

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
CARNEGIE COUNCIL ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTATION ON AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

April 22, 1994

The attached materials provide an overview of current activity and potential opportunities for the support of afterschool programs in several federal departments, including Agriculture, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Justice. The materials were assembled for this consultation and should not be considered complete or necessarily accurate. To our knowledge, there is no current compilation of afterschool programs as supported by federal departments.

Note: Organizational charts of agencies are reproduced from Targeting Youth: The Sourcebook for Federal Policies and Programs by Janet R. Reingold and Beverly R. Frank, November 1993. The sourcebook was prepared under the auspices of the Institute for Educational Leadership with funding from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. Marsha Renwanz compiled the materials for the following federal agencies: Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Justice.

G. Extension Service

Some 5,657,657 youth, primarily 5-19 years of age, participated in 4-H in 1991.¹

The Cooperative Extension Service (CES), established by legislative mandate in 1914, is a national educational network designed to use scientific knowledge, research and education to help people improve their lives and make practical decisions on issues critical to the economic, social, and environmental progress of all Americans. Linking the education and research resources and activities of federal and State governments, local communities and land-grant universities, CES identifies and addresses national priorities. CES provides funding to States through a formula grant program, and through land-grant institutions, for educational and technical assistance. Legislation provides a formula for distributing funds to States based on farm and rural population. Fiscal Year 1993 priorities for funding to land grant institutions include adolescent pregnancy, and nutrition and health. In Fiscal Year 1989, an estimated 25 percent of CES' total federal budget of \$361 million was dedicated to programs focusing on adolescents. In Fiscal Year 1992, approximately \$420 million in federal funds were appropriated for CES.

CES base programs involve the following activities: agricultural competitiveness and profitability; community resource and economic development; family development and resource management; 4-H and youth development; leadership and volunteer development; natural resources and environmental management; and nutrition, diet and health. In addition, CES has identified the following national initiatives priority areas: communities in economic transition; decisions in health; food safety and quality; plight of young children; sustainable agriculture; waste management; water quality; youth at risk. These priority areas serve to guide CES program development.

a. 4-H Youth Development

4-H programs engage youth, volunteers, state land-grant universities, state and local governments, and the USDA in assisting youth acquire knowledge, developing life skills, and forming attitudes that will enable them to become self-directing, productive, and contributing members of society. 4-H conducts enrichment and instructional activities in a number of interest areas including: animals and poultry; plant science and crops; mechanical science; natural resources; economic, jobs and careers; citizenship and community involvement; leisure and cultural education; energy; health and safety; individual and family resources; communications arts and science; and, food and nutrition. The National 4-H Council annually supports activities to encourage further collaboration and achievement, including international exchanges with 22 countries; recognition awards for over 100,000 young people; and leadership training programs. About 5.7 million 5-19 year olds from over 3,000 counties participated in 4-H programs last year, along with about 650,000 teen and adult volunteers.

Youth Participants in 4-H

12%	lived on farms
37%	lived in towns under 10,000 and open country
19%	lived in towns and cities of 10,000-50,000
10%	lived in suburbs of cities of over 50,000
22%	lived in central cities of over 50,000
52%	girls
48%	boys
22%	ages 5-8
45%	pre-teens (9-11)
23%	early teens (12-14)
10%	middle and upper teens (15-19)
.05%	over age 19

b. Youth at Risk

The Youth at Risk initiative is a coordinated effort to provide more youth, particularly those most vulnerable due to poverty, lack of parental and community support, and negative peer pressure, with educational, community-based prevention and intervention activities. Local communities play a critical role in identifying the problems facing their young people, and in designing and implementing the programs to address those problems. In Fiscal Year 1991, \$7.5 million in federal funds allowed for the creation of 70 programs nationwide in three target areas: school-age child care and education; reading and science literacy; and coalitions for high risk youth. In Fiscal Year 92, an additional \$10 million helped sustain and strengthen existing programs as well creating 25 new programs. Another \$10 million was appropriated for Youth At Risk initiatives in Fiscal Year 93.

- School-age child care and education programs are designed to increase children's academic skills through informal learning activities that coordinate, but do not duplicate, in-school educational programs.
- Reading and science literacy programs are intended to increase young people's basic skills, knowledge, and processes in science, reading, and mathematics through enrichment, after-school programming, and intensive summer and day camp programs.
- Coalitions for high-risk youth coordinate youth-serving agencies, the corporate sector, and other agencies and community groups to form partnerships to help youth.

c. Home Economics and Home Nutrition

The goal of the Home Economics and Home Nutrition (HEHN) Program is to strengthen families through education. HEHN provides national leadership to family-focused education programs to help individuals and families develop the competencies to become healthy, productive, financially secure, and environmentally responsible members of the community. The program is offered to all people, but emphasis is placed on reaching families with limited resources. In addition to providing leadership to the following CES programs, HEHN also contributes to CES initiatives such as the Plight of Young Children, Food Safety and Quality, Youth At Risk, Water Quality and Waste Management:

- Family Development and Resource Management is an education program that focuses on the management of resources — including money, time, textiles and apparel, housing and energy; strengthening individual and family relationships; providing quality care for children; and maximizing the independence of the elderly.
- Nutrition, Diet and Health program focuses on helping people make informed choices about food safety, quality, and consumption to enhance health and nutrition habits, reduce the risk of chronic disease, give birth to healthy babies, and optimize long-term health for children.

d. Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

The Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program provides training to paraprofessionals and volunteers who teach food and nutrition information and skills to low-income families and youth. The goal of the program is to assist low-income families in acquiring the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for maintaining healthy diets. EFNEP programs use a standardized curriculum for both adults and youth that includes information on choosing healthy foods, meal planning, food safety and storage. Youth programs offer additional topics such as fitness, avoiding substance abuse, and home safety. In Fiscal Year 1991, over 230,000 families and 480,000 youth participated in EFNEP programs, an increase of over 10% from the previous year. Many EFNEP programs target pregnant teens to reduce the risk of low birthweight due to inadequate nutrition.

e. Food Safety and Quality

Food Safety and Quality programs address consumer concerns over pesticide residues in food by improving public understanding and awareness about food safety and quality. In Fiscal Year 91, \$1.5 million in special congressional funds was allocated to the Extension Service to improve educational programs in the area of food safety and quality. 36 model programs were funded in six priority areas. These projects

are developing, implementing, and evaluating model food safety education programs for various types of youth and various other target audiences. Impact evaluations are expected to be completed in June 1992.

f. Youth Development Information Center

The Youth Development Information Center (YDIC) was created in 1988 by the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library (NAL) to provide information services to youth development professionals who plan, develop, implement, and evaluate youth programs. The Center maintains a collection of books, journal articles, dissertations, reports, curricula, and other resources relevant to youth development. Center materials can be accessed through NAL's database, AGRICOLA, and consist of five categories: communication; educational design; youth development; youth program management; and volunteerism.

In collaboration with the Extension Service, YDIC is currently developing the Child, Youth, and Family Education and Research Network (CYFER-NET), an electronic communications network and information management system. CYFER-NET is being designed to provide direct access to proven and reliable programs as well as the information and resources to support them. The idea behind CYFER-NET is to use advanced communications technology and the collaborative efforts of a variety of organizations in identifying, reviewing, managing and distributing information. Development is expected to take three years.

YDIC, along with the National Society for Fundraising Executives, also is planning to develop a database on funding resources and tutorials for resource development for youth service organizations.

B. Personnel and Readiness

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OASD, P&R) is responsible for providing oversight for a full range of educational, social, cultural, recreational and athletic activities that promote the healthy development and transition to adulthood of children of military families around the world.

OASD(P&R) oversees four programs that have a significant youth focus — Youth Programs, Department of Defense Overseas Schools (DoDDS), Section 6 Schools, and the Family Advocacy Program.

a. Youth Programs

The Office of Family Policy, Support and Services (OFPS&S) was established by Public Law number 99-145, and is the specific agency within OASD(P&R) for developing youth policies and providing operational oversight to the Youth Programs, for children grades one through 12.

Each of the Military Services provides comprehensive programs and services to more than 950,000 school aged youth in 481 "Youth Centers" around the world. Programs are administered by approximately 3,000 paid staff members and over 100,000 volunteers. Most programs are community-based with the youth center serving as the hub for program direction and activities. Services vary across the Military Departments, but all strive to accomplish the same goals:

- To provide young people with lifelong coping skills, which promote and foster personal growth, self-discipline, social interaction, educational opportunities, and recreational skills; and
- To prepare young people for citizenship and the world of work by combating peer pressure and boosting academic and individual achievement;

Common programs within the Military Services include:

- Physical fitness and Sports
- Positive youth development programs, including self-esteem and self-awareness
- Social, cultural and recreational programs
- Prevention programs focused on substance abuse, conflict resolution, and teen pregnancy
- Child abuse identification
- Job skills
- Summer/Holiday camps
- Teen Programs
- Before/After school programs

Research indicates that the needs of children in the Defense Department generally reflect those of children elsewhere in society, with the exception of relocation anxiety. Military youth move on the average of every 2.9 years. As a result, they report significant difficulty leaving their friends and making new friends.

In order to prepare youth for future moves and to facilitate integration into a new community, the 1986 DoD Authorization Act established the requirement for a military dependent youth sponsorship program at each military installation. Implementation of this program allows military youth leaving one installation to be "sponsored" to a new installation by their gaining Youth Program.

Youth Services Program Youth Centers and Youth Served					
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines
Youth Centers	481	210	109	140	22
6-11 years	576,723	219,947	141,379	174,197	41,200
12-14 years	194,356	73,319	45,691	62,858	12,488
15-18 years	180,559	68,643	40,637	60,608	10,671
Total	951,638	361,909	227,707	297,663	64,359

b. Family Advocacy Program

The Family Advocacy Program is designed to provide prevention, identification, and treatment services, as well as reporting procedures, for cases of family violence, particularly child abuse and neglect. Until Congress authorized funding in 1980, each military Services operated separate programs to address issues of family violence. In 1981, the Secretary of Defense issued the first DoD directive establishing clear policy guidelines and creating a Family Advocacy Program (FAP) within each Service. While the Department of Defense oversees each FAP to ensure that the main policy guidelines are followed, each Service is responsible for identifying the fiscal and personnel resources needed to implement its FAP.

The directive outlines the following objectives to:

- Prevent child and spouse abuse in the Armed Forces and to establish procedures for responding to allegations of such abuse;
- Direct the development of programs and activities that contribute to healthy family lives;
- Provide a coordinated and comprehensive DoD-wide child and spouse abuse program;

- Promote early identification and intervention in cases of alleged child and spouse abuse;
- Provide rehabilitation and treatment programs for child and spouse abuse victims; and,
- Cooperate with responsible civilian authorities in efforts to address the problems related to the prevention and treatment of child and spouse abuse.

