.org
www.libertynet.org/onetoone

One to One|The Mentoring Partnership of Southwestern Pennsylvania
412-281-2535
buccod@city-net.com

Texas

San Antonio: Making Mentoring a Partnership
210-229-2189
dpisano@sachamber.org
nhazelrigg@sachamber.org
www.sachamber.org

Virginia

One to One|The Mentoring Partnership of Greater Richmond
804-828-1536
jssmith@saturn.vcu.edu

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products

Excellent [products](#) are available to assist organizations with their mentoring initiatives. On this page you will find descriptions and ordering information for some of the most popular- and valuable- products.

[Start a Program](#) | [Find a Mentor](#) | [Be a Great Mentor](#) | [Resources](#) | [What's New](#) | [About Us](#) | [Join NMP](#) | [Home](#)

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