

admitted to the program proceeds through four phases: selection, intensive training, preparedness and accountability. The program relies heavily on studies that support rehabilitation and character development within an ordered, highly regimented environment. It incorporates design elements from the military as well as a strong "challenge" component. The boot camp program grantees and sites are: Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Mobile, Mobile, Alabama; Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, Cleveland, Ohio; Colorado Division of Youth Services, Denver, Colorado. These sites are in their second 18 month funding phase. The program is also being evaluated.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse. This is a collaborative interagency program between OJJDP and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The purpose of this program is to combat the problem of youths involved in delinquent drinking and driving offenses by combining increased use of the arrest sanction and adopting uniform procedures for handling juvenile "driving under the influence" (DUI) arrestees. In this phase of the project, the model is being demonstrated in up to five sites. These sites will receive a variety of technical assistance services.

Program to Reduce Minority Disproportionate Representation in the Juvenile Justice System (The Deborah Ann Wysinger Memorial Program). Phase I of the program has helped jurisdictions identify whether minorities are disproportionately confined in secure facilities, and if so, the extent and nature of that representation in the juvenile justice system. The grantees of this program are: Iowa Department of Human Rights; Arizona's Governor's Office for Children; North Carolina Department of Human Resources; Portland State University and Oregon Community Children and Youth Services; and Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation.

In 1993, an evaluation component was added to this initiative which will document and report on the process experienced in the implementation of the program in each of the Five Pilot sites.

In Phase II, which began in April 1993, the pilot sites developed and implemented program models and strategies to eliminate disproportionate incarceration of minority youth and to evaluate these program models. Pilot sites will receive technical assistance in implementing their programs and developing operational manuals based on Phase II experiences. The experiences of the pilot sites will provide valuable guidelines for other states implementing similar strategies.

Training and Technical Assistance Division

OJJDP provides training and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments, private youth serving agencies, professionals, paraprofessionals, volunteers, and others who serve

the juvenile justice system, including law enforcement, the judiciary, corrections, education, youth advocates, and community organizations. OJJDP offers seminars, workshops, and training programs in the latest proven effective techniques and methods of preventing and treating juvenile delinquency. Technical training teams are available to aid in the development of training programs in the States and to assist State and local agencies that work directly with juveniles and juvenile offenders.

Court-Appointed Special Advocates for Abused and Neglected Children. This project helps communities begin or expand programs to ensure that a Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) will represent a child in court when needed. A CASA is a trained volunteer who acts in the child's interests in court cases involving abuse and neglect, making recommendations to the court based on an independent investigation of the child's circumstances. The CASA appears at all court proceedings and monitors all court orders, ensuring compliance by all parties and bringing to the attention of the court changes in circumstances affecting the child that might require modifications of the court order.

The number of CASA programs increased from 520 to 549 in Fiscal Year 1993. There are approximately 33,000 CASA volunteers serving about 116,000 children. CASA programs have now been established in 50 states. NCASAA continues to help local programs to diversify their volunteer networks and program staffs. It published a manual entitled, Achieving Diversity: A Beginning Guide for CASA/GAL Programs. Other products include training manuals for trainers and volunteers, public service announcements on video, and quarterly newsletter, The Connection.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments: Gangs and Drug Policy Training. Under this project, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments conducted a one-week training seminar on "Gangs and Drug Policy" for the member jurisdictions in the District of Columbia and the suburbs of D.C., Maryland and Virginia.

Juvenile Justice Training for Law Enforcement. This project funds technical assistance and training at the for Federal, State and local enforcement agencies to improve their understanding of the juvenile justice system. This project provides technical assistance and training for Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to promote a better understanding of the juvenile justice system. Six training programs are offered through this project.

o **Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY)** has two components: POLICY I introduces law enforcement executives to management strategies to integrate juvenile services into the mainstream of their operations; POLICY II helps mid-level managers build on these strategies and

demonstrates step-by-step methods to improve police productivity in the juvenile justice area.

- o The Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Program provides law enforcement officers with state-of-the-art approaches for building a case against individuals charged with child abuse, sexual exploitation, or child abduction.

- o Managing Juvenile Operations provides a series of training programs for police executives, demonstrating simple, yet effective methods to increase departmental efficiency and effectiveness by integrating juvenile services into the mainstream of police activity.

- o School Administrators for Effective Police, Probation, and Prosecution Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY) brings together the chief executives of schools, law enforcement, prosecution, and probation agencies to promote interagency cooperation and coordination in dealing with youth-related problems.

- o Gang and Drug POLICY is an intensive workshop for teams of participants who represent the policymaking levels of their agencies and communities. Recognizing that each community is unique in makeup, the program's goal is for each policymaking team to participate in a cooperative interagency process and develop a concrete plan to improve the quality of gang and drug prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies in their jurisdictions.

- o Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP). SHOCAP provides training and technical assistance to local communities to increase cooperation among police, probation officers, prosecutors, courts, corrections, parole officers, detention facilities, schools, and family and youth services. Its goal is to enable these agencies to share more information about juveniles who repeatedly commit serious crimes and to make more informed decisions regarding such youths.

Improving Juvenile and Family Court Handling of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases. This project is developing, refining, and implementing model training and technical assistance programs to improve juvenile and family courts' handling of abuse and neglect cases. These model programs will help State court systems improve: (1) procedures for determining whether child service agencies have made reasonable efforts to prevent placement; (2) procedures for determining whether child service agencies have, after placement in foster care, made reasonable efforts to reunite families; and (3) procedures for coordinating information among health professionals, social workers, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and juvenile and family court personnel. The project will also facilitate the establishment of demonstration projects in several urban and rural jurisdictions where each of the training

and technical assistance resources will be implemented, evaluated and refined.

In Fiscal Year 1993, the project completed final drafts of the Victims Resources Guidelines addressing Alternatives to Contested Litigation in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases; Adjudication Hearings; and Disposition Hearings. In addition project staff completed design and began testing a model information system to track abuse and neglect cases. A comprehensive training curriculum was also under development during the fiscal year by the grantee, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents. This project, which is administered by the Mississippi University for Women, offers a remedial reading/language arts curriculum for use in juvenile correctional schools and a training program to prepare the faculty of correctional schools to implement the curriculum. Project personnel have designed a placement phonics inventory, a self-concept scale, a comprehensive teacher's manual, and other course materials.

In Fiscal Year 1993, training was provided to teachers in correctional facilities in Mississippi, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. Seventy-eight male students, ranging in age from 14 years, six months, to 18 years four months participated in the program practicum at the Oakley Training School in Mississippi. Their reading ability ranged from non-readers to fifth grade. After an average of only 38 hours of instruction, mean gains were noted for Word Recognition by 8 months; Oral Reading by 7 months; Reading Comprehension by 7 months.

Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents (Nellie Thomas Institute). This project provides instruction and assistance in the use of phonics-based literacy programs language arts, special education, and vocational teachers, aides, and counselors working in juvenile facilities in the western United States. The project's goal is to increase literacy among juveniles in custodial care by training juvenile correctional teachers in a multi-sensory, systematic, intensive phonics program. The project involves three major components: (1) orientation, which provides administrators and teachers with an introduction to the phonics, reading, and composition components of the teaching program; (2) teacher inservice, which instructs teachers in methods of teaching systematic, integrated phonics and strategies for transition to reading comprehension, composition, and higher-order thinking skills; and (3) follow-up on-site technical assistance, which provides up to nine days of on-site assistance to monitor teachers' instruction in their classrooms, observe classroom management techniques, and provide technical assistance and corrective feedback as needed.

In Fiscal Year 1993, the Nellie Thomas Institute provided literacy training to juvenile corrections teachers, aides, and counselors in the following States: California, Colorado, Ohio, New Mexico, and Washington. Using standardized tests on students receiving instructions by NTI at five facilities in Washington and Ohio, students enjoyed an average gain of 2 grade levels in reading skills and 2 grade levels in reading comprehension after a minimum of 30 hours of instruction.

Improving Reading Instruction for Juvenile Offenders. The goal of this project is to reduce recidivism and increase employment opportunity for juvenile offenders by improving reading instruction that avoids teaching methods not supported by experimental research. The objectives are to demonstrate that English spelling is logical and highly consistent phonetically, and to develop the case for teachers to use intensive, systematic phonics instruction. The project's components are: (1) a national survey of reading teachers serving incarcerated juveniles to determine the methods and theories used to teach word recognition; (2) an inservice program for reading teachers that will provide them an understanding of the sound/symbol system of English spelling; (3) analysis of the extent to which reading teachers have changed their perceptions of the phonetic nature of English spelling as a result of the inservice program; and (4) dissemination of information to reading teachers in public schools and juvenile correctional institutions that will make a persuasive case for using intensive, systematic phonics for teaching word recognition.

Components 1 through 4 have been completed. Two reports are available: Reduce Recidivism and Increased Employment Opportunity through Research-Based Reading Instruction and Reading and Instruction in Juvenile Correctional Institutions: A Profile Based upon a National Survey of Reading Teachers Serving Juvenile Offenders. Additionally, two video presentations were produced by the grant; "Retarding America: The Imprisonment of Potential" and "Decoding the Code."

Juvenile and Family Court Training Project. This project provides training and technical assistance to juvenile and family court judges and other juvenile court and justice system personnel. The training emphasizes a family approach to dealing with the problems of children in trouble and helps juvenile and family dynamics in relation to problems such as substance abuse affecting children. The project supported training programs on aftercare, national policy development, juvenile sex offenders, minority issues and probation.

In Fiscal Year 1993, more than 15,245 juvenile court judges and other juvenile justice professionals benefited from 94 separate training events sponsored or assisted by the grantee, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project. This project promotes greater district attorney involvement in the juvenile justice system and helps them develop appropriate policies for managing and prosecuting juvenile cases. The project provides policy development workshops for chief prosecutors and for juvenile unit chiefs in district attorney offices.

In Fiscal Year 1993, the project conducted a strategic planning workshop for chief prosecutors and presented a management workshop for juvenile unit chiefs. A workbook has been compiled, for each seminar presented and the project publishes a quarterly newsletter dealing with juvenile justice issues.

Juvenile Justice Training Program. This project provides training to court administrators, probation managers, judges, court clerks, and related professionals to improve their handling of juvenile offenders. The goals of this project are to: further the application of effective diagnosis, dispositional decisions, sanctions, and treatment for substance-abusing juveniles, juvenile gang members, and adolescent sex offenders; strengthen juvenile/family court and juvenile probation management; improve decisionmaking at detention intake and juvenile/family court intake; expand the array and effectiveness of community-based dispositions; and improve dispositional decisions.

During Fiscal Year 1993, the project conducted workshops on juvenile court dispositions to strengthen the emphasis on serious and repetitive juvenile offenders, as well as gang and drug offenders.

Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders. The purpose of this program is to assist juvenile corrections administrators in planning and implementing educational services for detained and incarcerated juvenile offenders. This next stage will provide funds to analyze the correctional education programs at six to eight juvenile correctional institutions and to develop specialized training and technical assistance materials to assist each site.

Juvenile Corrections Industries Ventures Program. The purpose of this program is to assist juvenile corrections agencies in establishing joint ventures with private businesses and industries in order to provide new opportunities for the vocational training of juvenile offenders. The grantee is currently providing training and technical assistance to eight juvenile justice corrections agencies to assist in implementing the corrections ventures model.

Delinquency Prevention Through Street Law. This project is working to institutionalize law-related education (LRE) throughout the country in grades K-12. The National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL) provides training and technical assistance; develops and field-tests curricula; conducts workshops;

coordinates national conferences; develops and implements partnership programs at the local, State, and national levels; provides administrative leadership in national initiatives; provides public information about its program and activities; and coordinates the activities of the five national organizations in the national LRE program.

NICEL has developed a wide range of curricular material, including Street Law, a widely used high school law text. NICEL also publishes an annual report, a biannual newsletter, a semiannual newsletter for NICEL trainers, and various brochures.

Education in Law and Juvenile Justice. This is a comprehensive program of training seminars, meetings, publications, and clearinghouse and consulting services designed to promote effective efforts in law and juvenile justice education, and to ensure coordinated and cooperative activities in the field.

The American Bar Association (ABA) conducts National Law-Related Education Seminars for national, State and local LRE leaders; and the Advanced Leadership Training Seminar for school administrators. It also makes technical assistance trips to States developing LRE programs and technical assistance trips to target expansion States. This fiscal year, the program development efforts focused on substance abuse prevention, juvenile justice, and urban education initiatives.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program. This project provides law-related education training, curricula, and support to attorneys, judges, law students, teachers, and law enforcement officers interested in working with elementary, middle, and high school students. During the fiscal year the project provided training sessions for teachers, law students, and attorneys across the country; created and published a newsletter; awarded mini-grants to law school chapters; provided four-day LRE training to attorneys; and revised its anti-drug curriculum.

National Delinquency Prevention Education Project. This project provides training and technical assistance, in cooperation with State and local law-related education projects, that will result in the institutionalization of high-quality delinquency prevention programs in LRE. The Constitutional Rights Foundation of California (CRF) provides training and technical assistance, program development and assessment, coordination and management, public information, and participation in LRE national initiatives pertaining to juvenile justice, urban schools, and drugs.

National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers. This program will support the National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers through the development and implementation of coordinated training, technical assistance, and information sharing programs. The network links together local Children's Advocacy Center programs

whose purpose is to provide multi-disciplinary coordination in the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

National Training and Dissemination Project for Law-Related Education. The Center for Civic Education implements high quality LRE programs in public and private schools in juvenile and urban settings. Training, technical assistance, program development, and substance abuse prevention is provided by Center staff and a cadre of trainers. The Center works closely with State LRE coordinators to serve the needs of target audiences. It has developed multimedia instructional units including student books and teacher's editions, on the concepts of authority, responsibility, justice and privacy. The Center also has adapted materials into Spanish for grades K-3 and developed a new curricula series designed to prepare students for responsible participation as citizens.

National School Safety Center. This is a collaborative interagency program between OJJDP and Department of Education. The purpose of this program is to provide training and technical assistance on school safety to elementary and secondary schools, as well as to identify methods to diminish crime, violence, and illegal drug use in schools and on school campuses, with special emphasis on gang-related crime. The National School Safety Center (NSSC) maintains a library and clearinghouse with specialized information on school safety issues. In Fiscal Year 1993, the Clearinghouse received and provided information to 58,137 requests. It also responded to 23,433 requests for publications and films. The program provided 69 training programs, which reached 9144 participants, covering such topics as school safety assessments, safe school planning, and the prevention of weapons in schools.

The National School Safety Center and the Juvenile Justice Resource Center provided support to OJJDP in organizing the Forum "Safeguarding Our Youth: Violence Prevention for Our Nation's Children" which brought nearly 300 attendees to Washington, D.C., on July 20-21, 1993, to discuss the impact of violence on our Nation's youth and the need for comprehensive prevention programming. This historic Forum was co-sponsored by the Departments of Education and Justice in cooperation with the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD). For two days, parents, educators, researchers, community organizers, youth service providers, and young people met in small working groups to suggest specific actions that community organizations and local, State, and Federal agencies should take to curtail violence. One highlight of the Forum was an address by Attorney General Janet Reno, who emphasized the need for early positive intervention in the lives of children. The Attorney General also stressed conflict resolution, parent education, and family support systems. Another highlight was a youth panel moderated by local news anchor Ms. Susan Kidd. Six youths from across the country who ranged in age from 11 to 21

years old described alarming incidents of violence they had experienced. The Forum Proceedings will be available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project, Phase III. This project trains judges and other key people in the requirements of Public Law 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, which mandates that there be "reasonable efforts" to prevent unnecessary placement of children outside their homes. When family reunification is impossible, judges are to ensure permanent adoptive homes when possible. In 1993, this project allowed the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) to continue training and technical assistance activities, including delivery of judicial and interdisciplinary training and technical assistance at six State-based training conferences and five national conferences. Training at national conferences educates State leaders and documents recommended practices for improving court services to children and families. For Fiscal Year 1994, the NCJFCJ will complete and publish a Protocol for Making Reasonable Efforts to Preserve Families in Juvenile Justice Cases.

Professional Development for Youth Workers. This three year project being implemented by the Academy for Educational Development is developing a training program for youth workers in community-based agencies serving high-risk youth. The objectives are to: conduct an inventory of existing training; assess present and future training needs; determine curriculum areas deemed to be of greatest need; and develop a set of core modules tailored to the needs of youth service workers in three to five settings. The project also is establishing an implementation mechanism for the developed training.

The grantee is working with the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services to design and implement the project. The Network has conducted telephone surveys and focus groups through its regional network.

The Balanced and Restorative Justice Project (BARJ). The major goals of this program are to reduce juvenile delinquency through the expanded implementation of effective restitution, including community service programs to strengthen the juvenile justice system by providing effective dispositional and case management alternatives to juvenile courts.

The specific steps for achieving the goals include the development of a training and technical assistance strategy (including a training and technical assistance marketing plan) in order to increase structured restitution programs and to assist agencies in upgrading existing programs. Further steps involve the compilation or development of training and other informational materials, as necessary, including materials describing innovative

restitution program models or prototypes. The project is also expected to assess the results of training and technical assistance so it can help to further strengthen restitution program services, and to utilize restitution programs as catalysts for overall juvenile justice system improvement. In Fiscal Year 1993, the project promoted juvenile restitution (also community service) through model program development, in several jurisdictions, in accordance with the restorative justice/balanced approach philosophy and strategies.

Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts. This project provides information and technical assistance to juvenile courts to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. In response to requests from the field, project staff disseminates informational materials to address the identified need; generates original materials by staff and consultants; provides in-depth, on-site observation by a team of consultants; and provides an opportunity for the requestor to visit a site where a problem has been successfully resolved.

In Fiscal Year 1993, the project responded to over 400 requests for technical assistance from all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia. Three were requests for on-site or cross-site assistance. Special projects completed include development of a workplan for a desktop guide for juvenile probation administrators, completion of a survey of juvenile probation officers to provide a comparative analysis of characteristics and issues facing the profession, and the development of a mechanism to enhance the ability to monitor and respond to emerging issues in local juvenile justice arena.

Prevention of Delinquency Through Child-Centered Community-Based Policing. The program goal for the grantee, Yale University, Child Study Center, and New Haven Police Department is to prevent youths who witness violence or who are victims of violence from identification with violent role models and from adaptation of violence as appropriate and reasonable modes of functioning. The program has three major components: the training of all incoming police recruits in the principles of child and adolescent development; clinical fellowships for veteran officers who have field supervisory roles; and a 24-hour consultation service for officers responding to calls in which children are either the direct victims or witnesses of violence. The program will document and develop training and technical assistance materials to inform jurisdictions interested in adopting and implementing the New Haven/Yale Child Development and Community-Based Policing Model.

Training and Technical Assistance Curriculum for Drug Identification, Screening, and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System. This project will improve juvenile justice system staff skills in identifying and treating drug and alcohol-involved youth in the juvenile justice system. The project has designed and

tested a drug identification training curriculum for juvenile justice program managers and practitioners. In Fiscal Year 1993, the project provided training and technical assistance in drug identification and the development of testing and intervention programs at five demonstration sites. The project will also evaluate the demonstration sites. The project has published, Identifying and Intervening with Drug Involved Youth: Participant Manual and Program Development Workbook. This document is available to juvenile justice trainers and program managers.

Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use. The purpose of this program is to assess, develop, test, and disseminate information on new and innovative approaches to test for illegal drug use among juvenile detainees. An additional purpose is to improve resource allocation and treatment services for youths in detention facilities and to enhance offender accountability by developing more accurate and complete information on the use and control of illegal drugs. Drug testing is technical and complex. OJJDP has recognized this and embarked on an initiative to provide guidance, training, and technical assistance to the juvenile detention field in this area.

Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections Agencies (The James E. Gould Memorial Program). This project implemented by the American Correctional Association (ACA) provides training and technical assistance to practitioners and professionals in the juvenile justice field in the areas of probation, detention, corrections, and community residential and aftercare programs. The ACA provides workshops and conferences, publications and resource materials, a national teleconference series on literacy programs in juvenile facilities, national juvenile poster contest, and a National Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum.

ACA's achievements for Fiscal Year 1993 include providing 7 on-site technical assistance visits, answered 369 phone inquiries and mailed out 162 document resource packages to practitioners; presented four regional workshops (two on behavior management and two on peer mediation); conducted two national conferences on literacy programming and a day treatment program for juvenile justice. In addition, the ACA conducted the National Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum in Austin, Texas in April, 1993.

Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice Officials. This project is designed to improve the effectiveness of police and other juvenile justice agency work with minority group suspects and offenders. It will also help improve the policies governing police and juvenile court and corrections personnel handling of minority youth in the purview of the juvenile justice system.

In 1993, the American Correctional Association has assessed training needs and existing training resources in the areas of cultural and ethnic differences. The project is now developing and testing training programs, in the cultural/ethnic differences area. The training programs will be provided to juvenile agencies nationwide. Materials available, or being developed, include a preliminary report on training issues pertaining to cultural diversity, and a draft report entitled, Training in Cultural Differences Curriculum for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Practitioners. The completed curriculum will be the final product of this project.

Implementation of Conditions of Confinement: Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Personnel. Under this interagency agreement, OJJDP transferred funds to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to design, develop, and deliver training programs and related services to address the needs of juvenile detention and corrections professionals working with detained and committed youth. NIC provides seminars, technical assistance, audio-conferences, workshops, national conferences, and information services to management level corrections personnel serving juvenile justice through its training division, the National Academy of Corrections in Longmont, Colorado.

During Fiscal Year 1993, the interagency agreement provided 11 training seminars to 310 professional staff. Technical assistance was provided to agencies in nine States. In all, approximately 921 persons from 50 States have been served through this agreement during the past 3 years.

Telecommunications Technology for Training and Information Dissemination. The purpose of this one year project was to conduct a feasibility study of using the various telecommunication technologies in the activities of OJJDP. In addition, two (2) demonstrations were conducted, one using audio graphics and a live satellite teleconference that addressed the recently completed study, "Conditions of Confinement for Juveniles." The teleconference was aired on September 17, 1993 to over 141 requested sites with over 4,000 requested participants. OJJDP received an award for the production and conference by the National Juvenile Justice Trainers Association.

State Relations and Assistance Division

The State Relations and Assistance Division provides formula grant funds to States participating in the Formula Grants Program authorized by the JJDP Act. Formula grants are designed to assist participating States and Territories in preventing and controlling delinquency, improving the juvenile justice system and in meeting the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The mandates require the deinstitutionalization of status

offenders--juveniles who have committed acts such as truancy or running away from home that would not be illegal for adults; the separation of juveniles and adults in secure facilities; the removal of juveniles from jails and police lockups; and the implementation of efforts to reduce the disproportionate incarceration of minority youth in jurisdictions where it occurs.

Formula grant funds are allocated to eligible jurisdictions according to a statutory formula based on each jurisdiction's population under the age of 18. In 1993, the minimum allocation to any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico was \$343,658, while the minimum allotment to the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa was \$81,219. The Republic of Palau also received formula grant funding.

The participating States and Territories received formula grant awards totaling approximately \$50 million during Fiscal Year 1993.

OJJDP also provides technical assistance to States, local governments, and private agencies in such areas as the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, minority overrepresentation, and implementation of comprehensive State plans. The following programs were supported during Fiscal Year 1993:

Technical Assistance on JJDP Act Compliance. This project conducted through a contract with Community Research Associates provides assistance to State and local juvenile justice agencies, State Advisory Groups, and private organizations to help meet the mandates of the JJDP Act. It also provides technical assistance in improving detention practices, policies, facilities, alternative services, and other issues related to the juvenile justice system's handling of juveniles. Six informational bulletins "Profiles" are developed by the contractor each year. These bulletins highlight effective juvenile programs and provide information on vital juvenile justice issues.

Technical Assistance and Training Project. This project supports the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (formerly the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups) in its efforts to help States meet the JJDP Act statutory mandates through training, technical assistance, and the dissemination of information to State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups. Activities include regional training seminars, informational workshops, and a national conference designed to provide information for Coalition members on a wide range of juvenile justice issues. The Coalition also prepares an annual report for the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator with advice and recommendations regarding State perspectives on the operation of OJJDP and Federal legislation

pertaining to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Activities for Fiscal Year 1993 included an annual national conference for all State Advisory Groups (SAG) members and SAG training programs in each of the four regions. The Coalition is also authorized to develop an Information Center for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs for the dissemination of juvenile justice information to the States.

Information Dissemination and Planning Unit

OJJDP's Information Dissemination and Planning Unit serves as a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information regarding juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and other pertinent data and information. As directed by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, OJJDP also operates a clearinghouse for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information on juvenile delinquency and missing children.

OJJDP established the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) in 1979 as a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). The JJC supports OJJDP by collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and distributing agency publications, research findings, statistics, and program information. It provides reference and referral services; maintains a toll-free 800 number staffed by juvenile justice information specialists; distributes OJJDP publications; and operates an electronic bulletin board of news and announcements from OJJDP.

In Fiscal Year 1993, JJC responded to over 8,800 requests for juvenile justice information; acquired 1,000 juvenile justice documents for placement in the NCJRS Library; attended 15 national conferences and represented OJJDP at conference exhibitions; provided conference support to over 75 conferences, training sessions, and workshops; provided editorial and graphics support for producing over 50 OJJDP publications, brochures, program plans, JJC products, and resource materials; and distributed over 242,000 OJJDP publications. A complete list of OJJDP publications can be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 1-800-638-8736.

OJJDP initiated several new initiatives in Fiscal Year 1993 that are intended to increase recognition and usage of agency-sponsored program information among juvenile justice and youth serving professionals. First, OJJDP introduced a new serial publication, Juvenile Justice. The purpose of this journal is to advance OJJDP's mandate to disseminate information regarding juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Each issue will highlight OJJDP program priorities, summarize agency-sponsored research and statistics initiatives, and announce the availability of new publications, products and services. Juvenile Justice is

distributed to 15,000 individuals on OJJDP's mailing list on a bi-annual basis.

To further educate the juvenile justice community about agency initiatives, the OJJDP Summary Series was created. This series of publications presents findings from OJJDP-funded research, program, training, and statistics projects in a concise, yet comprehensive, format and is intended for use by professionals responsible for enhancing juvenile justice policies and practices.

In Fiscal Year 1993, OJJDP also established a new series of fact sheets that provide brief overviews of OJJDP initiatives in a timely fashion. Fact sheets that were produced include:

- Children in Custody 1991: Public Facilities
- Children in Custody 1991: Private Facilities
- Conditions of Confinement in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities
- Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: A Comprehensive Strategy
- Juvenile Victimization and Violent Offending

Among the OJJDP publications produced in Fiscal Year 1993 are:

- Helping Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: A Program Handbook, which offers guidance in establishing and operating victim/witness assistance programs in the juvenile justice system and describes model programs and lists resources for additional information.
- Juvenile Court's Response to Violent Offenders: 1985-1989, analyzes violent offense referrals to juvenile courts by type of offense, disposition, and offender characteristics including gender, race, and age, from cases in 10 States for the years 1985 through 1989.
- A Model Programs Bulletin, The Gould-Wysinger Awards: Mark of Achievement, which recognizes 18 local programs for their exceptional achievement in advancing juvenile justice practice.
- Juvenile Court Statistics, 1989, which analyzes juvenile court case records to form national estimates of juvenile court activity during 1989.
- The OJJDP Annual Report, 1992, which describes various programs and initiatives funded by OJJDP and provides the most recent data regarding State compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System (Full Report), which discusses the role that minority status plays in case

processing, examines trends in minority youth crime, reviews research literature, and analyzes data from two States to determine the extent of disparate treatment.

1993 GOULD-WYSINGER AWARDS

Established by the OJJDP in 1992, the Gould-Wysinger awards honor James Gould and Deborah Wysinger, two OJJDP professionals who dedicated their lives to helping young people. In its inaugural year 18 winners were selected. This year each State and territory was invited to designate one program, funded in whole or in part with OJJDP funds, as its Gould-Wysinger award winner. The 1993 Gould-Wysinger awards represent national recognition of local achievement in improving the juvenile justice system and helping our Nation's youth. The 20 award winners continue to reflect a tradition of excellence.

Juvenile Work Restitution	Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Juvenile Intervention Project	Eagle, Colorado
Griffin Alternative Learning Academy	Tallahassee, Florida
Rites of Passage	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Kansas Children's Service League Juvenile Assessment and Intake Service	Topeka, Kansas
Partnership for Learning, Inc.	Baltimore, Maryland
Hollandale Temporary Holding Facility	Hollandale, Miss.
Juvenile Detention Center Western Nebraska Juvenile Services	Gering, Nebraska
Earn-It Project	Keene, New Hampshire
Prosocial Gang	Albany, New York
Project HELP	Goldsboro, N.C.
Anger Management Program	Bismarck, North Dakota
Sex Offender Assessment	Columbus, Ohio
McAlester Alternative School Project	McAlester, Oklahoma
Home for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency	Adjuntas, Puerto Rico

Bright Future Project

Memphis, Tennessee

Study of Serious Juvenile Offenders

Richmond, Virginia

"Graffiti Street"

St. Thomas, V.I.

Regional Juvenile Justice
Program Development

Everett, Washington

Fremont County Youth Services

Lander, Wyoming

Concentration of Federal Effort

The Concentration of Federal Effort (CFE) Program is designed to promote interagency cooperation and collaboration at the Federal level through close working relationships with other Federal agencies involved in juvenile delinquency issues to eliminate duplication of effort and provide for the most effective use of Federal funds. The OJJDP Administrator is responsible for developing objectives, priorities, and a long-term plan and for implementing an overall policy and strategy to carry out the plan for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention plays a key role in this effort. Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 1974, as amended, establishes the Coordinating Council as an independent organization in the Executive branch of the Federal Government. The Council's primary function is to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and all Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children.

The Council meets at least quarterly and is chaired by the Attorney General. The OJJDP Administrator serves as vice-chairman. The Council is comprised of nine ex-officio Federal members (the Attorney General; the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Labor, Education, and Housing and Urban Development; the OJJDP Administrator; the Directors of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and ACTION; and the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service), officers of other Federal agencies designated by the President and nine non-Federal members who are practitioners in the juvenile justice field. The nine non-Federal members are appointed, without regard to political affiliation; three by the Majority Leader of the Senate, three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three by the President.

The practitioner members of the Council make recommendations regarding the development of objectives, priorities, and the OJJDP Administrator's long-term plan, as well as the implementation of overall policy and strategy to carry out the plan. As part of its coordination efforts, the Council is to coordinate, in cooperation

with State and local juvenile justice programs, all Federal programs and activities that detain or care for unaccompanied juveniles. The Council also reviews the programs and practices of Federal agencies and reports on the degree to which Federal agency funds are used for purposes that are consistent or inconsistent with the mandates of the JJDP Act regarding the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and police lockups.

In addition, the Council reviews the reasons why Federal agencies take juveniles into custody and makes recommendations regarding how to improve Federal practices and facilities for holding juveniles in custody; makes recommendations on joint funding proposals among Council members; makes recommendations to the President and Congress, at least annually, on coordinating overall policy and developing objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities; makes annual recommendations to the President and Congress on Federal programs and activities that detain or care for unaccompanied juveniles; and, examines how Federal programs can be coordinated with State and local programs to better serve at-risk youth.

In Fiscal Year 1993, OJJDP began the process to update the Delinquency Development Statements report, which is under the auspices of the Coordinating Council and mandated by the JJDP Act. The Delinquency Development Statements is a comprehensive overview of Federal initiatives related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. A total of 21 Federal agencies provide information about their programs, practices, policies, and legislation that support the mandates of the JJDP Act.

Missing Children's Programs

The Missing and Exploited Children Program was established within OJJDP by the 1984 Missing Childrens Assistance Act, Title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended. The Missing Children's Assistance Act requires OJJDP to facilitate coordination among all federally funded programs relating to missing children; to establish and operate a national 24 hour toll free telephone line; to establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse; to coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, and reunite missing children; and to provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement, State and local governments, the criminal justice system, public and private agencies, and other individuals involved with missing children's cases. New and continuation programs funded under Title IV, the Missing Children's Assistance Act, are listed below with brief descriptions.

Access to National Crime Information Center (NCIC). This project provided the National Center for Missing and Exploited

Children (NCMEC) with access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) data system. This access enables the Center to validate missing children entries; check and confirm Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrants; and send important messages to law enforcement agencies on missing children issues through the File 20 message outlet.

Additional Analysis of National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted Runaway, and Throwaway Children (NISMART). This project conducted additional analyses of NISMART data to increase the knowledge and understanding about runaway and throwaway youth and their families. The analyses examined the implications of definitions of runaways and throwaways chosen by NISMART on numbers of incidence rates; the implications of variations in time elapsed between runaway/throwaway episodes and interviews during which data was collected; factors in family structure and relationships, as well as other factors, associated with high incidence rates; and risk and protective associated with each type of episode. In addition, the project contributed conceptual, definitional, and methodological refinements to plans for future incidence studies.

Missing Children Data Archive. This project assesses, processes, and, archives Missing Children Research Data Sets. The interagency agreement with the Regents of the University of Michigan provides for the dissemination of information about the Missing Children Data Archive Program and it will produce a brochure describing it and the available data resources.

Community Action for Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children. This project expands services to include specialized community-based programs focusing on the problem of missing and exploited children in the District of Columbia. The expansion includes three components: direct family support, structured community-based education, and collaboration with other youth serving organizations.

In addition, the grantee is studying differences in treatment in cases of abduction and exploitation among ethnic minorities. They are also conducting a study of responses to minority youth abduction's in three cities.

ECHO Program Expansion Assistant. This project supports services provided by ECHO (Exploited Children's Help Organization) in the Louisville, Kentucky, metropolitan area. ECHO counsels and assists child victims and their families and educates other children and parents in ways to prevent abduction and sexual exploitation. OJJDP funding is helping ECHO to expand its Speakers Bureau; increase the distribution of its quarterly newsletter; publicize the availability of materials on child abduction and exploitation in the ECHO Resource Library; expand the availability of the "Kids in Court" counseling service for children and parents

whose cases are in District and Family Court; and develop an "exit interview" for repeat runaways.

Effective Screening of Child Care and Youth Service Workers. The grantee has surveyed child-serving agencies, organizations, and institutions to determine their scope of staffing, and children served. The survey results will be used to publish a directory of child-serving personnel and agencies. In addition, a national review of State laws and licensing regulations that mandate background checks is being completed. Second, a mail survey has identified the nature of screening practices used nationally, estimate the cost of various procedures, and determine the settings which are most likely to be associated with specific practices. In addition, a case-control study of organizations with reports vs. those without reports over a two-year time frame is being conducted in one State to more intensively address the question of effectiveness. Lastly, settings most appropriate for each approach to screening and background checks will be identified and recommendations for a national approach to screening will be made.

Family, Non-Family Abductions and Other Missing Children: Additional Analysis and Dissemination of NISMART Data. This project analyzed the rich data of the NISMART study to answer three important policy-related questions: what are the characteristics of children who are highest at risk for abduction and other missing child episodes; what are the early signs of the most serious and harmful episodes; and what inhibits parents from contacting police about episodes? The project also contributed conceptual, definitional, and methodological refinements to plans for future incidence studies.

Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences & Promising Interventions: A Study to Resurvey the Respondents in the Original Study. This study will provide an improved knowledge base for development of future programs to ameliorate the psychological effects on victims and families of family and nonfamily abductions and serious runaway episodes. It will build on the earlier project, "Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences," by resurveying the families who participated in that survey and again measuring levels of psychological distress. One of the important results of this resurvey will be to obtain data from those families in which recovery of the missing child occurred after the data collections of the first survey. It is hoped that data will reveal the characteristics of the families which best cope with this serious distress over time.

Funding Support to Increase Capacity of Vanished Children's Alliance. This project supports direct services to individuals, families, children, and communities affected by the problem of missing children. The Vanished Children's Alliance (VCA) is a private nonprofit corporation that deals exclusively with the problem of missing children.

Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction Cases.

This project is working to improve the skills and effectiveness of local prosecutors and investigators in handling cases involving noncustodial parents who abduct their children. The project identifies the legal and social issues in these cases, analyzes and summarizes existing research in this area, and educates local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies concerning significant aspects of the prosecution and management of parental abduction cases. In Fiscal Year 1993 the project prepared two documents entitled the Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction Handbook, and a Training Curriculum for Prosecutors.

Missing Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program: Safe Return. This project is establishing a national program to facilitate the identification and safe return of missing persons afflicted with Alzheimer's Disease and related disorders. In the early stages of this disease, patients can lose their way along familiar routes because the disease affects their ability to recognize landmarks and remember street names. In later stages, patients may wander away from their caregivers and walk about aimlessly without regard for their health and safety.

This program is establishing a central registry of computerized information on memory-impaired persons and national toll-free telephone line to access the registry; creating an identification system using ID jewelry and clothing labels purchased and distributed through a central service; and producing educational materials for use and distribution by participating chapters of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association.

Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Plan (M/CAP). This project helps local jurisdictions develop a Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Plan (M/CAP) to establish community-based, multi-agency, multidisciplinary case and services management programs for missing and exploited children and their families. The grantee provides specialized training and technical assistance to local sites for up to three years. Assistance includes such areas as guidelines for reporting and investigating missing and exploited children cases; training juvenile service agencies in awareness of abduction and exploitation; policies, procedures, and practices for making background checks on prospective child-service workers; court practices that promote the exchange of information between different agencies; constitutionally valid ways to alleviate the trauma of court proceedings for children; and school policies for identifying school transfer records that may conceal abducted children.

To date, M/CAP exists in ten sites. In addition to the four previously established M/CAP sites: Hillsborough County (Tampa), Florida; Macon County (Decatur), Illinois; Richland County

(Columbia), South Carolina; and Washoe County (Reno), Nevada; the following six new sites were established in 1993: Spartanburg County, South Carolina; Solano County (Fairfield), California; El Paso County (Colorado Springs), Colorado; Aiken County, South Carolina; Bamberg County, South Carolina; and Barnwell County, South Carolina. The last three counties in South Carolina were brought up by the first multi-jurisdictional M/CAP training. In addition, these three counties account for the entire second judicial circuit in South Carolina.

M/CAP hosted its first interactive video teleconference on Thursday, July 22, 1993. The teleconference presented preliminary information and findings from the ongoing M/CAP crime analysis project focusing on crimes against children.

In conjunction with several state and federal agencies, M/CAP will sponsor its second national interactive teleconference on "Child Fatality Review Teams: A Multi-Agency Approach" on February 16-17, 1994.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children serves as a national clearinghouse and resource center, utilizing the latest in advanced computer technology to assist in the timely collection and dissemination of information on missing children's cases. Through the Center, OJJDP also provides training and technical assistance to a network of 41 State clearinghouses, as well as nonprofit organizations, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys. The Center's research and demonstration programs focus on data collection, improving the response to and recovery of missing children, the psychological impact of abductions on children and families, reunification of missing children with their families, and behavioral analysis of child molesters and abductors.

A new program, "Project ALERT", began in 1992 to recruit and train retired law enforcement officers to provide consultation and specialized technical assistance on breaking cases of long term missing child investigations to police departments and other law enforcement agencies, upon their request. In FY 1993 that has expanded.