FAP includes the following efforts:

- **Prevention.** Efforts to prevent child and spouse abuse, including information and education about the problem in general. Prevention efforts are directed specifically toward potential victims, offenders and nonoffending family members.
- **Direct Services.** Identification, diagnosis, treatment, counseling, rehabilitation, follow-up, and other services directed toward the victims and perpetrators of abuse and their families.
- **Administration.** Needs assessments, program evaluations, research, and other activities to support FAP evaluation and training, including all educational measures, services, or supplies used to prepare or maintain the skills of personnel working in the Family Advocacy Program.

The Department of Defense makes public awareness about child abuse and neglect, as well as information about FAP services, an integral part of FAP. Through the public information or public affairs offices on military installations, and in collaboration with civilian service providers, FAP personnel participate in education and awareness efforts to inform the community of available services.

c. Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS)

DoDDS is a worldwide school system operated by the Department of Defense in 18 foreign countries. Authorized by the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, its mission is to provide a quality education from Kindergarten through grade 12 for the eligible minor dependents of DoD military and civilian personnel on official overseas assignments. Approximately 9,000 educators serve 108,000 students in 225 schools and one community college. The curriculum in the overseas schools is patterned after the finest educational programs in the United States.

Educational programs range from college preparatory courses to vocational career programs with on-the-job training at military installations. The normal range of special programs is available in DoDDS, including special education, compensatory education, English as a Second Language, and Talented and Gifted. DoDDS strives to assure all students equal access to educational programs and services while trying

to accommodate all levels of scholastic achievement. In Fiscal Year 1993, DoDDS spent approximately \$913 million to support Defense schools.

DoDDS conducts a number of surveys and data collection activities to monitor student achievement and school performance. DoDDS publishes an annual report depicting educational goals, issues an annual report on test scores to provide information about the performance of DoDDS students, and conducts a biennial survey of DoDDS parents asking them questions relating to the quality of the education in DoDDS schools.

d. Department of Defense Section 6 Schools

The mission of the Section 6 Schools is to provide high quality education for eligible minor dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel of the DoD stationed on 17 military installations within the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The Section 6 Schools were established in 1950 under Section 6 of Public Law 81-874 to provide education to minor dependents of military personnel in locations where the State was unable to provide a suitable free public education. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 authorizes DoD to fund and operate these schools.

The Section 6 Schools Office is managed by the Director, Section 6 Schools. Today, the Section 6 Schools consist of 67 schools located in seven States and Puerto Rico and eight Special (Contractual) Arrangements with local educational agencies in five States and Guam. The enrollment in Section 6 Schools is approximately 39,000 students in pre-Kindergarten through grade 12.

Installations with Section 6 Schools

Ft. Benning, GA	Maxwell AFB, AL
Ft. Bragg, NC	Ft. McClellan, AL
Ft. Campbell, KY	Ft. Rucker, AL
Dahlgren, NSWC, VA	Robins AFB, GA
Ft. Jackson, SC	Ft. Stewart, GA
Ft. Knox, KY	Quantico MCB, VA
Laurel Bay, SC	West Point, NY
Camp Lejeune, SC	Puerto Rico (Ft. Buchanan, Ramey, Roosevelt Roads)

Locations with Section 6 Special Arrangements

Bedford MA	Guam
Crater Lake, OR	Hanscom AFB, MA
Dover AFB, DE	Highland Falls, NY
Governors Island, NY	Ft. Leavenworth, KS

C. Outreach/Volunteer Initiatives

In addition to providing services for military families, each Military Service coordinates a variety of outreach activities that offer military personnel opportunities to volunteer in the community. Many of these initiatives involve the collaboration of military services and public/private sector organizations, and many focus on youth. Following is one example of such initiatives, organized through the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

a. Navy Personal Excellence Partnership Program

The Navy Personal Excellence Partnership Program was created in 1985 to address the growing gap between the skills of young people entering the work force and the high tech requirements of employers, including the Navy. The program, which matches Navy volunteers with students in pre-school through grade twelve, collaborates with local schools and youth-serving organizations to promote partnerships to help young people become well educated, healthy and fit citizens. Navy volunteers engage in a wide variety of activities with students including tutoring, conducting workshops, coaching, mentoring, assisting teachers in the classroom, setting up computer/science labs and conducting environmental conservation projects as part of community service projects. There are currently over 1,000 partnerships in the United States and abroad, involving more than 150,000 young people and 17,000 military and civilian volunteers. Local Navy commands have joined with public/private sector organizations and other military services to form collaboratives. This has resulted in a pooling of resources to sustain partnerships and community service over time.

¹Figure supplied by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Personnel Support, Families and Education.

U.S. Department of Education

Congress has approved President Clinton's Goals 2000 educational reform proposal. Afterschool and "safe school" activities are likely to receive funding as part of this proposal.

Safe Schools Act

As part of Goal 6 of the National Educational Goals to create safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools, the safe schools provision of Goals 2000 authorize \$50 million in 1994 for communities that demonstrate a commitment to safety and youth activities. Afterschool programs are eligible if they "provide safe havens for students" according to the legislation. Activities could include "cultural, recreational, educational and instructional activities," mentoring and community service. Other eligible activities are parent education, conflict resolution, peer counseling and teacher training.

The President has proposed \$100 million for the safe schools programs and an additional \$100 million for drug-free school programs for Fiscal Year 1995.

Drug-Free School and Communities

Established by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986, this program provides for the establishment of drug abuse education and prevention programs to be coordinated with community efforts. The Fiscal Year 1993 budget was approximately \$598 million.

As part of the program, State Formula Grants are provided to Governors' offices and state and local educational agencies to establish and improve drug education and prevention activities including training programs for teachers, parents, and law-enforcement officials; referrals for rehabilitation; technical assistance to local programs; coordination of community efforts; and community-based programs for "high-risk youth."