In FY 1993, NCMEC sought to convey balanced, positive, reasoned information regarding child safety and crimes against children. While we used every means to ensure active, aggressive responses to these most serious "media" cases, and all cases, we also reinforce to the public the complexity of the problem, the range and diversity of cases, and the tremendous numbers of victims. NCMEC made progress in becoming the recognized national resource for case information, analysis, safety information, and advice for families.

Overcoming Confidentiality Barriers to Find Missing Children. This project is addressing problems related to the confidentiality of records faced by law enforcement officers attempting to locate missing children. This project is identifying several barriers to obtaining these records and recommends ways in which these barriers may be overcome. The project goals will be achieved by: examining Federal and State confidentiality laws and court rules that may prevent or restrict access to this information; identifying court decisions and agency policies and practices addressing this issue; studying codes of professional ethics that affect the release of records and other information; and suggesting mechanisms through which access could be provided to help locate missing children. In 1993, a working symposium allowed leading professionals in the field to review research findings and to explore options and implications. A law enforcement guide for using agency records is being prepared.

Paul and Lisa Program Prevention and Intervention Efforts Expansion. This project helps to improve and expand the prevention and education programs of Paul and Lisa, Inc., and enhance the programs' street outreach and rehabilitation services. Paul and Lisa, Inc., is a nonprofit organization founded in 1980 to provide a wide range of services to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse. It delivers street work/outreach, counseling, referral, and rehabilitation services (including a residential component); works to reunite children with their families when possible; and provides preventive education and professional training.

This grant allows Paul and Lisa, Inc., to improve its operations in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York and to provide training and technical assistance to organizations or coalitions in seven cities in other areas of the country.

Planning the Second National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Throwaway Children (NISMART II). This grant assisted OJJDP in planning periodic national studies of the incidence of missing and abducted children, as mandated by the JJDP Act. The grant had three major goals: to build upon and improve NISMART I, to develop a broad-based consensus on how NISMART research can contribute to the information needs of policymakers, practitioners, and others concerned with missing children; and to provide specific plans for NISMART II and long-term recommendations for future studies.

The project conducted: a detailed assessment and critique of NISMART I, a survey of key informants to identify the various information needs of NISMART constituencies, a planning symposium, an examination of new data sources to augment or replace NISMART components, and methodological studies to develop and test new approaches.

Prevention, Early Intervention and Mediation Project for Missing and Exploited Children. This project is working to expand programs to prevent child abduction and exploitation through a school-based prevention program, home-based crisis intervention services, and a family mediation program to reduce the use of children as pawns in divorce and separation battles. The grantee is a multi-service, nonprofit, community-based agency in Tucson, Arizona, with 13 years of experience in providing services to high risk youth and their families.

Prevention of Parent or Family Abduction of Children Through Early Identification of Risk Factors. This program is to prevent parental abductions through identification of the factors which lead to abduction. The program will identify the circumstances that are likely to precipitate the abduction of a child by a parent or other family member and identify and document effective prevention and intervention strategies. The program strategy comprises three stages: (1) identify risk factors, (2) examine preventive interventions, and (3) develop training and dissemination programs.

State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance. This project provides training and technical assistance of State clearinghouses for information on missing and exploited children. As part of this project, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) has established a computer bulletin board for use by State clearinghouses. In 1993, NCMEC also has exchanged 500 technical assistance calls with State clearinghouses regarding missing children issues. Also, copies of 211 posters of missing children were distributed to the State clearinghouses, and 20 State clearinghouses were trained and provided with hardware and software that allows them to share information from the National Center's database.

Testing Incidence-Based Reporting Systems for Studying Child Abductions. This project has as its main goal the evaluation of the FBI's National Incidence Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for use in studying non-family child abductions. The project is examining the feasibility of using NIBRS to study the incidence of attempted and completed non-family child abductions and related child victimization and determining the validity of estimates derived from NIBRS. If the estimation potential of NIBRS is established, the project also will develop a plan and methodology for routine use of such estimates.

To Develop and Expand the Child Find Mediation Program. This project supports expansion of the Child Find Mediation Program, an abduction prevention program aimed at parents who are contemplating abducting their own children. The program's objectives are to: market existing television and radio public service announcements using the support of the Ad Council; increase the level of referrals; and train and retrain Child Find 800-line phone

screeners. The project also will develop written materials to train mediators.

Project Nino Seguro. This project is to provide services and education to the community, to reduce the occurrence and number of missing, abducted and exploited children, especially among Hispanics. The project will achieve its objectives by direct counseling to individuals, to family and peer units through group presentations and to the community at-large through the distribution of relevant preventative information.

The project will produce and distribute a prevention education pamphlet in both English and Spanish for parents and children on missing and exploited children resources and prevention programs.

Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations (NPMCO). This project is designed to provide technical assistance and training to improve the capacity of NPMCO's to engage successfully in activities that will prevent the abduction and exploitation of children, assist in recovery of children, and provide services to child victims and their families.

Proposal to Provide Services to Recovered, Previously Missing Children and their Families. This program provides for the services of a Reunification Team "Case Manager" who is responsible for coordinating and tracking cases, insuring that all appropriate agencies are aware of the recovery, and that counseling services are offered to the family.

Transitional Living Component (TLC) for Homeless and Exploited Youth. To support the continued operation of Paul and Lisa, Inc. rehabilitation program (Transitional Living Component) for homeless, runaway and sexually exploited youth. The program will assist six to eight former juvenile prostitutes (all under the age of 18) attain self-sufficient life styles, free of sexual exploitation and drug involvement. TLC provides for supervised housing and independent living arrangements, employment, educational and vocational opportunities, medical, dental, nutritional and psychological examinations/assessments. It also provides necessary treatment, counselling, assistance in developing lifestyle adjustments skills, setting goals, and assurance that the girls' physical and emotional needs will be met.

Metro-Dade Missing Children Field-Initiated Program. This project is designed to help prevent children from becoming runaways, throwaways, and exploited. The program will conduct a county-wide public information and education campaign to promote awareness of the need to prevent children from becoming runaways and throwaways and the factors that place children at risk of becoming runaways and throwaways. The community will benefit from the receipt of messages encouraging intervention and the provision

of services to at risk families and youth. Program activities include the production and distribution of education and prevention materials, the conduct of media campaigns and other outreach efforts.

Montana Missing Children Field Initiated Program. This project is designed to address the problem of child exploitation, child abuse and neglect the missing children throughout the state of Montana through a community-based prevention agency. The agency will work in partnership with the statewide Prevention Assistance Team (PAT) and local communities across the state by funding various innovative pilot/demonstration prevention programs which: provide a model for identifying high risk families; provide a model for education and prevention which involves community residents while maximizing resources; provide a model for the aid and treatment of children and families which are victims of abduction, sexual exploitation, abuse and neglect; and provide a model for community partnerships which will result in continued funding and support.

Outreach Program. The purpose of this program is to research, publish, and disseminate a law enforcement manual containing Federal and State laws relating to missing children. A training program will also be developed and five training sessions will be held to transfer the information about various missing children issues.

On-Line Missing and Unidentified Persons System (MUPS) User's Training. This is a project to research, publish, and disseminate a law enforcement manual containing Federal and State laws relating to missing children. A training program will also be developed and 13 training sessions will be held to transfer information about various missing children issues.

Symposium on International Child Abduction. The major objective of this project was to hold a symposium on critical issues to educate American practitioners on the information available to assist in the location and return of internationally abducted children. This was a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of State's Office of Citizens Consular Services, Interpol, the Office of International Affairs in the Criminal Division at the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and others. This symposium provided a report and update from the Hague Convention meeting as well as provided a forum for addressing specific issues such as court costs and legal fees, handling cases in non-Hague convention countries, interaction between civil and criminal processes, techniques and assistance in locating abducted children abroad, needed policy improvements, training needs, public education as a deterrent, and trafficking children. The proceedings of the conference will be developed into a monograph for distribution. A dissemination plan will be completed which will distribute the

monograph and any related materials to the broadest possible audience of interested practitioners.

Obstacles to Recovery & Return of Parentally Abducted Children: Training, Technical Assistance & Product Resources. This program intends to develop training and technical assistance products to implement the recommendations from the final report of the project entitled "Obstacles to Recovery & Return of Parentally Abducted Children," which identified the obstacles to the resolution of the parental abductions. The recommendations addressed improvements to laws, legal practice, and the justice system response. This training program addresses the most frequently seen form of abduction of children which is parental abduction. The training materials will provide an examination into the civil legal response and the social and community response to parental abductions. The training products will include current Federal and State laws and legal practice as they pertain to child custody and highlight areas of ambiguity, confusion or conflicting purposes which obstruct the implementation of proper custody. The role of the criminal justice system and other sources of social support will be provided for review and discussion.

Model Sentencing & Custody Guidelines in Parental Abduction Cases. The goals of this program are to: (1) improve the justice system response to parentally abducted children; (2) deter abductions through the development of guidelines for prosecutors and judges on the effective handling of parental abduction cases, and to minimize the negative effects on children by enabling judges to make more informed decisions regarding post-abduction custody. An advisory committee of judges, prosecutors, practitioners, and researchers will be established to support and advise on all aspects of the project and products.

Program to Increase Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation. The general goal of this program is to learn more about the missing children problem as it relates to (1) the victim of sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography; (2) the precipitating circumstances surrounding the path to this problem; and (3) the response to this problem surveyed as many as 300 personnel in the criminal justice, juvenile justice, social service system, and youth-serving agencies, to explore obstacles and impediments to investigation, prosecution, and service delivery.

Completed compendium of Federal and State laws and pertinent case laws used in the prosecution and punishment of those who sexually exploit children begun a detailed study of 400 cases and exploited youth in four jurisdictions, where they will examine which children are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, the process by which they become involved in prostitution and pornography, the prior contacts with social service and justice agencies, and the system response to their victimization and a secondary analysis of

2,000 cases of child sexual abuse and comparing those cases that involve sexual exploitation with those that do not.

Investigative Case Management for Missing Children Homicides.

The primary purpose of this project is to improve the investigative procedures in cases of homicides of abducted children. The goal is to quickly and more effectively manage, contact, and solve individual and serial child murder investigations and thus, increase the probability of apprehending the abductor and/or murderer. Program activities will include creating a resource management guide for missing child homicide investigations, implementing a training and technical assistance program for missing child homicide investigations, and developing a national volunteer technical assistance program for local investigations through NCMEC's Project ALERT. Investigative techniques developed by this project will be replicated at a national level.

Issues in Resolving Cases of International Parental Abductions of Children. This study will examine the problems, both institutional and cultural, encountered by a parent residing in the United States who seeks the recovery of a child taken or retained by the other parent across an international border in breach of rights of custody or of access. The grantee will develop approaches and programs to overcome those problems. Issues to be examined will include assessment of the Hague convention's effectiveness in obtaining the return of children when the foreign country is party to the convention and when it is not. The study will consist of surveys and interviews with the families involved in such cases. A final report will be issued that will provide recommendations to solve these problems. A separate executive summary will also be included with the final report.

Multi-Jurisdictional, Interagency Model for Investigating & Prosecuting Cases of Child Sexual Exploitation. This project is a joint program between OJJDP and Office for Victims of Crime to develop a multi-jurisdictional task force model to combat child pornography and prostitution. The overall goal of the task force will be to implement a centrally coordinated and managed investigation involving Federal, State, and local investigative agencies.

Examining the Relationship Between Child/Adolescent Abduction-Field Initiated Program. The program intends a unique study of 100 juvenile sex offenders between the ages of 12 and 19 years old who have committed sex offenses before the age of 18. Data will be collected in six States in conjunction with a larger study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health that focuses on the modus operandi of adult sexual offenders. The States sites selected for this project are Alabama, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, and Washington.

Stranger Abductions of Children Analysis of a National Survey: Field Initiated Program. This program will support additional analysis and dissemination of new findings from a survey of information regarding children's experiences with stranger abductions. It will also provide valuable information and direction for future NISMART projects. The project encompasses five objectives to: (1) estimate the annual occurrence of abductions and attempted abductions of children ages 10 through 16 by strangers in cars; (2) identify those factors that indicate increased vulnerability for children; (3) determine the psychological impact of experiencing an abduction or attempted abduction by a stranger; (4) assess the effectiveness of abduction efforts to prevent the occurrence of child abduction by strangers; and (5) use the findings and experience from the National Youth Victimization Prevention Study to evaluate the feasibility of collecting self-reported data from children in future NISMART studies.

Remember, They're Children: Using Video to Train Law Enforcement Personnel. The purpose of the project is to minimize the negative impact of law enforcement investigative procedures on maltreated children. This will be accomplished through the intensive development and innovative dissemination to law enforcement personnel of a comprehensive video training curriculum designed to improve investigative responses to child victims of maltreatment.

Criminal Justice Response to Parental Abduction Cases. The goal of this project is to learn about and describe how the criminal justice system handles parental abduction of children cases. The project will examine, within the criminal justice system, how decisions are made, cases are processed, and model programs are developed. A multi-study of justice system case processing will include 1) a short mail survey to a nationally-representative sample of prosecutors and law enforcement agencies (to ascertain quantitative information and identify potential study sites); 2) a six-county study (to obtain qualitative, descriptive information on case-processing); and 3) a three-county study (to obtain case-level data on all parental abduction cases that enter the criminal justice system and track them from entry to disposition). The project will result in a series of informative reports, including a comprehensive technical report (research findings) and Executive Summary and a series of brief policy-oriented summaries.

Model Treatment and Services Approaches for Mental Health Professionals Working with Families of Missing Children. The project's goals are to provide mental health personnel with effective treatment approaches, for the rehabilitation of families traumatized by child abduction, and faced with reestablishing a state of normalcy in its aftermath. The project will implement a three-stage program. Activities will include consolidation of the

knowledge base pertaining to treatment of families victimized by the abducted/missing/recovered children experience. Next, project staff and consultants will construct mental health treatment models applicable to these victimized families and field test the models. Last, project personnel will develop training manuals and training support materials pertaining to the implementation of the treatment models.

Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Counseling Services. This program will continue to develop services to assist missing and exploited youth and their families in Addison County, Vermont. Services include a community education campaign on child safety issues, expanded counseling, outreach, and safe shelter services to get runaway/throwaway youth off the streets and into a safer environment and to train law enforcement officers to handle missing/runaway complaints more effectively. Crisis counseling will also be made available to families of missing children.

Funding for Specific Program Support for State Clearinghouses for Missing Children. The Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was funded to research, publish, and disseminate a law enforcement manual containing Federal and State laws relating to missing children. A training program will also be developed and 17 training sessions will be held to transfer the information about various missing children issues.

Thursday
March 31, 1994

Federal Register

Part II

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal
Year 1994; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency PreventionProposed Comprehensive Plan for
Fiscal Year 1994

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs,
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, DOJ.

ACTION: Notice of proposed
comprehensive plan for Fiscal Year
1994.

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention is
publishing for public comment this
Notice of its Proposed Comprehensive
Plan for Fiscal Year 1994.

DATE: Comments must be submitted on
or before May 16, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to
John J. Wilson, Acting Administrator,
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana
Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20531.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Marilyn Silver, Information
Dissemination and Planning Unit, (202)
307-0751. (This is not a toll-free
number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office
of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention (OJJDP) is a component of
the Department of Justice Programs in the
U.S. Department of Justice. Pursuant to
the provisions of section 204(b)(5)(A),
42 U.S.C. 5614 (b)(5)(A), of the Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5601 *et
seq.* (hereinafter called the JJDP Act), the
Acting Administrator of OJJDP is
publishing for public comment a
Proposed Comprehensive Plan
describing the program activities which
OJJDP intends to carry out during Fiscal
Year 1994. The Proposed
Comprehensive Plan includes activities
authorized in Parts C and D of Title II
(42 U.S.C. 5651-5665a and 42 U.S.C.
5667-5667a) and in Title IV, the
Mentoring Children's Assistance Act (42
U.S.C. 5651-5665a and 42 U.S.C. 5667-
5667a) of the JJDP Act. Taking into
consideration comments received on
this Proposed Comprehensive Plan, the
Acting Administrator will develop and
publish a Final Comprehensive Plan
describing the particular program
activities which OJJDP intends to fund
during Fiscal Year 1994 using in whole
or in part funds appropriated under
Parts C and D of Title II and Title IV of
said Act.

The actual solicitation of grant
applications under the Final
Comprehensive Plan will be published
separately, at a later date, in the Federal

Register. No proposals, concept papers,
or other forms of application should be
submitted at this time.

Introduction

The youth of America do not simply
represent our Nation's future. They are
our Nation's future. However, the
serious and violent crime rate among
juveniles has increased sharply in the
past few years. Juveniles account for an
increasing share of all violent crimes in
the United States. At the same time, a
small portion of juvenile offenders
account for the bulk of all serious and
violent delinquency. Simultaneously,
the number of juveniles taken into
custody has increased, as has the
number of juveniles waived or
transferred to the criminal justice
system. Admissions to juvenile facilities
are at their highest levels ever, and an
increasing percentage of these facilities
are operating over capacity. Unfortunately,
the already strained
juvenile justice system does not have
adequate fiscal and programmatic
resources to identify juveniles at risk of
becoming serious, violent, or chronic
delinquents and to provide appropriate
prevention services or intervene
effectively with those juveniles who are
already serious, violent, or chronic
delinquents.

A Comprehensive Strategy

To reverse national trends in juvenile
violence, juvenile victimization and
family disintegration will require both a
change in national priorities and an
unprecedented commitment by public
and private agencies, institutions,
organizations, and individuals. OJJDP
has developed a comprehensive strategy
to address serious, violent and chronic
delinquency. The strategy is based on
OJJDP's review of statistics, research
and evaluation and focuses on
promising approaches in family
strengthening, support for core
institutions, delinquency prevention,
intervention, and treatment. Its
implementation at the State and local
levels will require all sectors of the
community to participate in
determining local needs and in
formulating and funding programs to
meet those needs in order to prevent
and treat delinquency. (A
Comprehensive Strategy for Serious,
Violent, and Chronic Juvenile
Offenders, OJJDP (1993)).

This year, OJJDP will fund a variety
of programs and projects to implement
the Comprehensive Strategy and foster
community planning efforts. OJJDP will
work with a number of jurisdictions to
test mechanisms designed to assist
communities to plan and implement

programs that address youth violence
and delinquency.

Communities engaged in
comprehensive planning to address the
issue of serious, violent and chronic
juvenile offenders will be supported by
OJJDP funding, technical assistance,
information, and training resources. As
part of the current program
development work on OJJDP's
Comprehensive Strategy, communities
will be furnished a "how to" manual,
providing a blueprint for assessing
youth violence problems and resources.
An inventory of promising and
successful program models to help
address the identified problems will
also be provided to interested
jurisdictions. These resources will be
made available to cities and
communities, including Weed and Seed
jurisdictions, to assist in the planning
and implementation of coordinated
efforts to deal with youth violence
problems. Program development work
on OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy will
also support the Attorney General's
national agenda for children by
producing an early intervention
program strategy, focused on families
and beginning with children aged 0-3.
Program models included in the early
intervention strategy will seek to
preserve and strengthen families that
need support in providing healthy,
nurturing environments for their
children's social development. Educare
programs that provide both child care
help for parents and education
readiness opportunities will be featured.

OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy is
based on five key principles for
preventing and reducing chronic,
serious and violent juvenile
delinquency. Each of these principles
has as its aim either reducing or
identifying and controlling the small
percentage of juvenile offenders who are
serious, violent and chronic offenders.
These are stated below, followed by
examples of program activities to be
carried out in FY 1994 that support each
of the principles:

- Strengthen families in their role of
providing guidance, discipline and
strong values as their children's first
teachers.

- (1) A program of support for children
of incarcerated parents.

- (2) A Conference on mental health
services and the juvenile justice system.

- (3) The permanent families for abused
and neglected children program.

- (4) Support for regional and local
advocacy centers for abused and
neglected children.

- Support core social institutions,
including schools, religious institutions
and other local community based

organizations, to alleviate risk factors for delinquency and help children develop their full potential.

(1) Law-Related Education programs in juvenile justice settings/innovative approaches in Law-Related Education.

(2) Youth leadership and violence prevention programs for at-risk youth.

(3) National School Safety Center.

(4) Technical assistance and training to juvenile courts.

(5) Congress of National Black Churches—National Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

- Promote prevention strategies that reduce the impact of negative risk factors and enhance protective factors.

(1) Training and technical assistance in risk focused prevention to be provided to 5,000 community leaders.

(2) Title V delinquency prevention—\$13 million to be awarded to States for subgrants to local units of government that have formulated prevention plans (a separate program guideline will be issued for Title V).

(3) Children and Firearms.

(4) Media Violence.

- Intervene immediately when delinquent behavior first occurs.

(1) Boys and Girls Clubs Gang Prevention and Intervention Program to intervene with juvenile gang members at the early stages of gang involvement.

(2) Program to promote alternative programs for juvenile female offenders.

(3) Research on the impact of delay in the delivery of juvenile court sanctions.

(4) Enforcement strategies for juvenile impaired driving due to drug and alcohol abuse.

- Establish a broad range of graduated sanctions that provides both accountability and a continuum of services to respond appropriately to the needs of each delinquent offender.

(1) Models of Effective Court-based Service Delivery to Children and their Families.

(2) Juvenile Restitution and Community Service Training and Technical Assistance.

(3) What Works: An Assessment of Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders.

(4) Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders—an Intermediate Sanction Program for Nonviolent Juvenile Offenders.

(5) The Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program will provide funds to four jurisdictions to implement a continuum of services for serious, violent, and chronic delinquents.

(6) Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration, Technical Assistance and Evaluation program.

OJJDP is also assisting Denver, Atlanta, Omaha and other Nebraska

jurisdictions, and the District of Columbia, under a Department initiative, "Pulling America's Communities Together" (PACT) Program, to address violence issues in these jurisdictions, in designing and implementing short-term measures to reduce the incidence of violence on our streets, in our schools, and in our homes. These measures will be integrated with long-term strategies such as those described above to address the root causes of serious and violent crime and delinquency.

OJJDP is also participating in a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the "Comprehensive Communities Program." Under this program, cities or counties faced with high rates of drug-related crime and violence will develop a comprehensive strategy for crime- and drug-control which requires law enforcement and other governmental agencies to work in partnership with the community to address these problems in terms of the environment which fosters them. Each strategy must include a jurisdiction-wide commitment to community policing, coordination among public and private agencies (including, social services, public health, etc.), and efforts that encourage citizens to take an active role in problem solving.

The Goals

OJJDP's Fiscal Year 1994 program plan is designed to address three goals that reflect OJJDP's commitment to its mission and to implementation of the comprehensive strategy.

OJJDP believes that prevention is the most cost-effective means of dealing with juvenile delinquency. The first program plan goal for Fiscal Year 1994 is to prevent the initial occurrence of all types of juvenile offenses. This will require programs to strengthen and support families in their role of providing guidance and discipline and to support such core social institutions as schools, churches and synagogues, and other community-based organizations to help children develop to their maximum potential. OJJDP's prevention approach is designed to mobilize communities, through community leaders, to identify risk factors for delinquency as well those youth who are at risk so that programs can be designed that are responsive to community and youth needs and that will deter juveniles from becoming involved in law violating conduct.

The second goal of the Fiscal Year 1994 program plan is to design and establish community-based alternatives to detention and confinement that are

the least restrictive alternatives appropriate to the juvenile's needs and protection of community safety and which promote the maintenance of ties with family, school and community.

OJJDP also seeks to establish a broad spectrum of graduated sanctions that provide accountability and a continuum of services that respond appropriately to the needs of each juvenile offender. Therefore, the third program plan goal for Fiscal Year 1994 is to promote the development and implementation of juvenile justice policies and practices that improve the juvenile justice system while promoting law-abiding behavior and ensuring the most effective allocation of system resources.

Overview

OJJDP was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-415), as amended, to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to prevent and control juvenile crime and improve the juvenile justice system. OJJDP administers a State Formula Grants Program in 57 States and territories, funds over 100 projects through its Special Emphasis and National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Discretionary Grant Programs, and is charged with coordinating all Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency.

The OJJDP comprises four divisions. The first two, the Research and Program Development and the Training and Technical Assistance Divisions, together form the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJDP). The Institute also includes the Information Dissemination and Planning Unit in the Office of the Administrator. The State Relations and Assistance Division and the Special Emphasis Division are the two remaining OJJDP divisions.

In addition, OJJDP serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, coordinates the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program, and administers the Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's program, the Title V Prevention Incentive Grants Program, and programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.).

1992 JJDP Act Amendments

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 expanded the role of OJJDP in Federal efforts to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile

justice system by including three new priorities: Strengthening the families of juveniles; improving State and local provision of justice and services to juveniles; and assisting States and local communities in preventing youth from entering the justice system. The Amendments encourage parental involvement in treatment and services for juveniles, coordination of services and interagency cooperation. Seven new studies are mandated. The Comptroller General is conducting five of these studies: (1) Juveniles waived, certified, or transferred to adult court; (2) admissions of juveniles with behavior disorders to private psychiatric hospitals; (3) gender bias in State juvenile justice systems; (4) Native American pass-through under the Formula Grants Program; and (5) access to counsel in juvenile court proceedings. OJJDP is conducting the remaining two: (1) The incidence, nature, and causes of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas; and (2) the extent and characteristics of juvenile hate crimes.

The JJDP Act Amendments of 1992 also authorize several new grant programs to be administered by OJJDP:

- Part E, State Challenge Activities, authorizes grants to States participating in the Part B Formula Grants Program to provide up to 10 percent of a State's formula Grants Program allocation for each of 10 challenge activities in which the States participate.
 - Part F, Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who are Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect, authorizes grants to public and nonprofit private organizations for treatment of juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, transitional services, and related research.
 - Part G, Mentoring, authorizes three-year grants to or in partnership with local education agencies for mentoring programs designed to link at-risk youth with responsible adults to discourage youth involvement in criminal and violent activity.
 - Part H, Boot Camps, authorizes grants to establish up to ten military-style boot camps for delinquent juveniles.
 - Title V, Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, authorizes grants to local governments for a broad range of delinquency prevention activities targeting youth who have had contact with, or are likely to have contact with, the juvenile justice system.
- In FY 1994, two of the five new programs listed above received an appropriation—Part G Mentoring (\$4

million) and Title V Incentive Grants (\$13 million). These programs are not included in this plan, nor are programs authorized and funded under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

Fiscal Year 1994 Program Planning Activities

The OJJDP program planning process for Fiscal Year 1994 is coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the four other Program Bureau components of the OJP. The program planning process involves the following steps:

- Internal review of existing programs by OJJDP staff;
- Internal review of proposed programs by OJP Bureaus and selected Department of Justice components;
- Review of information and data from OJJDP grantees and contractors;
- Review of information contained in State comprehensive plans;
- Review of comments made by youth services providers, juvenile justice practitioners and researchers;
- Consideration of suggestions made by juvenile justice policy makers concerning State and local needs; and
- Consideration of all comments received during the period of public comment on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan.

Discretionary Program Activities

Discretionary Grant Continuation Policy

OJJDP has listed on the following pages continuation projects currently funded in whole or in part with Part C and Part D funds and eligible for continuation funding in Fiscal Year 1994, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project period. A grantee's eligibility for continued funding for an additional budget period within an existing project period depends on the grantee's compliance with funding eligibility requirements and achievement of the prior year's objectives.

Continuation funding consideration for an additional project period for previously funded discretionary grant programs will be based upon several factors, including:

- The extent to which the project responds to the applicable requirements of the JJDP Act;
- Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice Fiscal Year 1994 program priorities;
- Compliance with performance requirements of prior grant years;
- Compliance with fiscal and regulatory requirements;

- Compliance with any special conditions of award; and
- Availability of funds (i.e. based on program priority determination).

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 5665a, section 262 (d)(1)(B), the competitive process described in subparagraph (A) of such section shall not be required if the Administrator makes a written determination waiving the competitive process:

- (1) With respect to programs to be carried out in areas with respect to which the President declares under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*) that a major disaster or emergency exists; or
- (2) with respect to a particular program described in part C that is uniquely qualified.

OJJDP seeks to focus its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and to cultivate partnerships with State and local organizations. To that end, OJJDP has set three goals that constitute the major elements of a sound policy for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:

- To promote delinquency prevention efforts,
- To foster the use of community-based alternatives to the traditional juvenile justice system, and
- To improve the juvenile justice system.

Delinquency Prevention

A sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention strives to strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to good behavior: A productive place for young people in a law-abiding society. Preventive measures can operate on a large scale, providing gains in youth development while reducing youthful misbehavior. The first goal of OJJDP is to identify and promote programs which prevent or preclude minor, serious, and violent delinquency from occurring (and which prevent the commission of status offenses).

Community-Based Alternatives

Communities cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile crime entirely on the juvenile justice system. A sound policy for combatting juvenile crime makes maximum use of a community's less formal, often less expensive, and less alienating responses to youthful misbehavior. OJJDP's second goal is to identify and promote community-based alternatives for each stage of a child's contact with the juvenile justice system, emphasizing options which are least

restrictive and promote or preserve positive ties with the child's family, school and community.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

The limited resources of the juvenile justice system must be reserved for the most difficult and intractable problems of juvenile crime. A sound policy concentrates the more formal, expensive, and restrictive options of the juvenile justice system in two areas:

- Youth behavior which is most abhorrent and least amenable to preventive measures and community responses; and
- Problems of youths and their families which exceed community resources and require more stringent legal resolution.

The third goal of OJJDP is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice

system and facilitate the most effective allocation of system resources.

Fiscal Year 1994 Programs

The following are brief summaries of each of the proposed new and continuation programs for Fiscal Year 1994. The specific program priorities proposed within each category are subject to change with regard to their priority status, estimated amount, sites for implementation, and other descriptive data and information based on the review and comment process, grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors. OJJDP has a limited amount of appropriations available for new programs in Fiscal Year 1994. New programs are therefore being proposed with funding levels subject to change based on public review and comment. New programs may also be added to the

plan based on the review and comment process.

A number of programs contained in this document have been identified for funding by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. An asterisk (*) indicates those programs. In addition, the 1994 Appropriations Act Conference Report for State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies identified 10 programs for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to examine and provide grants if warranted. Concept papers were requested from the 10 programs and are currently under review by OJJDP staff. To the extent that FY 1994 Part C and D funds are used to fund these programs, those funds would reduce the amounts available for funding programs identified in this program plan.

Fiscal Year 1994 Program Listing

New Programs:

Children and Firearms	\$150,000
Family Strengthening Support	500,000
Media Violence	125,000
Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System	200,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents	100,000
Law-Related Education in Juvenile Justice Settings*	440,000
Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education*	260,000
National Student/Parent Mock Election*	100,000

Delinquency Prevention

Continuation Programs:

Law-Related Education (LRE)*	2,700,000
The Congress of National Black Churches:	
National Anti-Drug Abuse Program	200,000
Partnership Plan, Phase V (Cities in Schools)	300,000
Targeted Outreach with a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)	500,000
Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing	600,000
Teens, Crime and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*	1,000,000
Race Against Drugs	115,000

Missing Children:

Prevention, Early Intervention, and Mediation Project for Missing and Exploited Children	75,000
Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Services	75,000
Paul and Lisa Prevention and Intervention Efforts: Expansion and Improvement of Non-Profit Organization Projects	75,000
Project Nino Seguro Services—Addressing Missing and Exploited Children	45,258

Community-Based Alternatives

New Programs:

Program to Promote Alternative Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders	400,000
Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program	2,000,000
Field-Initiated Research Program	300,000

Community-Based Alternatives

Continuation Programs:

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*	225,000
National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers*	500,000
Professional Development for Youth Workers	200,000
School Safety Center	250,000
Juvenile Restitution	250,000
Insular Area Support*	403,000
OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center	650,000
Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	600,000

Missing Children:

Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children	125,000
Provide Services to Recovered Missing Children and Their Families	30,000

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

New Programs:

Violence Studies*	1,000,000
Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing	300,000

What Works: Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders	100,000
Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Corrections and Detention	250,000
Integrated Gang Program (Part D)	2,000,000
Marketing the Conditions of Confinement Study	125,000
Conditions of Confinement Follow Up—Performance Standards	250,000
Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams to Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding	125,000
Statistics Improvement Project	275,000
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration, Technical Assistance, and Evaluation Program	750,000
National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center	300,000
Telecommunications Assistance	200,000
Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah M. Wysinger Memorial Program)	600,000
Non-Violent Dispute Resolution	250,000
Models of Effective Court Based Service Delivery to Children and Their Families	250,000
Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance	560,000

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

Continuation Programs:

Children in Custody	300,000
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	1,006,798
Coalition for Juvenile Justice*	650,000
Juvenile Justice Data Resources	25,000
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development	550,000
Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement	200,000
National Juvenile Court Data Archive*	611,000
Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program (Gangs)	250,000
Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs	652,341
Children at Risk	350,000
Delay in the Imposition of Sanctions	100,000
Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse	75,000
Violence Study—Causes and Correlates*	300,000
Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)	225,000
Training for Juvenile Corrections Staff	475,000
Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders	200,000
Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents	250,000
Juvenile Court Training*	1,074,000
Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*	390,000
Case Process Advocacy Program Development	250,000
Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials	150,000
Bootcamps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support	550,000
Comprehensive Gang Initiative	500,000

Missing Children:

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children/Resource	3,600,000
Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations	250,000
Model Treatment and Services Approaches for Mental Health Professionals Working with Families of Missing Children	200,000
Obstacles to Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children: Training, Technical Assistance	250,000
Development and Expansion of the Child Find Mediation Program to Locate Missing and Exploited Children and Prevent Child Abduction	75,000
ECHO Program Expansion Assistance	19,538
Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Plan (M/CAP)	999,905
Funding Support for Private Non-profit Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children	70,500
Investigative Case Management of Missing Children Homicides	150,000
Missing Children Data Archive	50,000
Remember They're Children: Using Video to Train Law Enforcement Personnel	200,000
National Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program: Safe Return*	650,000

Delinquency Prevention

New Programs

Congress has appropriated \$13 million in Fiscal Year 1994, under Title V of the JJDPA, for a new delinquency prevention program. This program also supports OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy by reducing the onset of delinquency among youths who might otherwise have begun on a pathway to serious, violent and chronic delinquency. Moreover, "community planning teams" will be established under this program to conduct risk and

resource assessments in order to determine what delinquency prevention programs are needed for a particular jurisdiction. In communities that are planning system responses for serious, violent and chronic offenders, the work of these planning teams will be coordinated with other system planning.

The following are some key features of this program:

- Some 5,000 community leaders will be trained in the risk and resource assessment process over the next few months.

- Communities will then submit applications for Federal funding for local prevention programs that the community leaders and planning teams have determined are needed to prevent delinquency, based on the community's determination of its needs and priorities. Communities must provide a matching contribution and should establish partnerships with the private sector, especially corporations and foundations.

- These prevention programs will include a number of multi-disciplinary program approaches incorporated in the

Attorney General's national agenda for children:

- Job training and employment opportunities,
- Drug abuse education,
- After school programs, and
- Other programs cutting across disciplines and linking schools and social service agencies.

Other delinquency prevention programs are set forth below for which communities engaging in comprehensive community planning can apply directly to OJJDP for funding. They include projects that initiate or expand specific family strengthening efforts. In addition to self-help, these include crisis intervention and treatment models. Families that will benefit include those that have children in the juvenile justice system, including non-English speaking families. Communities wishing to help troubled families as a means of preventing delinquency will be provided such resources as a publication on Family Strengthening Program Models.

Children and Firearms

\$150,000

This is a collaborative effort which will be jointly funded by OJJDP, the National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deaths among juveniles by firearms have reached an all-time high. Every day in America, 12 youths ages 19 and under are killed in gun accidents, suicides and homicides. Many more are wounded. In 1989, 2,367 children and teenagers were murdered with guns; 1,380 committed suicide with guns; and 567 died in unintentional shootings.

This is a new initiative with the primary goal of preventing and reducing the number of illegal guns accessible to juveniles. The project would incorporate a program development model consisting of four phases: (1) Assessment, (2) model(s) development and related policies and procedure development, (3) training and technical assistance, and (4) testing and dissemination. Each phase will consist of a plan, a final report or products, and a dissemination strategy.

The program would be designed to prevent youths from utilizing guns to settle disputes. A single cooperative agreement would be awarded for up to \$150,000 in Fiscal Year 1994 to complete phases 1 and 2 (assessment and model development).

Family Strengthening and Support

\$500,000

Strengthening and supporting families, including non-English

speaking families, is a priority area in the JJDP Act and a key component of a comprehensive approach to delinquency prevention. In support of this priority, the Office proposes to provide funding to a select number of local jurisdictions (city and county) to initiate or expand specific family-strengthening interventions and treatment programs for English speaking and non-English speaking families that involve the juvenile justice system, schools, and other local entities.

A major family-strengthening research project funded by OJJDP was recently completed. The University of Utah and Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation produced a User's Guide, "Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting and Family Strategies for Delinquency Prevention," and an Executive Summary that reviews both the current impact of family characteristics on risk for delinquency and the most promising family change interventions. Given the multiple variations of intervention strategies, the project recommends the organization of family strengthening programs and services according to the family's level of functioning and the child's age. The researchers identified a representative group of 25 programs as particularly promising. Special attention must also be given to cultural issues for non-English speaking families.

In this program, OJJDP would solicit applications from local jurisdictions (city and county) which provide a preliminary plan for developing comprehensive family-strengthening programs including programs for non-English speaking families. OJJDP would support the implementation of new or expanded family-strengthening efforts to improve parental functioning as part of an overall plan to prevent delinquency or intervene with youth who are in the juvenile justice system. The project would also support the development of a comprehensive plan to target other Federal, State, and local resources to fund and operate a range of services to juveniles and their families, including self-help programs such as parent-support groups. This program would be competitively funded with approximately 5 applications selected at a funding level of up to \$100,000 each year for three years.

Media Violence

\$125,000

The National Youth Violence Forum, "Safeguarding our Youth: Violence Prevention for our Nation's Children" held in Washington, DC, July 21 and 22, 1993, recognized that an increasing

number of American citizens no longer perceive the electronic media as neutral entertainment. Participants suggested that the public can change the content and impact of negative media messages through audience education and networking. As such changes will not occur quickly, long-term vision and strategies are required.

Recommendations included support for a major public movement to challenge corporate media to act as more responsible citizens in an increasingly violent society. This recommendation recognizes the potential of the media, particularly television, to prevent delinquency and other at-risk behaviors such as delinquency, drug abuse, and truancy and to educate the public on successful programs for youth.

In response to these recommendations, OJJDP would support a program which develops consumer-oriented materials that inform parents, teachers' groups, youth-serving organizations, youth groups, and community organizations about the relationship between electronic media violence and aggressive behavior. The purpose of this program would be to stimulate advocacy to reduce violence on television and in music and other media. The program would also support dissemination of existing consumer materials such as those developed by the program "Turn Off The Violence."

Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System

\$200,000

This program would implement a two-pronged strategy to address the mental health and juvenile justice systems' lack of coordinated and adequate mental health treatment for America's at-risk and delinquent youth. Juveniles specifically targeted under the two-phased strategy proposed are those with mental health problems and impairments, including learning disabilities, who are at risk of becoming status or delinquent offenders, and alleged and adjudicated status offenders and delinquents with undiagnosed or untreated mental health problems, including those in residential care or in juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

The first phase would be funded in Fiscal Year 1994 to develop and implement a two-day conference for up to 200 attendees to address the topics of at-risk juveniles and juveniles with mental health problems or learning disabilities in the juvenile justice system. The purpose of the conference would be to bring together individuals from multiple disciplines to discuss

potential solutions to the failure to address the mental health needs of at-risk juveniles and those in our juvenile justice system in a coordinated and systematic manner. The conference would recommend actions that community organizations and local, State, and Federal agencies need to take to address this issue. The conference would be developed in cooperation with the Centers for Mental Health Services and Maternal and Child Health of the Department of Health and Human Services and components of other federal agencies, as appropriate.

The second phase, to be considered for funding in Fiscal Year 1995, would establish three to six demonstration programs at the State and local levels to plan comprehensive, coordinated and collaborative approaches to improving mental health services for juveniles.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

\$100,000

This program is designed to provide supportive services to children whose parents are incarcerated. These juveniles are at particularly high-risk of involvement in delinquent behavior and becoming victims of abuse or neglect.

Up to two awards would be made at not to exceed \$50,000 each to support organizations and agencies that address the special needs of children of incarcerated parents.

Awards would be competitive, and while no specific program strategy is required, issues to be addressed must be specified. Successful applicants must demonstrate that they are currently providing, or have an integrated plan to provide, special services which address the needs of children whose parents are incarcerated, including but not limited to, the areas of parental education, housing, physical and mental health, family strengthening activities, mentoring, and care-giver support.

*Law-Related Education in Juvenile Justice Settings**

\$440,000

This Law Related Education (LRE) Program (and the Innovative Approaches program that follows) is established pursuant to section 299(e) of the JJDP Act which provides that 20 percent of the funds appropriated for the national law-related education program under section 261(a)(6) "shall be reserved each fiscal year for not less than two programs that did not receive funding prior to October 1, 1992." In 1990, OJJDP began experimenting with LRE for at-risk youths when its consortium of grantees implemented the national LRE program in schools.

Interim assessments of this effort suggest positive effects on youths. Administrators and staff of facilities and programs using LRE with this target population have been extremely supportive of the effort.

To expand and augment these initial activities, OJJDP funded two organizations in Fiscal Year 1993 to provide training and technical assistance in law-related education focused on youths in juvenile justice settings. Fiscal Year 1993 awards were made to American Correctional Association/New York Division for Youth and to the Virginia Commonwealth University/Virginia Institute for Law and Citizenship Studies for implementation of LRE in juvenile justice settings.

Applications will be solicited for two new projects to be funded under the initiative in Fiscal Year 1994. The program's major objectives are to increase awareness of LRE in the juvenile justice community; develop or adapt and disseminate LRE curricula and lesson plans used to train youths under the supervision of the juvenile court; provide training and technical assistance to teachers and others in the juvenile justice system; increase public awareness of LRE in juvenile justice settings; and develop an implementation model for future evaluation of this intervention with targeted youths.

*Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education**

\$260,000

The purpose of this initiative is to provide support for programs to develop promising, innovative ideas for the delivery of law-related education. The program encompasses the following objectives:

- To promote and support innovative research, development, demonstration, or training programs in the field of law-related education;
- To encourage new methods of focusing law-related education on delinquency prevention within or outside the traditional classroom setting; and
- To develop knowledge that will lead to new techniques, approaches, or methods to deliver law-related education for purposes of preventing delinquency.

Fiscal Year 1993 awards were made to the Boulder County (Colorado) Board of County Commissioners and to the Professional Development and Training Center at the University of Maryland.

Applications will be solicited for up to three new projects to be funded under

this initiative for Fiscal Year 1994 for one year project periods.

*National Student/Parent Mock Election**

\$100,000

The National Student/Parent Mock Election (NSPME) is an educational exercise in American government and civic responsibility. It invites millions of middle and high school youth to participate with their parents to cast a "mock" vote on the candidates running for Office in November, 1994 and on key issues facing the country.

The program is a law-related education experience that includes a curricula that is highly interactive and concludes with the mock election itself. The program is administered by a non-profit organization which relies on an extensive group of volunteers to conduct mock elections throughout the country. The vote on Mock Election Night (usually one week prior to Election Day) will be televised from a national election headquarters in Washington, D.C. (During past mock elections, Cable News Network carried the election results "live.") The program relies on a number of private and public organizations donating facilities, equipment and expertise.

Delinquency Prevention

Continuation Programs

*Law-Related Education (LRE)**

\$2,700,000

The Law-Related Education (LRE) National Training and Dissemination Program currently involves five national LRE projects and programs which operate in 48 States and four jurisdictions.

The program's purpose is to provide training and materials to State and local school jurisdictions to encourage and guide them in establishing LRE delinquency prevention programs in K-12 curricula and in juvenile justice settings. Grantees will be encouraged to emphasize drug abuse prevention programs in primary, middle, and secondary schools in urban minority communities. The major components of the program are coordination and management, training and technical assistance, preliminary assistance to future sites, public information, program development, and assessment.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, the American Bar Association, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. No

additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse Program

\$200,000

OJJDP proposes the continuation of this organization's national public awareness and mobilization strategy to address the problem of drug abuse and drug abuse prevention in targeted communities across the United States. The goals of the national mobilization strategy are to summon, focus, and coordinate the leadership of the black religious community in cooperation with the Department of Justice and other federal agencies and organizations to help mobilize groups of community residents to combat effectively the supply and demand problems of drug abuse and drug-related crime activities among adults and juveniles.

The program would be expanded to address family violence intervention issues and target up to 10 additional cities. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Partnership Plan, Phase V (Cities in Schools)

\$300,000

This program is a continuation of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Cities in Schools, Inc. (CIS). CIS provides training and technical assistance to States and local communities enabling them to adapt and implement the CIS model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship and other resources to high-risk youths and their families at the school level. Where CIS State organizations are established, they will assume primary responsibility for local program replication during the "Partnership Plan, Phase V."

This program is jointly funded by OJJDP and the United States Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Commerce under an OJJDP grant. The total award for Fiscal Year 1993 was \$1,400,000. This project would be implemented by the current grantee, Cities in Schools, Inc. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Targeted Outreach With a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component

\$500,000

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youths from entering gangs and to

intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement to divert them away from gangs and toward more constructive programs. The National Office of Boys and Girls Clubs would provide training and technical assistance to the 81 existing sites and add 25 new gang prevention and 6 intervention sites. The program would be implemented by the current grantee, Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing

\$600,000

This is a continuation of a demonstration program, in which OJJDP supported the establishment of an early elementary school program in Ida B. Wells Public Housing Development in Chicago, Illinois. This program is a collaborative effort between OJJDP, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), and the Westside Preparatory School and Training Institute (WSP) to establish a Prep-School on the premises of the Ida B. Wells Housing Development for kindergarten to fourth grade children living in this public housing development.

The Wells Prep-School opened with kindergarten and first grade students on September 14, 1992. In September 1993 a second grade was added. The Prep-School has been established and operates as an early intervention educational model based upon the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School educational philosophy, curriculum, and teaching techniques. The Westside Preparatory School, a private institution located in the Chicago's inner city, has had dramatic success in raising the academic achievement level of low-income minority children. Fiscal Year 1994 funds will be used to continue the operation and management of the school to continue technical assistance for the program and to add a third grade. Awards will be made to existing grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*

\$1,000,000

This continuation program is conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL). Teens in Action in the 90s is a special application of the Teens, Crime and the Community program, which operates on two

premises: (1) Teens are disproportionately victims of crimes, and (2) teens are resources that can contribute to improving their schools and communities through a broad array of activities.

Under the Fiscal Year 1994 award, NCPC and NICEL will work through the National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program Center to harness the energies of young people toward constructive activities and to reduce crime and violence. The Program Center will be enlarged to serve as a formal clearinghouse for information and materials dissemination and to provide technical assistance and training to communities in establishing the program. With the increase in resources, NCPC will significantly expand the number of communities participating in this program.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Race Against Drugs

\$115,000

Race Against Drugs (RAD) is a unique drug awareness, education and prevention campaign designed to help young people understand the dangers of drugs and live a non-impaired lifestyle. With the help and assistance from 21 motorsports organizations and the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and National Child Safety Council it has become a fun and exciting new addition to drug abuse prevention programs. RAD now includes national drug awareness and prevention activities at schools, malls and motorsports events, posters, 21 TV public service announcements, signage on T-Shirts, hats, decals, etc., and specialized programs like the "Adopt-a-School Essay and Scholarship" programs; and 6-8 grades school Be A Winner Action Book, A RAD Adult Guide and A RAD Coloring Book for K-4 grades. This program will be jointly funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (\$40,000) and OJJDP (\$75,000) and will be implemented by the current grantee, National Child Safety Council. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Missing Children

Prevention, Early Intervention, and Mediation Project for Missing and Exploited Children

\$75,000

The purpose of this project, administered by Our Town Family

Center of Tucson, Arizona, is to enhance the range of services to missing, exploited, and abused children and their families. These services include a school-based prevention program and home-based crisis intervention services. A new family mediation and dispute resolution program seeks to reduce the negative impact of high-conflict divorce and separation on children. The project will provide training workshops for local juvenile justice and school personnel. No additional applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

Missing and Exploited Children Prevention and Services

\$75,000

The purpose of this project, administered by Counseling Services of Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont, is to continue to expand and develop services to assist missing and exploited youth and their families in Addison County. Project activities include community education programs on child safety issues, counseling, outreach and safe shelter services for runaway and throwaway youths, training for law enforcement officers, and crisis counseling for families of missing children. No additional applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

Paul and Lisa Prevention and Intervention Efforts: Expansion and Improvement of Non-Profit Organization Projects

\$75,000

This project expands Paul & Lisa's school-based exploitation prevention program in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Project activities include helping children develop ways to handle and discourage sexual advances, abduction, and exploitation by adults, and providing school personnel and service providers with strategies to prevent these problems and assist missing and exploited children. Training and technical assistance to organizations and coalitions in selected cities will be provided. No additional applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

Project Niño Seguro Services—Addressing Missing and Exploited Children

\$45,258

This project, administered by South Bay Community Services of Chula Vista, California, serves English-speaking and Spanish-speaking communities by providing education, information, and

services to parents, children, and the community. The project is designed to reduce the occurrence of missing, abducted and exploited children. Project Niño Seguro provides direct counseling to individuals, families, and peer groups. No additional applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

Community-Based Alternatives

New Programs

Communities attempting to refocus their juvenile justice system resources on serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders will be assisted in developing and implementing comprehensive programs for juvenile offenders that combine accountability with treatment and rehabilitation services. These sites will be planning and implementing as many elements of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy as resources permit. If successful, they will serve as models for other jurisdictions.

Communities will also be assisted in developing a continuum of community-based care for offenders who do not present a threat to the public safety. For example, a program to provide a continuum of alternatives for females in the juvenile justice system is proposed.

In addition, a field-initiated research program will provide support to address issues related to the Comprehensive Strategy, including mental health issues, family preservation, and waiver and transfer to the criminal justice system.

Program To Promote Alternative Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders

\$400,000

Historically, the unique service needs of females have not been given adequate attention in the juvenile justice system. Not only do females represent a smaller percentage of the delinquent population, when females act out their problems, they more often than boys become self-destructive, run away, become involved in prostitution, or turn to unhealthy, exploitative, or abusive environments for attention and shelter. Females may be further victimized when they seek help or come under the juvenile justice system because there are so few resources available to them. Since 1974, the JJDP Act has called for alternatives to confinement for females who have been placed in secure residential programs for less serious offenses than males or confined for longer periods than males.

Today, however, increasing numbers of females live on the streets or in unhealthy, exploitative, or abusive environments. Studies document the inequities of services between males

and females and the perpetuation of a cycle of generational abuse, teen pregnancy, delinquency, and emotional dysfunction.

This initiative would fund four to six demonstration projects to serve the needs of female status offenders, delinquents, dependents, dropouts, and pregnant or teenage mothers. Each selected site must develop a comprehensive continuum of services designed to meet the unique needs of at-risk female juveniles. The programs must include such specific components as training and education, life management and personal growth skills, health and counseling, parenting skills, job training skills, and community service. The resources provided for the first year would be used to support planning, initial development and implementation of the program.

This program would be coordinated with the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Psychology Services and Special Needs Offender Division of the Bureau of Prisons.

This program would be competitively funded with the four to six sites funded at a level of up to \$100,000 each during Fiscal Year 1994.

Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program

\$2,000,000

In Fiscal Year 1993, under a competitive announcement OJJDP funded two jurisdictions (Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Juvenile Court and the Department of Human Services in Washington, DC) to develop a plan for a systematic strategy for juvenile offenders that combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive community-based intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services as the seriousness of the offense increases or warrants. The plan's basic elements are to (1) assess the existing continuum of secure and nonsecure intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in each jurisdiction; (2) define the juvenile offender population; (3) develop and implement a programmatic strategy; (4) develop and implement an evaluative design; (5) integrate private nonprofit community-based organizations into juvenile offender services; (6) incorporate an aftercare program as a formal component of all residential placements; (7) develop a resource plan to enlist the financial and technical support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, private foundations, or other funding sources; and (8) develop a victim assistance component utilizing local organizations.

In Fiscal Year 1994, funds will be awarded noncompetitively to support implementation of the plan in the initial two sites, if they successfully develop action plans. In addition, funds will be competitively awarded to two new sites to plan and implement a comprehensive treatment program. All grants would be for up to \$500,000 each.

Field-Initiated Research Program

\$300,000

The Field-Initiated Research Program seeks to develop promising and innovative research programs relevant to the mission of OJJDP. This program offers an opportunity for support for research ideas generated in the field rather than by OJJDP. Priority topics would include mental health issues, gender bias, rural delinquency, family preservation, due process, waiver and transfer to the criminal justice system, violent youth gangs, disproportionate minority representation, institutional crowding, and other issues directly related to OJJDP's "A Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders."

OJJDP would provide up to three awards of up to \$100,000 each under this program.

Community-Based Alternatives

Continuation Programs

*Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children**

\$225,000

This is a national project to prevent unnecessary foster care placement of abused and neglected children, to reunify the families of children in care, and to ensure permanent adoptive homes when reunification is impossible. The purpose of this project is to ensure that foster care is used only as a last resort and as a temporary solution. Accordingly, the project is designed to ensure that government's responsibility to children in foster care is duly acknowledged by the appropriate disciplines. Project activities include national training programs for judges, social service personnel, citizen volunteers, and others under the Reasonable Efforts Provision of 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15); training in selected lead States; and development of a model guide to risk assessment.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

*National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers**

\$500,000

This program will continue to support the National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers through the development and implementation of coordinated training, technical assistance, and information sharing programs. The network links local Children's Advocacy Center programs whose purpose is to provide multi-disciplinary coordination in the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases, limited seed money, training, and technical assistance. National leaders in this effort are the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama; the University of Oklahoma's Justice Center in Tulsa, Oklahoma; and the National Children's Advocacy Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, two of which will be under contract to provide training and technical assistance. A continuation application will be solicited from one organization in the National Network. No other applications will be solicited during Fiscal Year 1994.

Professional Development for Youth Workers

\$200,000

The primary purpose of this program is to promote professional development of youth service and juvenile justice system providers through formal training. The program will include an inventory of existing training programs and their effectiveness, a needs assessment training survey, the development of curricula for several program settings, the design of a dissemination strategy, and the creation of an implementation plan for the second half of a two-year program.

Initially funded in Fiscal Year 1992, the Academy for Educational Development, Inc. will continue this three year program in Fiscal Year 1994. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

School Safety Center

\$250,000

The purpose of this collaborative program between OJJDP and the Department of Education is to provide training and technical assistance regarding school safety to elementary and secondary schools, and to identify methods to diminish crime, violence, and illegal drug use in schools and on campuses, with special emphasis on gang-related crime. The National School Safety Center (NSSC) maintains a library and clearinghouse with specialized information, provides research on school safety issues, and develops publications and training programs.

These funds would focus on prevention of drug abuse and violence in schools and establish State personnel trained in school safety to provide technical assistance to localities.

The Department of Education contributed to the support of this program with a transfer of \$1 million of Fiscal Year 1993 funds for expenditure in Fiscal Years 1993-1994. This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the National School Safety Center at Pepperdine University. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Juvenile Restitution

\$250,000

OJJDP will continue to support the juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program in Fiscal Year 1993. The project design is based on practitioner recommendations for current needs in the field. OJJDP initiated a survey on how best to expand and institutionalize restitution as a viable juvenile justice disposition. In addition to the survey, a working group was convened to help map out the course of OJJDP's support for optimum development of the components of restitution. These components will include community service, victim reparation, victim-offender mediation, offender employment and supervision, employment development, and potential program elements designed to establish restitution as an important alternative in improving the juvenile justice system. This project is guided by the need to provide a balance of community protection, offender competency development and accountability in the provision of community-based sanctions.

The Division of Applied Research of Florida Atlantic University was competitively selected in Fiscal Year 1992 to implement this three year project. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

*Insular Area Support**

\$403,000

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental financial support to the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These funds are available to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in the insular areas, as specified by section 261(e) of the JJDPA, 42 U.S.C. 5665(e).

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center

\$10,000

The purpose of this contract is to provide technical assistance and support to OJJDP, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, OJJDP grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. The program will be completed during FY 1994.

Native American Alternative Community-Based Program

\$600,000

This program is designed as a collaborative interagency effort between OJJDP and other public and private organizations concerned about juvenile delinquency among Native Americans. Its purpose is to develop community-based alternative programs for Native American youths adjudicated delinquent and to develop a re-entry program for Native American delinquents returning from institutional placements. A multi-component design has been developed in the four project sites. Additional training and technical assistance will be provided to integrate critical elements of the OJJDP Intensive Supervision and Community-Based Aftercare programs with cultural elements traditionally used by Native Americans to control and rehabilitate offending youths.

The project sites, initially funded in Fiscal Year 1992, are the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Navajo Nation, the Gila River Indian Community and the Pueblo of Jemez. A training and technical assistance provider, The National Indian Justice Center, provides the sites with training and technical assistance. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Missing Children

Community Action for the Prevention of Missing and Exploited Children

\$125,000

This project enables the District of Columbia's Center for Child Protection and Family Support to expand its direct service activities to high-risk inner city youths, specifically teenage parents, through the development of a specialized education component designed to educate families on child safety, enhance their understanding of potential abduction and exploitation, and improve the systematic response to

dealing with the issues of missing and exploited children. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Provide Services To Recovered Missing Children and Their Families

\$30,000

The purpose of this project is to support the activities of Find the Children of Los Angeles, California, as coordinator of a local multi-agency task force activated upon the recovery of a child. Find the Children coordinates interagency communication to evaluate a child's or family's needs at the time of recovery, assists them in obtaining access to available services, collects data, manages relevant treatment-intervention plans, and issues reports in conjunction with the Interagency Council of Child Abuse and Neglect. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

New Programs

The new programs funded under this objective support the Comprehensive Strategy. The four new violence studies will provide valuable information regarding community violence patterns, with a particular focus on homicides, and identify strategic law enforcement responses. Child-centered community policing will be furthered, under joint support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in New Haven, Connecticut. The city's exemplary program will serve as a host site for training other jurisdictions. In another effort, promising program models for prevention, intervention, and treatment of female juvenile offenders will be identified and distributed to jurisdictions across the country. Other projects will focus on detention and corrections, helping the juvenile justice system refocus resources on the most serious, violent, and chronic offenders while improving conditions of confinement.