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HHS Programs Which May Provide After-School Care to Children and Youth

The following HHS programs provide support to children and youth and may provide after-school care services:

o Drug Education and Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth

Provides grants to prevent or reduce alcohol and other drug use by runaway and homeless youth.

o Drug Education and Prevention Programs Relating to Youth Gangs

Provides grants to prevent and reduce the participation of youth in the activities of gangs that engage in illicit, drug-related activities and to promote positive alternatives for such youth.

o National Youth Sports Program Fund

Grantees provide disadvantaged youth living in areas of urban and rural poverty an opportunity to benefit from sports skills instruction and competition to improve their physical fitness and health habits and to become acquainted with career and educational opportunities within a college or university environment. Youth are also provided with free medical examinations and nutritious meals.

o Demonstration Grants for Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High Risk Youth

Demonstration and evaluation grants to decrease the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and other drug use among high-risk youth. Other grantees seek to identify and reduce factors in the youth, family, school, peer group and neighborhood that place youth at high risk for using alcohol and other drugs.

o Social Services Block Grant

This block grant provides funding to states to address the needs of local communities. States are responsible for establishing funding priorities and implementing programs directed toward achieving self-sufficiency and reducing the need for social services. SSBG funds may be used for child care, after-school care, and other related purposes at state discretion.

o Social Service Block Grant Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities

The recently enacted legislation to create nine empowerment zones and 95 enterprise communities authorized an additional \$1 billion under the SSBG for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 to provide designated areas with a flexible funding source to conduct a variety of activities. Programs to support at-risk youth or youth in crisis, including after-school care programs, may be funded.

o Community Services Block Grant

This block grant provides funding to states to support services and activities to reduce poverty, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency situations, health, and anti-drug needs. States may use block grant funds to support after-school programs for youth.

o Child Care and Development Block Grant

This program assists in providing child care for non-AFDC, low income families with children under 13. These families are either working, participating in education and training, or needing child care as a protective service to prevent abuse or neglect.

o Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care Program

This program, authorized under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, helps employed families with children under 13 who are at-risk for being on welfare if not for the child care assistance.

o Title IV-A Child Care

This program provides assistance for AFDC families with children under 13 who are involved in education, employment, and training activities.

o Title IV-A Transitional Child Care

This program offers child care to children under 13 whose families are moving from welfare to work. It provides up to 12 comprehensive months of child care to certain AFDC recipients upon the loss of eligibility for AFDC due to an increase in hours or income from employment.

In addition, the Department administers programs and supports research and evaluation efforts focused on specific subpopulations of youth. While these programs address the special needs of at-risk youth or youth in crisis, they may not necessarily provide after-school care.

o Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

These grants support local centers that provide immediate, crisis intervention services to runaway and otherwise homeless youth. The goal is to promote family reunification or other positive placement and provide ongoing support services to stabilize youth. Most runaway and homeless youth are not in school when they enter local centers.

o Transitional Living

Supports projects, through grants and technical assistance, which assist homeless youth in making a successful transition to self-sufficient living and to prevent long-term dependency on public assistance up to 540 days (18 months).

HHS is also responsible for administering child welfare programs, including the new family support and preservation entitlement program, child welfare services, foster care, and other related research and/or demonstration programs.

Finally, HHS administers a number of research, evaluation, and technical assistance programs that address a variety of health and social service needs of children and youth. These include research and evaluation demonstration programs focused on substance abuse prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, mental health treatment, maternal and child health programs, and other health or social service programs.

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Program	Funding	Eligibility	Purpose	Contact
Transitional Living Program	Competitive; Discretionary FY 1992: \$12,000,000 FY 1993: \$11,785,000 FY 1994: \$11,785,000	Age: 16-21 Income: None Special: Homeless youth are defined by the Act as "any individual who is not less than 16 years of age and not more than 21 years of age for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative and who has no other safe alternative living arrangement."	To address the shelter and service needs of homeless youth. The program is designed to meet the more complex, long-term needs of homeless youth ages 16-21. Grants are used to (1) develop/strengthen community-based programs which assist homeless youth in making a smooth transition to productive adulthood and self-sufficiency; and (2) provide technical assistance to transitional living programs. A homeless youth is eligible to receive shelter and services for up to 540 days (18 months). Services include: information and counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment, and mental and physical health care.	Terry Lewis 202-205-8102
National Youth Sports Program Fund (NYSPF)	Discretionary FY 1992: \$12,000,000 FY 1993: \$9,424,000 FY 1994: \$9,424,000	Age: 10-16 Income: Low Income Special: None	To motivate disadvantaged youth living in areas of urban and rural poverty to earn and learn self-respect through sports instruction and competition. Youth are provided with information relating to career and educational opportunities, personal health, drug and alcohol abuse education, nutrition, free medical examinations and meals. Funding is provided through grants made to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the program is administered on college and university campuses across the country.	Veronica Terrell 202-401-5295
High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	Discretionary; Competitive FY 1992: \$57,874,000 FY 1993: \$56,295,000 FY 1994: \$69,295,000	Age: 3 to 20 is recommended Income: None Special: None	To address individual and environmental factors that place a child at risk for using alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs to (1) decrease the incidence and prevalence of AOD use among high risk youth; (2) identify and reduce factors in the individual, parents or extended family, school, peer group and neighborhood that place youth at high risk for using AOD; and (3) increase resiliency/protective factors within youth, peer groups and families.	Miles Doherty 301-443-9110