Finally, a major effort under this objective will be focused on community interventions with violent youth gangs. Additional funds appropriated this year for Part D of the JJDP Act will be used to expand the Office's previous work in this area into an Integrated Gang Program to include demonstration programs and evaluation, research, training, technical assistance, and information dissemination. Many cities experiencing gang problems will benefit directly from information and technical assistance resource to address gang violence.

Violence Studies*

\$1,000,000

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act require OJJDP to conduct a study on violence in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Los Angeles, California; Washington, DC; and one rural area. Building on the results of OJJDP's Program of Research on Causes and Correlates, the study will address the incidence of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas of the United States. In Fiscal Year 1993 OJJDP initiated the study by supporting its planning phase. The study design, to be completed by the end of calendar 1993, will be detailed in the final OJJDP program plan for Fiscal Year 1994. It is anticipated that awards will be made to conduct studies in each of the four designated sites.

Child-Centered Community-Oriented Policing

\$300,000

In Fiscal Year 1993, OJJDP provided support to the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered community-oriented policing model, the first phase of which is being implemented in New Haven. The basic elements of the model are a ten-week training course in child development for all new police officers and child development fellowships for all community-based sergeants who direct neighborhood police teams. Fellowships provide four to six hours of training a week over a three-month period at the Child Study Center; 24 hour consultation services from a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers to assist children in violent situations; weekly case conferences with police officers, educators, and child study center staff; open police stations located in neighborhoods available to residents, used for purposes other than processing arrestees; community liaison; and neighborhood foot patrols.

For Fiscal Year 1994, Community Policing funds transferred from the Bureau of Justice Assistance would support a technical assistance and training grant to support the New Haven and Yale partnership in serving as a host site to jurisdictions interested in replicating the essential elements of the model. Participating jurisdictions must either have an established community-oriented policing program which lends itself to replicating the child-centered elements or have strategic plans for implementing a community-oriented

policing model, and propose to replicate the model's essential elements.

Additionally, eligible jurisdictions must have the support of the mayor, or chief executive, and must have as co-applicant the human services agency responsible for providing social, medical, or psychological services to families and children in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions selected will send a team of the city's key decision makers (mayor, police chief, director of human services agency) to New Haven for intensive orientation, followed by an extended visit from key staff of the agencies responsible for implementing the program. On-site technical assistance will be available from New Haven during implementation.

The program is expected to reduce the disproportionate incarceration of minority youths and the number of youths referred to detention and jails by training patrol officers to support prevention activities and to intervene positively with youths. Jurisdictions interested in participating in this program would coordinate with Yale/New Haven to apply for consideration. Details would be provided in the final program plan. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

What Works: Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders

\$100,000

This project would include both an assessment of promising programs providing prevention and treatment services for juvenile females and a national symposium of researchers and practitioners. Because female status offenders are detained at a much higher rate than males, this project would also examine alternatives to detention. The assessment and symposium would be coordinated with States who, under the OJJDP Formula Grants Program and the Government Accounting Office, are examining gender-bias and gender specific services in the juvenile justice system. The conference papers and proceedings will identify critical issues related to prevention, intervention, and treatment alternatives for female juvenile offenders. This would be a one-year project culminating in a report on promising approaches. One cooperative agreement application from public and nonprofit private agencies would be funded in an amount up to \$100,000.

Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Corrections and Detention

\$100,000

OJJDP proposes to support a multi-year training program for line staff of

juvenile corrections and detention facilities. The training would convey that the mission of juvenile justice is to create a positive environment that encompasses education, social services, mental and physical health, and corrections. Training curricula would be designed or developed from existing resources that are timely, current, and meet the needs of the populations served in these facilities. For example, training could be offered in risk assessment, a range of treatment modalities, behavior management, safety and health issues, peer mediation, and conflict resolution.

A certification program would be developed to facilitate development of progressive skills. Special attention would be devoted to motivation in relation to institutional culture. The grantee chosen to implement the program would establish a limited technical assistance capability to complement this program. Practitioner-oriented organizations are encouraged to submit joint applications. One application would be funded in the amount of up to \$250,000.

Integrated Gang Program

\$2,000,000

OJJDP is developing an integrated program design to implement the Part D Gang-Free Schools and Communities; Community-Based Gang Intervention Program established under the 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act. Part D contains two Subparts: (1) Gang-free schools and communities, and (2) Community-based Gang Intervention. OJJDP's integrated program would include demonstration projects (including program evaluations), research projects, information dissemination activities, training programs, and technical assistance. The overall program would be designed to implement the gang component of OJJDP's "A Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders." Individual program elements and projects would be detailed in the final OJJDP program plan for Fiscal Year 1994.

Marketing the Conditions of Confinement Study

\$125,000

The recently completed Abt Associates report on the Conditions of Confinement study, which focused primarily on standards conformity, provided a preliminary analysis of data collected under this research. There are numerous substantive areas that have not yet been explored. The keen interest of the field in the results of this first

report indicates the need to provide support to further analyze the data base, particularly data from site visits and interviews with facility staff, youths, and administrators; prepare practitioner-friendly reports; respond to ad hoc requests for special data analyses; and make specialized presentations to a variety of audiences who have an interest in improving conditions of confinement.

Further analysis and dissemination of this report will provide support to the National Consortium formed to foster the implementation of the study recommendations. A continuation grant would be awarded to Abt Associates. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Conditions of Confinement Follow Up—Performance Standards

\$250,000

One of the major findings of the Abt Associates "Conditions of Juvenile Confinement" study is that existing correctional standards are procedural in nature and do not, even if complied with, reflect positively on conditions of confinement in the institutions that house our nation's troubled youths.

A group of corrections and detention administrators who met in Austin, Texas, in the spring of 1993, concluded that performance-based standards must be developed if the field is to move toward improved services for youths and greater accountability for performance in service areas. In developing these standards, drafters will be required to confer and agree on their goals, and to define indicators that measure goal attainment.

The grantee selected would work with representatives from a broad-based consortium of corrections and detention practitioners and youth advocacy professionals in education, health, mental health, and social services to develop, on a priority basis, measurable performance standards. In the second year, the grantee would develop a curriculum and technical assistance package with a strategy for marketing these standards. This curriculum would be field-tested and implemented in a selected number of sites in the third year. If funding levels permit a companion task in the second year would be the development and testing of a curriculum and technical assistance package for health care performance standards currently being developed by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

The standards developed under this initiative would be practitioner driven and enhance existing nationally

recognized standards for juvenile detention and detention facilities. The standards should cover system, staff, youth performance as well as the quality of life for residents of these facilities.

OJJDP would solicit a multi-year grant for the development of performance-based standards for juvenile corrections and detention.

Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams To Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding

\$125,000

The Conditions of Confinement Study identified overcrowding as the most urgent problem facing juvenile corrections and detention facilities. Overcrowding in juvenile facilities is a function of decisions and policies made at the State, county, and city levels. The trend in a number of jurisdictions toward the inappropriate use of detention and commitment to State facilities has been reversed when key decision makers, such as the chief judge, chief of police, director of the local detention facility, head of the State juvenile correctional agency, and others who affect the flow of juveniles through the system, agree to make decisions cooperatively and to modify practices and policies. In some instances, modification has occurred in response to court orders. Compliance with court orders is improved with the support of enhanced interagency communication and planning among those agencies affecting flow.

To address the problems of overcrowded facilities, OJJDP plans to support an initiative focused on implementing the recommendations of the Abt study regarding overcrowding. This project would involve developing training and technical assistance materials for use by State and local jurisdictional teams. Assistance would be provided in planning and problem solving strategies to reduce or prevent overcrowding in juvenile facilities. Follow-up technical assistance would also be provided to assist in carrying out plans and strategies developed under the training phase.

It is anticipated that one competitive grant or cooperative agreement in the amount of \$125,000 would be awarded in FY 1994.

Juvenile Statistics Improvement

\$275,000

OJJDP proposes to fund a project to improve juvenile custody statistics and further the development of an integrated and comprehensive program of national

juvenile justice statistics. The initial emphases of this program will focus on: (1) juvenile custody statistics, and (2) information on juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court. Custody was chosen for improvement because custody statistics are needed to monitor the custody rates and characteristics of offenders who penetrate the juvenile justice system and the types of intervention received.

OJJDP recently convened a Juvenile Custody Statistics Symposium of juvenile justice practitioners, data collectors, providers, and users to help OJJDP reexamine data needs regarding the juvenile custody population and the custody function. The participants' feedback on the need for timely, useful and accurate information is reflected in this plan. The Symposium produced consensus on a number of short-term and long-term needs. In the immediate future, OJJDP will take steps to rebuild the data collection infrastructure of custody and waiver/transfer statistics. The design of work for the waiver and transfer data collection will be informed by the results of the General Accounting Office study of juvenile waiver to criminal court.

The Symposium also produced general consensus regarding data collection priorities and requirements. Within this framework, OJJDP is weighing specific redesign options for producing custody statistics. To this end, OJJDP proposes to pilot test new data collection methods to examine their feasibility and utility among the tests under consideration are the following:

- The design of a new effort to collect individual level data on juveniles in facilities. This new effort will capture detailed demographic and offense data.
 - A redesign of facility-based information collections. The anticipated data collections would revitalize the present collection efforts and build on the success of the Conditions and Confinement study.
 - A new detention data collection effort to monitor the use of detention and to serve as a barometer of activity in the juvenile justice system.
- In order to collect data on juveniles tried in criminal court, OJJDP will pretest data collection instruments for possible use in a supplemental award to the BJS National Prosecutor's Survey. These pilot tests would explore new data collection technologies (such as computer aided surveys, telephone data entry, and electronic submission of data).

OJJDP anticipates a one-year award of \$275,000 to a qualified organization to carry out the necessary technical

support tasks associated with statistical redesign efforts.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration, Technical Assistance, and Evaluation Program

\$750,000

This initiative is designed to support the implementation, delivery of technical assistance, and the evaluation of a selected number of jurisdictions currently participating in an OJJDP-sponsored pilot program.

Eight pilot test sites (NC, NJ, TX, CO, NV, PA, VA, MI) will compete for the opportunity to participate in a national independent evaluation. Four sites will be selected and will be awarded up to \$100,000 each to partially support the program design demonstration. An estimated \$140,000 will be awarded to an independent evaluation contractor to complete initial evaluation design work and document the process. Funding from Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996 will be utilized to support an impact evaluation.

The Johns Hopkins University will receive a supplemental award of up to \$210,000 to continue to provide technical assistance and training to all sites making progress towards implementation. The project period for this initiative will be 36 months. Awards will be made in 12 monthly increments.

National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center

\$300,000

Sections 244, 245, and 246 of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended, authorize support of training and technical assistance programs for juvenile justice and related personnel. These services have been provided through grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements using a variety of training formats and materials. OJJDP proposes to establish comprehensive and uniform training coverage of the field in order to increase the effectiveness of OJJDP-supported training and technical assistance. To achieve this, the Office would issue a solicitation for a contract to establish a Training and Technical Assistance Center to provide the following services and activities to the juvenile justice field:

- A centralized access point for information about training and technical assistance;
- Development of specialized training teams to assist State and local programs, respond to specialized issues or needs, and provide training and certification of trainers;

- Development and distribution of training and technical assistance materials;
- Support for National and regional training events;
- Assessment and evaluation of training programs;
- Information on training models and specific issues affecting training of staff working with juveniles; and
- Provide opportunities for networking and exchanging information and ideas to create learning opportunities for youth development professionals.

The Center would provide the following benefits to support OJJDP training and technical assistance responsibilities:

- Support coordination of all OJJDP training and technical assistance projects;
- Respond immediately to emerging training needs through development and delivery of specialized training and technical assistance;
- Support an agency managed system for effective monitoring of contracted services, efficient use of services, and prevention of overlap of services;
- Coordinate data regarding participants and curricula received from OJJDP-funded grantees and contractors and centralize the information gathered;
- Facilitate the exchange of information about training technologies and provide access to information resources.

In the first year, a catalogue of OJJDP's training activities would be published, including course descriptions, training organizations, and schedules. Other products of the Center during the first year would include the design and testing of a trainers curriculum, production of training manuals and training jurisdictional teams to respond to critical issues and problems. A competitive multi-year contract in the initial amount of \$300,000 would be awarded in Fiscal Year 1994.

Telecommunications Assistance

\$200,000

Developments in information technology and distance training can expand and enhance the information dissemination, training and technical assistance activities of OJJDP programs. These technologies can be employed to enhance present capabilities for existing grantees by increasing access of persons in the juvenile justice system to information and training, reducing travel costs to conferences, and saving time used to attend meetings requiring one or more nights away from one's home or office.

OJJDP proposes to award a cooperative agreement to a qualified organization to provide program support, technical assistance and necessary equipment for a variety of information technologies, including audio-graphics, satellite teleconferences, and fiber-optic teleconferences. OJJDP would select from among its grantees to provide the curricula or program information to be presented via telecommunications technologies. A secondary purpose of the grant program would be to support OJJDP in marketing the technology for additional users. A cooperative agreement in the amount of \$200,000 would be awarded in Fiscal Year 1994.

Interventions To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah Ann Wysinger Memorial Program)

\$600,000

National data and studies have demonstrated that minority offenders are overrepresented in secure facilities across the country. In response to this problem, OJJDP issued regulations in 1989 requiring States participating in the Formula Grants Program to determine the existence of 'disproportionate minority confinement and to design strategies to reduce the problem where it exists. As of February 1993, 42 States had completed the required data analyses, with all but one determining that minority juveniles were overrepresented in secure facilities. Analysis of the data provided by the States further indicates that minority youths are disproportionately represented at several points in the juvenile justice system.

This competitive Special Emphasis program would provide funds to States to demonstrate effective strategies designed to eliminate the overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure detention or correctional facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other secure institutional facilities. Activities appropriate for funding under this initiative would include such programs as:

- Training and education programs for law enforcement and juvenile justice practitioners;
- Diversion programs for minority youths who come in contact with the juvenile justice system;
- Prevention programs in communities with high numbers of minority residents;
- Programs to increase the capacity of community-based organizations to

provide alternatives to detention for minority youths; and

- Aftercare programs designed to assist minority youths returning to their communities from secure institutions.

Grants would be available to State Agencies as defined in section 223(a)(1) of the JJDPA Act in amounts ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000 for the implementation and evaluation of interventions to reduce disproportionate minority confinement. In addition to the general selection criteria applied to all OJJDP competitive application solicitations, the Office will take into consideration the jurisdiction's development of multiple strategies to address the problem and need based on high minority overrepresentation indices as identified in the Phase I data collection analysis. Programs will be required to coordinate with OJJDP's program evaluation contractor.

Non-Violent Dispute Resolution

\$250,000

The Non-Violent Dispute Resolution program is a joint effort of OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to test a variety of proposed strategies to train teenage students to constructively manage anger, resolve conflict(s), learn the importance of mutual respect, and be responsible for their actions. Up to three organizations and/or agencies will be identified to implement program models. Qualified applicants must have demonstrated successful work in programs which include collaborative efforts among educators, counselors, criminal justice representatives, and parents/caretakers. Applications will be solicited by BJA on a competitive basis.

Models of Effective Court Based Service Delivery to Children and Their Families

\$250,000

The expanding role of State courts in today's complex society is particularly evident in the struggle to address the problems and needs of children and families. Courts often have the charge of monitoring and enforcing treatments recommended by human services professionals, sanctions sought by law enforcement agencies, and mandates imposed by Federal and State legislation. In many instances, courts are the last resort for dysfunctional families. Because of these trends, courts have become, often by default, service coordinators, attempting to match the needs of individuals to services available in the community. Courts are undertaking the role of service provider in a vacuum of information of what works and why.

This program would develop and evaluate effective models for the design, delineation and provision of services through court auspices. It would examine the nature and extent of the services provided by courts; at what points in the process the services are provided; and, the extent of the coordination of the services across individuals, cases, and service providers. The effectiveness of the models would be evaluated based on their impact on court operations (e.g., the resources needed to implement various models) and the quality of the services provided to clients. This program builds on the results of the recent National Symposium on Courts, Children, and Families conducted by the National Center for State Courts in cooperation with the Conference of State Court Administrators. OJJDP would participate in and provide funding for this program through the Bureau of Justice Assistance under a cooperative agreement with the National Center for State Courts. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance

The purpose of this contract is to provide nationwide training and technical assistance (TA) to local jurisdictions in developing and implementing comprehensive community-wide risk-focused delinquency prevention strategies under title V, section 505, of the JJDPA. The specific training and TA objectives are to: Provide communities with a full understanding of the risk-focused delinquency prevention approach; provide a mechanism for the key leadership of a community to develop consensus on an overall strategy; provide a strategy for involving the entire community in delinquency prevention planning; provide a process for communities to conduct a risk and resource assessment; provide communities with a strategy for developing an action plan based on the results of the risk and resource assessment; and provide communities with a strategy to implement their action plan.

The training will be provided in cooperation with the state agencies that administer the Formula Grants program. The source contract has been awarded to Developmental Research and Communications, Inc. to provide training in the "Communities that Care" prevention strategy.

Improvement of the Juvenile System Continuation Programs—Children in Custody

\$300,000

Under this collaborative program between the OJJDP and U.S. Bureau of the Census, OJJDP proposes to transfer funds to the U.S. Bureau of the Census to conduct the biennial census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census describes the target facilities in terms of their resident population as well as their programs and physical characteristics.

The program would be implemented under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

\$1,006,798

Part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse provides support to OJJDP in: (1) Collecting, synthesizing and disseminating information on all aspects of juvenile delinquency; (2) developing publications; and (3) preparing specialized responses to information requests from the juvenile justice field. The Clearinghouse maintains a toll-free number for information requests.

The Clearinghouse also reviews on an continuing basis reports, data, and standards relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States and develops special resource products for the juvenile justice community.

The Clearinghouse serves as an information center for the acquisition and dissemination of information regarding juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans, availability or resources, training and educational programs, statistics, and other pertinent data and information. The Clearinghouse serves as an information bank systematically collecting and synthesizing the data and knowledge obtained from research and evaluation by public and private agencies, institutions or individuals concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency, including the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Recognizing the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and other policymakers on program approaches which hold promise, the Clearinghouse continually develops and recommends new strategies to communicate the research findings and

program activities of OJJDP to the practitioner community.

The entire NCJRS contract, of which the JJC is a part, and which is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), is scheduled for competitive award in Fiscal Year 1994.

*Coalition for Juvenile Justice**

\$650,000

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice (Coalition) was established in 1983 as the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups. It was renamed the Coalition for Juvenile Justice effective January 1, 1993. The Coalition supports and facilitates the purposes and functions of State juvenile justice advisory groups. In 1984, Congress tasked the Coalition to review Federal policies regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, prepare and submit an Annual Report and recommendations to the President and Congress, and provide advice to the OJJDP Administrator. The Coalition is also authorized to develop an Information Center for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs, to conduct an Annual Conference and to disseminate information, data, standards, advanced techniques, and program models. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources

\$25,000

This program addresses the need to enhance the availability of juvenile justice data sets for secondary analysis. It will be implemented under an interagency agreement with the University of Michigan. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development

\$550,000

The purpose of this program is to improve Federal, State, and local juvenile justice statistics and to enhance decision making and management information systems (MIS) within the juvenile justice system. The project is divided into two tracks, the National Statistics Track (NST) and Systems Development Track (SDT). The NST helps to formulate a comprehensive National Juvenile Justice Statistics program which will include a series of regular reports on the extent and nature of juvenile offenses and victimization and the justice system's response to the same. A major product will be a Report

to the Nation on Juvenile Crime and Victimization.