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Program	Funding	Eligibility	Purpose	Contact
Drug Education and Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth (DAPP)	Competitive; Discretionary FY 1992: \$15,288,000 FY 1993: \$14,603,000 FY 1994: \$14,603,000	Age: Youth Income: None Special: The program targets runaway and homeless youth. Definitions from RHY Program and Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth	To prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use by runaway and homeless youth. The program awards research, demonstration and service grants to public and private non-profit organizations. Priority is given to agencies which have experience serving the target population. Projects are designed to provide individual, family and group counseling; develop and support peer counseling programs and community education programs; provide assistance to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas; provide training and information on drug abuse to providers; support research on the effect of drug use by family members and any correlation between such use and suicide or attempted suicide; and, improve the availability and coordination of local service programs.	Terry Lewis 202-205-8102
Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs	Competitive; Discretionary FY 1992: \$10,943,000 FY 1993: \$10,847,000 FY 1994: \$10,847,000	Age: None, most programs target youth between the ages of 10 and 16 Income: None Special: Youth involved or at risk of involvement in gangs	To prevent and reduce participation in youth gangs and drug-related activities. Grants are awarded to national, State, and local public and non-profit private organizations. Grants are designed to (1) increase understanding of why youth become involved in gangs and of gang formation and dynamics, (2) demonstrate and assess effective measures for preventing further recruitment and involvement of at-risk youth in gangs and drug-related activities, and (3) develop successful and replicable model approaches that prevent involvement in gangs and illegal drug activities.	Terry Lewis 202-205-8102
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program <i>Basic Center</i>	Competitive; Discretionary FY 1992: \$35,751,000 FY 1993: \$35,110,000 FY 1994: \$35,110,000	Age: Under 18 Income: None Special: Runaway youth under 18 who are away from home at least 1 night without parental permission	To support local centers that provide immediate, crisis intervention services to runaway and otherwise homeless youth and their families. The goal is to promote family reunification or other positive placement and provide ongoing support services to stabilize youth. Grants are used to develop or strengthen community-based centers which are outside the law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare, and mental health systems. Funds support up to 15 days of shelter. Funds are allocated among States based on each State's population under 18 years of age.	Terry Lewis 202-205-8102

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Youth Related Service Programs in the Office of Public and Indian Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Family Investment Centers

Family Investment Centers (FICs) provide grants to public and Indian housing authorities to help them provide families with better access to education and employment opportunities that will ultimately help them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. FICs provide a vehicle for the integrated delivery of a wide range of supportive services, enhancing the prospects for community development in a number of ways including: child care; employment training and counseling; computer skills training; literacy training; and high school graduate equivalency services.

FIC funds can be used to develop facilities for training and support services in or near public housing. Public agencies can use funds to renovate vacant units, common space, or facilities located near one of more of the developments.

Head Start Program

The Office of Resident Initiatives (ORI) has implemented an Interagency agreement with the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), to bring Head Start, one of the Federal government's most highly acclaimed programs, to public housing communities. Head Start currently serves over 72,000 children through a network of 1,370 grantees.

To expand this network, a joint effort, administered by HHS through the interagency agreement, provides opportunities for early childhood education and after-school enrichment in

or near public and Indian housing. Low-income parents and guardians now have the opportunity to take advantage of full-day educational programs, health screening, and supplemental nutrition services for their children. While children attend the full-or part-day child care provided by the program, parents or guardians can seek, retain, or train for employment.

With these funds Head Start grantees, resident management corporations (RMCs), and resident councils (RCs) can also develop "wrap-around" child care services for their children in part-day programs by extending the hours of existing facilities or creating linkages with other providers in the community. In some cases, grantees will establish new child care facilities in communities that lack altogether these essential services.

Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program

In conjunction with the Department of Labor, housing authority management, and Youth Corps organizations, ORI will soon implement five to seven Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Programs that will provide a ladder of opportunity to youth in public housing. The program targets young people who live in public housing agencies that received an Urban Revitalization Demonstration Program Grant (URD).

Through a combination of community services, self-sufficiency instruction, and union apprenticeship, the program ensures employment for successful graduates. Youth first join the Youth Services Corps

where they work in service to their community, at the same time learning skills in self-sufficiency, math, and literacy. Here they develop life and work skills that will serve them not only in a union apprenticeship—the second component of the programs—but later when they seek employment.

After the participants serve 6 months to a year in the Youth Corps, they enter an established job training program with a local union that will lead to full acceptance in the union's regular apprenticeship program. These job training programs will further community development by initiating projects such as vacant unit restoration or lead-based paint abatement. The union must finally provide a commitment to provide no less than 30 months of regular full-time employment to apprentices who complete the program.

Tenant Opportunity Program

In response to recommendations from the Resident Advisory Committee and from resident groups and housing authorities across the country, ORI is expanding the Resident Management Technical Assistance Program beyond its original focus, which was largely confined to preparing resident groups to participate in property management. Renamed the Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP), this initiative provides funds to help residents acquire technical assistance with the skills required to address local needs. TOP can fund technical assistance services related to such activities as starting and operating resident-owned businesses and economic development projects; expanding social services for residents; developing child care services or tenant patrols; running youth programs; and establishing resident management entities, as well as developing the capacity to build and sustain a resident group.

After-School Programs for At-Risk Youth

This program, an excellent example of a partnership between the public and private sector, combines and coordinates the resources of disparate partners to bring organized, after-school activities to youngsters between the age of 7 and 13 who live in public housing communities. The program, coordinated by the local 4-H Council and backed by the Los Angeles City Council, draws on the resources of VISTA, the University of California, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), HUD, and UNOCAL Petroleum Corporation. These partners contribute a total of \$500,000 in funding for the activities at five public housing sites; the program will eventually grow into a \$5 million program at 51 sites around Los Angeles.