The SDT will assess juvenile justice agencies' decision making, needs, and abilities to generate and use information; develop models for decision making and related MIS; and develop and provide training and technical assistance to promote the adoption of model systems in test sites.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement

\$200,000

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is working with OJJDP to develop a national comprehensive statistical reporting system responsive to the information requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, and to the needs of the juvenile justice field for data on juvenile custody populations in order to assist State legislatures and juvenile justice professionals in planning and policy-making decisions. The Census Bureau acts as the data collection agent for the JTIC program. The program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

*National Juvenile Court Data Archive**

\$611,000

This program collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates available data concerning the Nation's juvenile courts. The Archive collects automated data and published reports from juvenile courts throughout the Nation. Using the automated data, the Archive produces comprehensive reports on the activities of the juvenile courts. These reports examine referrals, offenses, intake, and dispositions as well as specialized topics such as minorities in juvenile courts or specific offense categories. The Archive provides assistance to jurisdictions in analyzing their juvenile court data.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program (Gangs)

\$50,000

This project provides technical assistance and training for Federal,

State, and local law enforcement agencies to promote a better understanding of the juvenile justice system. This program offers six training programs:

- **Police, Prosecution, Probation Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY I & 2)** assists mid-level managers to develop management strategies that integrate juvenile services into mainstream law enforcement operations and demonstrates step-by-step methods to improve police productivity in the juvenile justice area.

- **The Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques program** provides law enforcement officers with state-of-the-art approaches for building a case against individuals charged with child abuse, sexual exploitation, or the abduction of children.

- **The Managing Juvenile Operations program** provides a series of training approaches for police executives which demonstrates simple, yet effective, methods to increase departmental efficiency and effectiveness by integrating juvenile services into mainstream police activity.

- **School Administrators for Effective Police, Probation, and Prosecutors Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY)** brings together the chief executives of schools, law enforcement agencies, prosecution and probation divisions to promote interagency cooperation and coordination in dealing with youth-related problems.

- **A new training program on the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP)** has been developed for the POLICY series of training programs.

The Gang and Drug POLICY Training Program helps local jurisdictions develop a comprehensive strategy for combatting gangs and drugs. The objectives of this training program are to:

- (1) Provide a process for community leaders to develop cooperative strategies that address the problems resulting from gang and drug activities;

- (2) Promote an awareness and recognition of (a) the problems of gangs and drugs, (b) justice system practices, (c) behavior patterns of gangs and gang members, and (d) current system practices and demonstration projects;

- (3) Provide strategies and techniques for public and private interagency partnerships dealing with community gang and drug-related problems;

- (4) Clarify and document the roles, responsibilities, and issues relating to an interagency approach to the prevention, intervention, and

suppression of the illegal activities of youth gangs.

- (5) Encourage leadership and innovation in the management and resolution of gang and drug problems; and

- (6) Develop or improve the response capacity to gang and drug issues through an effective interagency model which matches resources to demands.

This program will be continued in Fiscal Year 1994 under an existing competitive contract award.

Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs

\$652,341

Information is being collected on the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and impact of OJJDP programs implemented through discretionary grants, interagency agreements, contracts, and possibly formula grants. OJJDP will use the reported findings, including strengths, weaknesses, and other assessment data, to make policy and planning decisions. The information may also benefit Congress, other Federal agencies, and State and local juvenile justice and child service staffs.

The grantee is:

1. Providing evaluative assessments of potential programs;

2. Conducting a process evaluation of, and designing an impact evaluation for, the Satellite Prep School project;

3. Designing a process and impact evaluation for the LRE Juvenile Justice Initiative project; and

4. Evaluating: (a) The training provided under the Gang and Drug POLICY program; (b) The Intensive Community-Based Aftercare project; (c) NIC Training for Juvenile Detention and Corrections Personnel; (d) The Disproportionate Representation of Minorities Initiative; and (e) The Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program.

The contract is awarded to Caliber Associates for a three-year period. Third year funding, to be awarded in Fiscal Year 1994, is \$652,341. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Children at Risk

\$350,000

OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (the Center) of Columbia University have undertaken a joint effort to help communities rescue their high risk pre-adolescents from the interrelated threats of crime and drugs. The program tests a specific intervention strategy for reducing and controlling illegal drugs

and related crime in target neighborhoods and fosters healthy development among youths from drug-crime-ridden neighborhoods. Multi-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary neighborhood-based programs are being established which will provide a range of opportunities and diverse services for pre-adolescents and their families who are at high risk of involvement in illegal drugs and crime. Simultaneously, the criminal and juvenile justice systems are targeting resources to reduce illegal drug use and crime in the neighborhoods where these young people reside. OJJDP funds are used for the delinquency prevention components of the program.

The Center has received funding from a number of Foundations, for this effort, which has been matched by OJJDP and BJA. Based on the proposals submitted, five communities were selected to receive funds beginning in Fiscal Year 1992 to implement programs over a three-year period: Seattle, Washington; Memphis, Tennessee; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Austin, Texas; and Savannah, Georgia. Foundation and government funding of between \$500,000 and \$1 million was allocated community. The program will be implemented by the current grantee in the five communities. OJJDP funds will be transferred to BJA to implement the program under a BJA Grant and NIJ is supporting the evaluation with BJA funds. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Delay in the Imposition of Sanctions

\$100,000

This project is a continuation of research undertaken to study the delays in the delivery of sanctions to juveniles in the juvenile court system. Where delays are found in the processing of juvenile court cases, the study will address the problems created by these delays and make realistic recommendations on how to correct the problems. This award will be the third and final year of funding for a three-year project and will support the completion of Phase III. Phase I and Phase II, which were completed in the first two years, consisted of a literature review and survey of court administrators to determine the extent to which processing delays occur, a description of the characteristics that define the problem, an identification of the points in juvenile court case processing that are most susceptible to delays, an intensive site study that evaluated the extent that case processing delays have on juvenile courts' effectiveness and efficiency in handling delinquency

cases, including the effect on juveniles themselves. Phase III will be the final stage of this three-year project, entailing a review of the project findings and development of a set of recommendations on how the juvenile justice system can improve case processing and reduce unnecessary delays. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse

\$75,000

This is a collaborative interagency program between OJJDP and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The dollar amount of this program represents OJJDP's contribution. A total of \$125,000 was awarded in Fiscal Year 1993 under this OJJDP grant. The purpose of this program is to combat the problem of youths involved in delinquent drinking and driving offenses by combining increased use of the arrest sanction and adopting uniform procedures for handling juvenile "driving under the influence" (DUI) arrestees. The result sought is an overall reduction in the incidence of drug- and alcohol-related accidents, injuries, and fatalities.

During Phase I of the program, the project developed a system-wide enforcement model which unites key criminal justice agency components—police, prosecutors, judges, and probation officers—into one comprehensive DUI enforcement program. In this second phase of the project, the model will be demonstrated in up to five sites. These sites will receive a variety of technical assistance services.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Police Executive Research Forum. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

*Violence Study—Causes and Correlates**

\$300,000

OJJDP proposes to support additional analyses of data collected under its Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, conducted at the State University of New York at Albany, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Colorado. The draft final report, "Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse," is under review. To use the collected data more fully,

additional analyses need to be performed. These analyses are intended to enhance OJJDP's program development for serious, chronic, and violent offenders. Topics for analysis will be determined by program development requirements. For example, development of risk assessment instruments would benefit from more specific analyses regarding risk factors and pathways to chronic, serious, or violent offending.

This program would be implemented by the grantees noted above. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)

\$225,000

The project would continue to provide technical assistance and training to juvenile correctional and detention agencies, serve as a national forum on juvenile corrections and detention, hold workshops on selected key issues, provide on-site technical assistance, hold a National Juvenile Day Treatment Conference, and promote literacy education and networking.

The project, which would emphasize intermediate sanctions for non-violent juveniles involved in drug-related offenses and illegal activities in Fiscal Year 1994, would be implemented by the current grantee, The American Correctional Association. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Training for Juvenile Corrections Staff

\$475,000

OJJDP proposes to continue the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention staff through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The program is designed to offer a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and mid-level management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, gang activity, juvenile programming for specialized needs of offenders, and overcrowding. The training would be conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally. This program would be implemented in Fiscal Year 1994 under an interagency agreement with NIC. No additional applications would be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Improving Literacy Skills of Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents**\$0,000**

This is a competitively awarded program funding two grants: Mississippi University for Women (\$125,000), and The Nellie Thomas Institute of Learning (\$125,000). Many juvenile delinquents in correctional institutions need to develop basic reading and writing skills. The program will improve the literacy levels of juvenile residents in these facilities while creating a national network of trained reading teachers and volunteers available to juvenile correctional facilities. It will include training, follow-up technical assistance on teaching methods, and a curriculum for use by the staff of detention and corrections facilities.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, The Mississippi University for Women, and The Nellie Thomas Institute of Learning. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders**\$200,000**

The purpose of this program is to assist juvenile corrections administrators in planning and implementing improved educational services for detained and incarcerated juvenile offenders.

In Fiscal Year 1992, the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR) was awarded a three year cooperative agreement to begin a comprehensive assessment of the literature and to produce a report documenting the state-of-the-art practices in educational reform. The results will determine how the information will be used in the future to improve educational services for incarcerated juveniles.

NOSR also will be awarded up to \$200,000 to provide training and technical assistance to selected sites that are interested in implementing correctional education reform. No additional applications will be solicited for this training and technical program during Fiscal Year 1994.

Juvenile Court Training***\$1,074,000**

The primary purpose of this project is to continue and refine the training and technical assistance program offered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The training objectives are to supplement law school curricula, provide judges with current information on developments in juvenile and family case law, and make

available options for sentencing and treatment. Emphasis will be placed on drug testing, gangs and violence, and intermediate sanctions. The project will provide foundation training to new judges and to experienced judges who have been recently assigned to the juvenile or family court bench.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts***\$390,000**

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the current grantee, is the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The four types of technical assistance available under the grant are (1) information resources, (2) on-site consultation, (3) off-site consultation, and (4) cross-site consultation. Emphasis will be placed on intermediate sanctions for handling juveniles involved in drug-related offenses and gang activities. In addition, the project will examine appropriate use of juvenile records in adult court proceedings, including an examination of State laws and practices.

The current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will implement the program. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Due Process Advocacy Program Development**\$250,000**

In Fiscal Year 1993, OJJDP funded the American Bar Association (ABA), in partnership with the Juvenile Law Center (JLC) of Philadelphia, PA and the Youth Law Center (YLC) of San Francisco, CA, to develop a due process advocacy program strategy. The goals of the program are to increase juvenile offenders' access to legal services; and to improve the quality of pre-adjudication, adjudication, and dispositional advocacy for juvenile offenders. These strategies will be made available to state and local bar associations and other relevant organizations so that they can develop approaches to increase the availability and quality of counsel for juveniles. The ABA and its partners (JLC and YLC) will assess the current state-of-the-art with regard to legal services, training and education, develop strategies to improve access, availability and the quality of counsel and provide a comprehensive report on these issues. During the

second funding cycle, training materials will be developed and tested in selected sites. Training materials will be adjusted based on the experience in the test sites and a dissemination strategy will be developed. The ABA will develop mechanisms for networking with legal service providers such as public defender offices and Children's Law Centers. Fiscal Year 1994 funding will support the first six months of the total second year budget of this three year effort. An additional \$250,000 will be provided from Fiscal Year 1995 funds for the remaining six months of the second year. No new applications will be solicited.

Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials**\$150,000**

The project will complete, test, implement, and provide for the dissemination and juvenile justice system utilization of, a cultural diversity training curriculum. The curriculum will be designed to serve the training of trainers in the police/juvenile justice field, and will respond to the unique needs of the major components of the juvenile justice system. Thus, it is expected that training modules and supportive materials will be oriented to cover the aspects of cultural/ethnic diversity particularly relevant to law enforcement, detention staff, probation officers, judges, institutional personnel, aftercare workers, and others involved in the various juvenile justice processes. An award for the current phase of the project will be made to the present grantee, the American Correctional Association. No new applicants will be invited.

Bootcamps for Juvenile Offenders: Constructive Intervention and Early Support**\$550,000**

During Fiscal Year 1991, and after an extensive competitive review process, OJJDP selected and funded three jurisdictions to participate in the Bootcamp for Juvenile Offenders program. The program is designed to create an alternative intermediate-sanction program for non-violent juvenile offenders under the age of 18. The program is also designed to emphasize discipline, treatment and work in a military-style bootcamp program. These programs are also participating in an independent, national evaluation to document the process and impact of the program.

OJJDP will use funds transferred from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide a limited amount of

plemental funds to three currently fully funded Bootcamp programs in a style bootcamp program to meet their assessed needs. No new applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative **\$500,000**

In 1992, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) introduced the Comprehensive Gang Initiative. Funding for the Fiscal Year 1994 initiative will be a joint effort by BJA and OJJDP (OJJDP would transfer \$500,000 to BJA to support this effort). The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) has developed a model comprehensive approach to gang issues, which carefully balances initiatives for prevention, intervention and suppression. The model encompasses strategies which bring together cooperative and coordinated efforts of the police, other criminal justice agencies, human services providers and community programs. In addition to a prototype, PERF has developed a training curriculum and a program for providing technical assistance to model demonstration sites. The first four competitively selected demonstration sites were being funded during Fiscal Year 1993 and technical assistance was provided by PERF. Four additional sites will be funded in Fiscal Year 1994 through a competitive process. Applications would be solicited by BJA.

Missing Children

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children/Resource

\$3,600,000

This grant will fund the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue to provide the functions of a national resource center and clearinghouse on matters relevant to and required by Title IV—the Missing Children's Assistance Act. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofit Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations

\$250,000

This program will provide technical assistance and training to improve the capacity of nonprofit community-based missing children's organizations to engage in activities which will successfully prevent the abduction and exploitation of children, assist in the recovery of children, and provide services to child victims and their families.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Victim Center, Arlington, Virginia. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Model Treatment and Services Approaches for Mental Health Professionals Working With Families of Missing Children

\$200,000

The project's goals are to provide mental health personnel with effective treatment approaches and for the rehabilitation of families traumatized by child abduction and faced with re-establishing a state of normalcy in its aftermath. The current grantee is the Western Center for Child Protection, Reno, Nevada. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Obstacles To Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children: Training, Technical Assistance

\$250,000

The American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, Fund for Justice and Education, recently completed two years of research that showed there are significant obstacles to location, recovery, and return of parentally abducted children. This project will attempt to alleviate some of these identified problems by developing products useful to the field, including continuing professional education and model statutes. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Development and Expansion of the Child Find Mediation Program To Locate Missing and Exploited Children and Prevent Child Abduction

\$75,000

This program is designed to expand mediation program services to prevent parental abductions by increasing the level of awareness of the problem through public service announcements and programs targeting human resources, social service, health care professionals, and the clergy. Additional training will be provided for core mediators and Child Find staff in dispute resolution processes. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

ECHO Program Expansion Assistance

\$19,538

The purpose of this project is to enable the Exploited Children's Help Organization (ECHO) of Louisville, Kentucky, to expand existing services to

missing and exploited children and their families. These services include community education and prevention; a quarterly newsletter providing information about missing and exploited children and the services available through ECHO; a parents support program; and the "Kids in Court" program. In cooperation with local police, ECHO will compile information about repeat runaways in order to develop a community runaway prevention program. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Plan (M/CAP)

\$999,905

The Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP) is a multi-agency community action program. The grantee is Public Administration Services, McLean, Virginia. The primary program activity is to provide training and technical assistance to help communities plan responses to priority missing and exploited children issues. The program provides programmatic, policy, and procedural approaches, and assists multi-agency community organizations to plan and deliver services in a more cooperative and responsive manner. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Funding Support for Private Non-profit Organizations Involved With Missing and Exploited Children

\$70,500

The purpose of this project is to continue the implementation of an in-house information storage and retrieval system. This will enable the Vanished Children's Alliance of San Jose, California to increase the efficiency of its direct services to families affected by the loss of their children, provide information to law enforcement, and other service providers in a more timely manner, provide more direct counseling and technical assistance to missing children and their families upon recovery, develop effective services for families of long-term missing children, and enhance Vanished Children's Alliance's crisis intervention and referral systems. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Investigative Case Management of Missing Children Homicides

\$150,000

The purpose of this project is to analyze up to 400 missing children

homicide cases in order to identify, assess, test, demonstrate, and then describe the investigative practices that will most effectively solve missing and abducted children murder investigations.

The program development and activity will be carried out by the State of Washington Attorney General's Office, Criminal Investigation Division, and that Office's Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS), in collaboration with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and NCMEC's cadre of volunteer investigators—America's Law Enforcement Retiree Team (ALERT). The products of the three-year project will be a child homicide investigative resource guide and a national law enforcement training and technical assistance program to aid local, State, and Federal agencies investigating missing children homicides. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

Missing Children Data Archive

\$50,000

OJJDP is committed to making publicly available all data sets produced from the Missing Children research programs. To do so, the research data files should be configured into a readily understandable data file with complete documentation. OJJDP has signed an Interagency Agreement with the University of Michigan for just such preparation and archiving of the data sets. Specifically, the University of

Michigan will prepare the data and the documentation to conform to generally accepted standards for electronic data. In this way, the data will be more readily accessible for secondary analysis by policy analysts and researchers. During the past fiscal year, this project prepared the data from OJJDP's "National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth." Previously, this project also prepared and distributed OJJDP's first "National Incident Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children" (NISMA). In the coming year, OJJDP anticipates preparing the following data sets: "Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions," and "Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children."

Remember, They're Children: Using Video To Train Law Enforcement Personnel

\$200,000

The purpose of the project is to minimize the negative impact of law enforcement investigative procedures on maltreated children. This will be accomplished through the intensive development and innovative dissemination to law enforcement personnel of a comprehensive video training curriculum designed to improve investigative responses to child victims of maltreatment.

The National Child Welfare Resource Center will provide small and medium-

sized departments with the resources (video curriculum, dissemination avenues, national guidebooks, and other materials) to train and support their staff on how to conduct effective but nontraumatizing child abuse investigations. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

*National Alzheimer's Patient Alert Program: Safe Return**

\$650,000

This project supports the establishment of a national program to facilitate the identification and safe return of missing persons afflicted with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. The goals of this project are: (1) To develop a central registry of computerized information on memory-impaired persons and a national toll-free telephone line to access the registry; (2) to create an identification system using ID jewelry and clothing labels, purchased and distributed through a central service; and (3) to produce educational materials for use and distribution by participating chapters of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association. No additional applications will be solicited in Fiscal Year 1994.

John J. Wilson,

Acting Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

[FR Doc. 94-7567 Filed 3-30-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P.

PULLING AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

A strategy to help communities prevent and reduce
violence and crime

Through

Cooperation and collaboration to leverage resources
for greater usefulness and impact

INFORMATION IS KEY

- Antiviolence efforts exist throughout Federal Government
- Information available from individual department clearinghouses
- Linking databases offers one-step access for communities
- Provides more new information and ideas for action

PULLING INFORMATION TOGETHER

- Determine best model for effort
- Develop organizational options for coordination
- Establish cost sharing and monitoring responsibilities
- Ensure equal access and visibility for all departments

FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Determine scope of effort

Existing Federal resources

Options for interdepartmental coordination

Consistency of information

- Set two-tier timetable

1. Fast track (hardcopy information)

2. Fully operational (online access)

PRODUCT: A RESOURCE BUILT AND MAINTAINED
BY ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES
AND ACCESSED BY COMMUNITIES

AUTOMATED RESOURCE SYSTEM

User-friendly access to information on promising
anti-violence programs

- Funding sources
- Skills banks--Consultants
- Technical Assistance and Training Contractors (Federal)
- Local Feedback for Federal program development

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING AND ORGANIZING INFORMATION

Build on efforts of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Violence

- Firearms
- Media
- Juvenile crime and violence
- Schools
- Youth development
- Family violence
- Hate violence, ethnic conflict, gangs
- Sexual assault
- PLACE--Public Housing\Neighborhoods
- Project PACT

NEAR TERM OPTIONS

- Brochure announcing effort
- Hard copy resource guide
- Sample designs

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Wealth of promising programs and notable practices (feasibility study)
- Support for enhancing coordination and linking multi-department expertise
- Bonus for departments: Stay abreast of wide array of anti-violence initiatives

NEXT STEPS

- Policy guidance and commitment
- Leadership and involvement at highest levels
- Coalition building-- Federal/local

1. **ISSUE STATEMENT:** Following upon Interdepartmental Violence Initiative and the initiation of Project PACT, PAVNET (Partnerships Against Violence Network) was created as link-up of all governmental clearinghouses and resource centers with a concern in violence reduction and youth-at-risk. Its primary service was seen as a support to the existing PACT projects and those pending.