Participants will receive homework counseling and tutoring; they will also have a chance to expand their horizons by completing 4-H projects in gardening, arts and crafts, computers, cooking, and photography. They will also have opportunities for physical recreation and cultural activities. The program provides a nurturing environment for youth, bringing them into contact with caring adults who serve as role models, providing them with social and learning resources they may not get at home, and offering them a secure setting in which to develop their potential and become productive citizens. The hope is to replicate this program across the nation.

Drug Elimination Program

The Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) is currently HUD's principal funding resource for helping public and Indian housing authorities combat drugs and drug-related crime in their communities. HUD awards grants to more than 400 PHAs/IHAs each year on a competitive basis that considers the level of drug-related crime, the agency's operational capacity, and evidence of community participation and support.

Working with residents, local governments and law enforcement agencies, social service providers, and other community partners, public housing agencies use PHDEP grants to fund comprehensive antidrug strategies that: employ security personnel and investigators; reimburse local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services; make property improvements to enhance security; form voluntary tenant patrols; develop drug abatement programs, including drug prevention, intervention, and treatment programs; and support security and drug abuse prevention programs operated by RMCs, RCs, and other resident organizations.

National Youth Sports Program

The Youth Sports Program (YSP) embodies one strategy that can help transform public housing communities in ways that go beyond the pivotal issue of drugs. Recognizing that organized sports and recreational and cultural activities can channel the energies of youth who might otherwise become involved in drugs and crime, the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 authorized YSP to support youth activities in public housing communities. PHDEP funds set aside for YSP fund programs that give youth aged 5 to 25 years positive alternatives to crime and drugs while teaching them important life skills such as teamwork and discipline.

YOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE PROGRAM (YES)

SUMMARY OF YES ORIENTATION - 1/24/94

Background

For the past several months the Departments of Interior (DOI) and Justice (DOJ) have been working together to establish the Youth Environmental Service Program (YES). The purpose of YES is to increase the capacity of States and local communities to effectively correct, treat and rehabilitate adjudicated delinquents and/or "at risk" youth by implementing environmental conservation work programs on Federally-owned environmentally sensitive land, in keeping with the November 18, 1993 Sense of the Senate Resolution (see attached).

On January 24, 1994, DOI and DOJ convened an orientation meeting on the YES Program. Participants in the meeting included representatives of the three pilot sites - Florida, Utah and the District of Columbia, and officials from the Departments of Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Defense, Education, Labor, Commerce and Health and Human Services (see attached roster).

Memorandum of Understanding

DOJ and DOI have completed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning the YES Program. This document is currently being routed through appropriate channels for signature by Attorney General Reno and Secretary Babbitt. The MOU provides a framework for YES and outlines general responsibilities for each Department.

DOI, through its land management agencies, will identify Federal lands and facilities where programs can be situated or where environmental work can be accomplished. DOI representatives will enter into agreements with appropriate State and/or local juvenile justice agencies that set forth the terms and conditions under which juvenile offenders can reside and/or work on Federal lands. DOJ, through its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), will assist DOI in the identification of sites and provide advice on the qualifications of the agencies and the programs proposed for implementation through the YES Program. Also, OJJDP will provide training and technical assistance to the projects, as needed. No direct Federal funding is being awarded to support these programs.

Interagency Working Group

An important goal of the YES pilot phase is to involve other Federal agencies in the initiative and to establish an Interagency Working Group that will guide YES as it expands to additional sites under this national effort. The current MOU is

structured so that other Departments and Agencies can easily become participants in the Program.

Pilot Sites

In an effort to get the program off the ground and demonstrate potential, the Departments of Interior and Justice have established three pilot sites for YES:

1. Florida

In Florida, there will be three program locations. The first is the Big Cypress National Preserve project which is designed to be a residential program, operated by Associated Marine Institute, for 30 serious and violent juvenile offenders. The second is the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge project which is being designed to provide work and educational opportunities for 24 serious and violent juvenile offenders from Broward County. The youth will be housed in a former Veterans Administration Hospital in West Palm Beach and contract negotiations are ongoing with the Eckerd Foundation to operate the program. The site of the third program is still being negotiated and will also serve serious and violent juvenile offenders.

2. Utah

Utah's program will be used as an intermediate sanction for moderate offenders. The program will initially begin with 20 youth, who will be housed in a former adult detention facility near Salt Lake City and work on Bureau of Land Management lands. The youth will be bused to work projects and in some cases spend up to 30 days in remote areas.

3. District of Columbia

The District of Columbia will host two programs. One will involve "at risk" youth in the 16 to 18 year old age bracket. They will work at National Park Service facilities throughout the Metro area. This program will be operated under contract with the "City Lights" school and start with 12 youth. The second program will involve "at risk" youth in the 9 to 14 year old age bracket. This project will also utilize National Park Service facilities. It will be operated under contract by the National Boys and Girls Club of America, and will involve 20 youth.

Dedication Ceremony

The formal ceremony announcing the start of the YES Program will take place on February 18, 1994 at 11:00 AM at the Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida. Participants in the ceremony include Secretary Babbitt, Attorney General Reno, Governor Chiles, and Senator Graham. Other Federal agencies who are

interested in participating are welcome and will be recognized as being part of the YES Program. (A copy of the invitation is attached).

YES is a Win-Win program for participating Federal, State and local agencies. Work is done on Federal lands to preserve the environment while, at the same time, innovative programming is made available for troubled youth.

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following resolution; which was _____

RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Senate that programs for children and youth, utilizing Federal land, should be established and supported.

Whereas various Federal land, especially environmentally sensitive Federal land, should be made available to the States and territories for certain programs for children and youth;

Whereas federally owned land, such as national parks, fish and wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management land, and National Forest Service land, offer an excellent option to solve the problems of siting and zoning commonly faced by programs for neglected, abused, runaway, homeless, disturbed, "at-risk", and delinquent children and teenagers;

Whereas Federal land and personnel administering it offer great educational and personal development opportunities

for our young people, who offer in return significant work on the ecology and the promise of a planet-sensitive next generation;

Whereas wilderness settings provide the public security from seriously delinquent, violent teenagers for whom constructive discipline and a challenging environment are proven, effective correctional tools;

Whereas programs for youngsters who pose no threat to the public or themselves may be placed in less remote sites, even within communities;: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, It is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) the Departments of Justice, Interior, De-
3 fense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Education,
4 Health and Human Services, and any other execu-
5 tive branch agencies having properties or resources
6 to devote to a project to make such properties and
7 resources available to programs for children and
8 youth are urged to act cooperatively in the establish-
9 ment and ongoing support of such programs; and

10 (2) a nationwide network of small, specialized,
11 residential or nonresidential programs, principally
12 operated by the private sector, under State or local
13 control, and Federal approval and supervision should
14 be established and supported.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D.C. 20240

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

YOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE PROGRAM

I. Introduction

This memorandum sets forth the terms of an agreement (MOU) between the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) and the United States Department of the Interior (DOI), and such other Federal agencies as may join this agreement, to support the implementation of the Youth Environmental Service Program (YES) for juvenile offenders or at-risk youth in states and localities throughout the United States, in keeping with the November 18, 1993, Sense of the Senate Resolution.

A. Background

On November 18, 1993, in response to a growing need for innovative and effective programs for juvenile offenders and at-risk youth across this nation, the United States Senate passed the following Sense of the Senate Resolution:

To express the sense of the Senate that programs for children and youth, utilizing Federal land, should be established and supported.

Whereas various Federal land, especially environmentally sensitive Federal land, should be made available to the States and territories for certain programs for children and youth;

Whereas federally owned land, such as national parks, fish and wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management land, and National Forest Service land, offer an excellent option to solve the problems of siting and zoning commonly faced by programs for neglected, abused, runaway, homeless, disturbed, "at-risk", and delinquent children and teenagers;

Whereas Federal land and personnel administering it offer

great educational and personal development opportunities for our young people, who offer in return significant work on the ecology and a promise of a planet-sensitive next generation;

Whereas wilderness settings provide security from seriously delinquent, violent teenagers for whom constructive discipline and a challenging environment are proven, effective correctional tools;

Whereas programs for youngsters who pose no threat to the public or themselves may be placed in less remote sites, even within communities;: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, It is the sense of the Senate that---

(1) the Departments of Justice, Interior, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, and any other executive branch agencies having properties or resources to devote to a project to make such properties and resources available to programs for children and youth are urged to act cooperatively in the establishment and ongoing support of such programs; and

(2) a nationwide network of small, specialized, residential or nonresidential programs, principally operated by the private sector, under State or local control, and Federal approval and supervision should be established and supported.

This innovative program is being developed as part of a collaborative effort between the United States Departments of the Interior and Justice. At the local level, State and local agencies will enter into agreements with DOI representatives to implement the program on designated Federal lands. Each State or local agency may contract with a private provider(s) of services for juvenile offenders and at-risk youth to implement the program.

The purpose of this MOU is to provide a framework for interagency support for the development of juvenile environmental programs on Federal lands under the jurisdiction of DOI. The goals and objectives for this initiative are:

B. Goal

Increase the capacity of States and local communities to effectively correct, treat and rehabilitate adjudicated delinquents and/or "at risk" youth by implementing

environmental conservation work programs on Federally-owned environmentally sensitive land through the creation of a national partnership involving Federal agencies that are signatories of this agreement, State and local juvenile justice agencies and private not-for-profit agencies. This partnership will assist Federal land managing agencies in reducing their large backlog of facility maintenance requirements through the completion of labor intensive work projects by delinquent and at-risk youth.

C. Objectives

1. To develop a joint national strategy for implementing juvenile environmental conservation programs for delinquent and at-risk youth and such other youth that may be brought into the project;
2. To assist with the establishment of demonstration programs in three geographically diverse jurisdictions with different target populations noted above;
3. To assist in the establishment of programs in additional jurisdictions. Each of these jurisdictions will conduct the above type program while serving different populations; and
4. To establish a Federal Interagency Working Group that will oversee the establishment and implementation of State and local programs.

D. Demonstration Programs

Demonstration programs will be established in Florida, Washington, D. C. and Utah. Each jurisdiction will identify the target youth population that fits its needs and requirements. Programs may either be residential or non-residential (day treatment) in nature. Upon evaluation of the demonstration projects, programs may be established at other locations and/or in additional states.

II. Authority

Take Pride in America Act - 16 U.S.C. 4601;
Section 244 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended - 42 U.S.C. 5654.

III. Statement of Work

It is agreed that the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S.

Department of the Interior will be the responsible lead agencies for the administration and coordination of Federal participation in this replication program. DOJ and DOI will establish and co-chair an Interagency Working Group that will oversee the development and implementation of this effort.

DOJ will assist DOI with the identification of sites and provide advice on the qualifications of the agencies and the programs proposed for implementation of the project. Also, DOJ will provide training and technical assistance to the projects, as needed.

DOI, through its land management agencies, will identify Federal lands and facilities where programs can be situated or where environmental work can be accomplished. DOI representatives will enter into agreements with appropriate State or local juvenile justice agencies that will set forth the terms and conditions under which juvenile offenders can reside and/or work on Federal lands. Subject to all applicable laws and regulations, State agencies will cooperate with DOI to administer this program and they will either implement the program or contract with private providers to implement the Youth Environmental Service residential or non-residential program.

It is anticipated that additional Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA), U.S. Department of Education (DoED), U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) will also join in this effort and become a part of this MOU and Interagency Working Group at the earliest possible date.

IV. Other Terms and Conditions

- A. DOJ and DOI representatives will establish details of the working relationship such as the periodic reporting, program review and evaluation, and procedures for the Interagency Working Group.
- B. Nothing in this agreement shall obligate the Departments or the United States to any current or future expenditure of resources in advance of the availability of appropriations from Congress.

V. Period of Agreement

This MOU shall be effective immediately upon signature by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior, and shall remain in force for thirty-six months. This MOU may be terminated by mutual agreement by both parties, or upon 60

days advance written notice by either party.

VI. Modification of Agreement

This MOU may be modified by the parties, including for the addition of other Federal agencies, only in writing. Such modifications shall be executed by all parties involved, and incorporated and made part of this agreement.

VII. Signatures:



Attorney General of the United
States

2/17/94
Date



Secretary of the United States
Department of The Interior

2/10/94
Date

DRAFT

**OJP FUNDED PROGRAMS INVOLVING
AFTERSCHOOL ACTIVITIES OR RECREATION**

The following is an overview of the various programs funded by the bureaus within the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP") which contain (or conceivably could contain) an afterschool or recreation component.

I. BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ("BJA")

A. BJA DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS WITH A RECREATION OR AFTERSCHOOL COMPONENT

1. Boys and Girls Clubs Demonstration: \$2.5 million is earmarked to promote the establishment and continuation of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and other at-risk communities.
2. Safe Havens: The Department of Education has transferred \$1 million to BJA to support Safe Havens, which are multi-service centers where a variety of youth and adult services (including law enforcement, community services, basic and continuing education, health, recreation and employment) are coordinated in highly visible and accessible facilities secure from crime and drugs.
3. National Guard: BJA currently has on staff a member of the National Guard. Among other tasks, the Guard is available to clean up neighborhood areas which may be utilized as parks or playgrounds.

B. BJA BLOCK GRANT PROGRAMS WITH AN AFTERSCHOOL OR RECREATION COMPONENT

(listed by subgrantee and program purpose)

1. Chinook Counsel of Campfire - Public Housing/Gang and Drug Intervention Program
2. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of St. Paul, MN - Cops Summer Canoe Program
3. Health Start - Health Start Summer Support
4. Khmer Ass'n of Minn. - KYLP Summer Camp
5. City of Sebring - Sebring's Drug Free Youth Recreation Program
6. United Cambodian Ass'n of MN - KYLP Summer Camp
7. High Point YMCA - Public Housing/Gang and Drug Intervention Program
8. Laurel Deccasa - Bulldog Recreation Center
9. Anne Arundel Co. Police Dept. - Summer Playground Anti-Drug Recreation Effort
10. City of Trenton, Dept. of Recreation - Weed and

Seed Support Expansion

11. Boys and Girls Club of DE - Boys and Girls Club
12. Town of Laurel - Bulldog Recreation Center
13. City of Fernandina Beach - Camp Elm Youth Program Enhancement
14. City of Trenton, Dept. of Natural Resources, Culture & Recreation - Weed and Seed Safe Havens
15. Delaware State Police - Camp Barnes
16. Dover Boys/Girls Club - Boys/Girls Club
17. Town of Laurel - Bulldog Recreation Center
18. Dept. of Juvenile Services - Summer Initiative
19. Rowan County Sheriff's Dept. - School Resource Liaison Summer Adolescent Crime Prevention
20. South Dakota Dept. of Corrections - Custer Youth Forestry Camp Chemical Dependency Treatment
21. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Mn. - Cops Summer Canoe Program
22. Hmong Youth Ass'n of Minn. - Hmong Youth Ass'n
23. Amherst H. Wilder Foundation
 - a. Wilder Youth Outreach
 - b. Youth Outreach Worker Program
24. Larkin Street Youth Center - Expand or enhance a program not funded by VOCA in previous year
25. City of Akron - Youth & Neighborhood

C. BJA GRANTS AND PARTNERSHIPS THAT POTENTIALLY MAY INCLUDE A RECREATION OR AFTERSCHOOL COMPONENT

1. Operation Weed and Seed: \$23 million is dedicated to this program, which is designed to "weed" out crime and gang activity from 31 target neighborhoods and then "seed" them with a variety of crime and drug prevention programs and human services. The program's four-part strategy, based in large part on community coordination, consists of (1) coordinated law enforcement, (2) community policing, (3) prevention, intervention and treatment, and (4) neighborhood restoration.
2. Training and Technical Assistance: BJA has allotted \$2,745,000 in FY 1994 for training and assistance in a variety of areas, including crime and drug abuse prevention, and gang prevention. Technical assistance in the area of afterschool activities or recreation could be encompassed under either of these categories.
3. Public/Private Partnership Against Violence in America: BJA will provide \$ 1,000,000 in FY 1994 to a partnership between private and corporate foundations, DOJ and other participants to address violence in America, particularly violence affecting children and youth.