2. **STATUS:** Starting in December 1993, the membership of Federal clearinghouses and resource groups has grown to 28, drawn from the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, Labor, Education and Housing and Urban Development. Over a series of planning and organizational meetings, the following initiatives have been started:

- o The Resource Guide: A compendium of promising projects submitted by all participating Departments is now being collated, edited and indexed. It is expected that total of 500-700 projects will be included in the document, covering the full spectrum of prevention, rehabilitation and enforcement elements necessary to address the many facets of community violence.

Two additional components in the Resource Guide will list funding resources and Federally supported assistance programs relevant to the broad spectrum of disciplines available to state and local planners and developers.

The hardcopy version of Resource Guide is scheduled for publication by mid-July, providing ample time for its distribution at the August National Conference on Partnerships Against Crime. Other distribution will be to federal TA staff in support of the PACT cities and on demand to urban anti-violence planners nation-wide. HHS plans to "ride" the initial press run to obtain 1,000 copies for distribution.

- o PAVNET on Internet: Through a Memorandum of Agreement with the National Agricultural Library, PAVNET is already online with a number of relevant documents, but listed as "under construction" so that the format may be developed and modified to present the Resource Guide and other materials in a user-friendly mode. The utility of PAVNET on Internet is almost limitless and will become greater as the Internet user community grows and as the technology advances to make resource material more accessible. Even with present technology the Resource Guide will be easily searchable, and needed portions of it can be pulled down by the remote user for manipulation, storage, or even hard-copy production.

- o PAVNET as a Clearinghouse Network: A third aspect of this networking will create person-to-person linkage among the

reference staffs of all the participating clearinghouses and resource centers, once the Resource Guide is in hand as a cross-Departmental reference tool. Individual clearinghouses can nominate individuals or teams as specialists in comprehensive anti-violence programming and planning, aware not only of their own resources but those of others as well. When a user needs resources of more than one clearinghouses, their calls can be forward for further assistance through a process called "attendant transfer" to avoid additional calling by the user.

- o Future Potential: In time it is expected that the PAVNET electronic unit may add seminal articles to its contents, along with a summary of research projects in progress to help avoid unintentional duplication and to make users aware of the newest experimental thinking.

3. DEPARTMENTAL POSITION: This program is a major Attorney General initiative. Plans are underway to request increased top-level participation among other Federal Departments.

4. MEMBER INTEREST: On May 6, 1994, a request was received from Gwen Rubenstein (224-2775) on Senator Kennedy's Labor Committee staff for descriptive and status information on PAVNET. Materials were faxed to her on that date.

Executive Summary

Partnerships Against Violence: Options and Developments

The high level of violence in America's homes, schools, and streets is considered by many citizens to be our nation's most important and intractable problem. An extremely important task of the Federal government is to provide America's communities with information on what works in the fight against violence and to help communities in their efforts to design and implement effective anti-violence programs. Interdepartmental coordination is particularly essential in this effort due to the complex nature of the violence problem.

This executive summary reviews the results of a feasibility study addressing strategies for improving interdepartmental Federal assistance to communities combatting violence. It should be noted at the outset that the response of the Federal agencies participating in this effort has been remarkable. Many Federal officials working in this area view existing Federal responses to violence to be excessively fragmented and feel that interdepartmental collaboration in this topic area is essential and long overdue. Following a number of interdepartmental meetings (including representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Justice, and Defense), very rapid efforts have begun to provide coordinated assistance to communities struggling with violence.

The interdepartmental Partnerships Against Violence effort that has quickly emerged includes three primary components:

- (1) The development of an **interdepartmental Resource Guide** on promising anti-violence programs and related technical assistance and funding resources available to implement such programs,
- (2) The **enhancement of coordination** across Federal clearinghouses and related organizations dealing with anti-violence measures, and
- (3) The creation of a **Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET)** — an easily accessible on-line computer resource system for those in America's communities seeking to develop programs to reduce violence. A prototype of PAVNET is already being placed on-line on the Internet.

Background

In its Report to the President and the Domestic Policy Council (submitted January, 1994), the Interdepartmental Working Group on Violence recommended that, "the Federal government should develop improved on-line computerized information about Federal resources, and produce new resource guides and how-to manuals about promising activities to reduce violence." In response to this commendation and in support of Project PACT, the National Institute of Justice of the U.S. Department of Justice commissioned Abt Associates Inc. to conduct a feasibility study to examine strategies for achieving these goals.

Initial feasibility study research was conducted in January and early February, 1994 and included:

- (1) interviews with officials from six of the participating Federal agencies noted above,
- (2) review of selected anti-violence resources available from the Federal departments including both documents and computerized services, and
- (3) assessment of the feasibility of implementing the three major components of Partnerships Against Violence listed above.

As part of this work, an inventory was made of the array of Federal clearinghouses, technical assistance efforts, and funding programs targeted on such diverse topics as school violence, domestic violence among spouses, street crime, violence in public housing, child abuse and neglect, and many others. An appendix to the feasibility study report lists relevant Federal efforts spanning the participating departments.

Meetings of representatives from participating departments were held in February, March, and April, 1994, and working groups were assigned to the three Partnerships Against Violence tasks listed earlier. Each of these ongoing efforts is discussed in turn below.

Interdepartmental Anti-Violence Resource Guide Development

The working group developing the Resource Guide decided that the document will include:

- (1) one page summaries of promising anti-violence programs,
- (2) information on technical assistance resources, and
- (3) information on funding resources.

The one page summaries will include, among other items, information on program types, target populations, start-up dates, budgets, contact people, program objectives and services, nomination criteria, and sources for additional information.

The National Institute of Justice has requested this information from a wide variety of Federal, foundation, and other sources, asking for the submission of profiles by April 15, 1994. As now planned, the material will be compiled, screened, edited, and prepared for printing by the National Institute of Justice. The participating agencies in the interdepartmental effort will be responsible for their own printing and distribution costs once the Resource Guide is completed.

The feasibility study reviews the complex issues involved in selecting appropriate anti-violence programs, providing readers with adequate follow-up information, and related implementation topics. The costs of developing and updating the Resource Guide are also discussed.

Enhanced Coordination Across Clearinghouses

Local officials who contact one of the Federal clearinghouses that address some component of the problem of violence often seek to deal with local problems that do not fit neatly within the mission of a single clearinghouse. These officials can often benefit from information from other clearinghouses as well. Some cross-referrals are already being made informally by clearinghouse personnel, but much room for improvement exists.

The working group addressing enhanced coordination has begun to hold meetings to ensure that clearinghouse personnel are aware of the diverse array of Federal anti-violence information and assistance resources. In addition, methods for transferring callers to relevant counterparts in other clearinghouses are being explored to ensure that the Federal response is maximally user friendly to community officials. The feasibility study reviews the steps underway.

Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET)

The computerized, on-line information system envisioned by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Violence would electronically link anti-violence information from agencies across the Federal bureaucracy and make it readily accessible to communities. Materials on the system would include:

- (1) information on model programs/promising practices (one page program profiles, how-to manuals, program evaluations),
- (2) technical assistance information,
- (3) funding source information,
- (4) training resource information,
- (5) research reports on combatting violence,
- (6) bibliographies,
- (7) statistics,
- (8) clearinghouse and resource center information, and
- (9) relevant Federal legislation.

The working group on PAVNET has moved very quickly. A Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture has been prepared to begin development of the PAVNET system on the Internet. A prototype is already beginning to be structured on the Department of Agriculture's computer system. No significant technological barriers exist to the development of a highly accessible and valuable Federal anti-violence resource system — PAVNET.

The feasibility study discusses strategies for developing the PAVNET system, potential benefits and limits of the system, materials to be included on the system, the costs of developing and maintaining the system, and indicates how the system would work on the Internet and appear to those using it.

Summary

This effort began as a feasibility study and in less than three months evolved to become an examination of how best to shape the already ongoing design and implementation of the interdepartmental Partnerships Against Violence effort. The rapid steps being taken to make the Federal effort a reality are a tribute to the commitment of federal officials in numerous agencies concerned with the central problem of violence in American society.

RESOURCE GUIDE ELEMENTS

To expedite production of this Resource Guide, information in the following order is requested about each program:

- Full name of program and acronym, if appropriate.
- Contact(s) for more information; give name, address, phone number, fax number.
(Please provide this information for the Program Director and the sponsoring agency and/or clearinghouse.)
- Program type (e.g. conflict resolution).
- Target population and setting (e.g. youth, age 12-15, an afterschool activity in a church).
- Project startup date.
- Nomination criteria for inclusion (e.g. assessment performed [impact, outcome or process evaluation], self-assessment, community support).
- Annual budget and number of persons served per year, if available.
- Sources of funding (e.g. grant from HHS and/or local, State, foundation).
- Objectives and description of program (please limit to 250 words, about one double-spaced wordprocessed page).
- Sources for additional information, as appropriate (e.g. publications, clearinghouses, electronic bulletin boards).

We are also seeking information for two other sections of the Guide:

- Sources of Federal funding. Please provide three to four lines about each program funded by your agency in the area of violence reduction and who can apply for the funds. Please also provide name, address, phone and fax numbers for the contact person for each program.
- Technical assistance. For any of the promising programs you are submitting or for other violence reduction initiatives, please provide a three to four line description of available technical assistance and who can apply for this assistance. Please also advise us of the name, address, phone and fax numbers for the contact person.

Please provide your information in WordPerfect on disk and in hardcopy by April 15, 1994, to:

Paul Estaver
Director, Reference and Dissemination Division
National Institute of Justice, Room 909

Program Title: Alternatives to Fear (ATF)

Contact: Alternatives to Fear
c/o Py Bateman
Post Office Box 12316
Seattle, WA 98102
phone: 206-325-4586
fax: 206-322-7713
internet: pybateman@aol.com

Program Type: Acquaintance rape and self-defense to prevent sexual assault

**Target Population/
Setting:** Teenagers, young adults, women, visually impaired women, in school and community settings

Start-up Date: Self-defense, 1971
Acquaintance rape prevention, 1983
Self-defense for the visually impaired, 1990

Nomination Criteria: Chosen as one of nine exemplary rape crisis programs in the country by a National Institute of Mental Health study completed in 1985; highlighted in Koss and Harvey's study of clinical and community interventions in 1991.

Annual Budget/Persons

Served per Year: None: all state funding was cut June 1993. The program is currently an all-volunteer effort.

2,200 received self-defense training
1,500 participated in acquaintance rape prevention program

Sources of Funding: Currently none, all state funding was cut June 1993.

Objectives/Description of Program:

ATF's goals are to teach strategies that help women avoid violent confrontations and to provide education services that effect social and cultural change and reduce violent victimization. The teen program, the women's program, and the program for visually impaired women combine physical self-defense and assertion training with accurate rape information, risk-awareness education, and an analysis of personal resources for avoiding and resisting rape. ATF also provides consultation and training nationwide.

The Teen Project. The Teen Project focuses on acquaintance rape, including the skills necessary for recognizing dangerous situations and people and for developing a wide range of self-defense responses--from boundary setting and psychological assertiveness to physical self-defense tactics. ATF has developed a powerful play called *Truth or Consequences*, which presents an attempted date rape scenario. Characters in the play disbelieve the survivor (who successfully ward off the attack). Often audience members shout out the "truth" at these disbelieving audience members, breaking through their own victim-blaming attitudes as they watch. The play is available in curricula form, including a script, director's notes, a discussion guide, and audience handouts. Limited quantities of related materials are available from ATF:

Acquaintance Rape: Awareness and Prevention for Teenagers

Macho: Is That What I Really Want?

Making It Work: A Community Action Plan for the Prevention of Teen Acquaintance Rape

- *This Is It! Teen Acquaintance Rape Information and Prevention Activities for Groups*
- *Where Do I Start? A Parent's Guide for Talking to Teens about Acquaintance Rape*

Additional Resources:

Joel Epstein and Stacia Langenbahn, *The Criminal Justice and Community Response to Rape* (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, in press).

Mary Harvey, *Exemplary Rape Crisis Programs: A Cross-Site Analysis and Case Studies* (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute of Mental Health, 1985).

Mary Koss and Mary Harvey, *The Rape Victim: Clinical and Community Interventions*, 2nd edition (Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications, 1991).

W.S. Pava, P. Bateman, M.K. Appleton, J. Glascock, "Self-defense Training for Visually Impaired Women," *Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness*, December 1991: 397-401.

Program Title: King County Sexual Assault Resource Center (KCSARC)

Contact: Gayle Stringer
Director of Education
King County Sexual Assault Resource Center
P.O. Box 300
Renton, WA 98057
phone: (206) 226-5062
fax: (206) 235-7422

Program Type: Child sexual abuse and adult rape prevention

**Target Population/
Setting:** Children and young adults as well as training materials for parents and teachers used in schools and mental health settings

Start-up Date: 1976

Nomination Criteria: Recommended by rape treatment and prevention professionals in 1992, has developed culturally sensitive and multilingual teaching and training materials (particularly for Latino and Asian populations), publishes informational materials, activity guides, and discussion guides.

**Annual Budget/Persons
served per Year:** Approximately \$700,000 for the entire agency which serves nearly 10,000

Sources of Funding: State, county, and city funds; individual, corporate, and foundation donations; and fees from the sale of educational materials, training, and client services.

Objectives/Description of Program:

In addition to providing crisis intervention, counseling, and legal advocacy to victims and survivors of incest, child sexual abuse, and sexual assault, KCSARC, a rape crisis center, also develops curricula and educational booklets; provides training to educate children, teenagers, parents, teachers, and other professionals who work with children; and offers consultation in all these areas to help prevent sexual abuse and sexual assault.

Educational curricula and booklets

- Curricula and skit scripts in English, Spanish, Khmer, Lao, Vietnamese, and Chinese for teachers and parents of children in grades K-6
- Curricula and booklets for junior and senior high school students, their parents, and their teachers
- Specialized materials for use with teenage boys to help them protect themselves against sexual assault and to help them develop nonaggressive dating patterns
- Booklet, video, and presenter's package for Asian teenagers in grades 6 through 12
- Video and presenter's package for Southeast Asian parents

Training

For educators and other professionals who work with grade school children

For educators and other professionals who work with junior and senior high school students

- Personal safety for the developmentally disabled (grades K-8)
- Facilitating single-gender groups in grades 8-12: the groups for young women focus on empowerment; the groups for young men focus on exploring relationship values and building relationship skills
- Helping adolescents become agents for social change, particularly in confronting the pervasiveness of sexual violence
- Crisis intervention
- Teen pregnancy and its relationship to sexual abuse
- Chemical dependency and its relationship to sexual abuse
- Preventing sexual harassment in schools

Sources for Additional Information:

Joel Epstein and Stacia Langenbahn, *The Criminal Justice and Community Response to Rape* (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, in press).

Program Title: Community Youth Gang Services (CYGS), Los Angeles

Contact: Bill Martinez
Executive Director
Community Youth Gang Services
144 South Fetterly Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90022
(213) 266-4264

Program Type: Community-Based Program to Prevent and Reduce Gang Involvement--

**Target Population/
Setting:** Youth and their families in community and school settings

Start-up Date: 1981

Nomination Criteria: Long-established program with strong alliances with other municipal agencies (police, schools) as well as community residents.

**Annual Budget/Persons
Served per Year:** Annual budget of 3.5 million. CYGS staff provide gang intervention and mediation services across the city and county of Los Angeles. Specific programs exist to serve hard-core gang members or at-risk youth, their families, and the community. The prevention side of CYGS includes school and community-based programs. Approximately 8,000 fourth- and fifth-graders graduate from the school-based program every year.

Sources of Funding: 85% city and county funding; 15% private contributions.

Objectives/Description of Program:

Community Youth Gang Services works cooperatively with local law enforcement agencies to prevent gang involvement, to intervene in the lives of gang members, and to mobilize citizens to reclaim their communities. The components of CYGS are:

- *Crisis intervention* (radio communication support and a 24-hour hotline), works with hard-core gang members to reduce the level of violence created by the gang environment and offers at-risk youth counseling and diversion programs.
- *Community mobilizations*, community teams, that plan anti-gang programs, services, and activities, and coordinate efforts within and across neighborhoods.
- *Prevention (Youth 2000)*, works with targeted elementary schools to develop programs to build self-esteem among high-risk youth. A 15-week course, Career Paths, depicts the negative features of gangs and gang involvement and promoting positive alternatives to at-risk youth. The graduates of this program are then eligible for the Star Kids Program which features a tutorial program, recreational activities, and a *Star Kids Comic Book* for educational use in the classroom.
- *Parent-teacher education* focuses on parents and teachers to develop their awareness of gang problems and their ability to prevent gang involvement.

- *Job development* to provide job training and employment opportunities for at-risk youth.
- *Graffiti removal*, which involves local youths in community clean-up campaigns, to counteract the blight and threats inherent in graffiti.

Sources for Additional Information:

Street Gangs: Current Knowledge and Strategies (NIJ Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice).

General Information Guide, (Los Angeles: Community Youth Gang Service, 1992).

Program Title: Chicago Commons Association (ACYF Youth Gang Drug Prevention Programs)

Contact: Jose Morales
Chicago Commons Association
915 N. Wolcott
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 342-5330

Program Type: Community-Based Program to Prevent and Reduce Gang Involvement

Target Population and Setting: Gang Youth, ages 8-18 in Community Centers

Start-Up Date: 1989

Nomination Criteria: Multi-disciplinary approach well integrated with community, operating in both African-American and Hispanic areas for 5 years.

The program is evaluated continuously by two different independent evaluators: Development Services Group, under contract to ACYF, and the Chicago Community Mental Health Council. Early evaluation results show that the program is reaching its intended target population. At the time of follow-up interviews, participants demonstrated reductions in their reported levels of violent victimization and delinquent activity and increases in employment. A five-year evaluation with an experimental design commenced in 1993. It will enable evaluators to compare the behavior of program and non-program participants.

Annual Budget/Persons

Served per Year: \$1,000,000. 25 staff members serve up to 500 youth at any given time.

Sources of Funding: A grant from the ACYF and the balance from city and State agencies, private foundations, and fund-raising.

Objectives/Description of Program:

The Chicago Commons Association is a community-based program aimed at giving gang youths the confidence to live in their communities, believe in themselves, and aspire to something better. The program consists of basic activities such as homework, recreation, and family activities. In addition, there is an emphasis on skills development, substance abuse counseling, mentoring, and job development.

The program is operated out of five community centers—three for African-American youths and two for Hispanics. Youths enter the program either by dropping into a center or through outreach by project staff. Program staff also work with the courts, the probation department, and local law enforcement agencies to serve youths involved with the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Each youth sets goals for him- or herself; achievement of these goals is monitored during the youth's participation in the program.

Program staff work cooperatively with agencies of state and local government, community-based groups, and representatives of private industry. In 1993, the ACYF continued funding for the program for an additional five years of operation.

Sources for Additional Information:

Street Gangs: Current Knowledge and Strategies (NIJ Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice).

Program Title: The National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse

Contact: Jan Frohman Atallo, Director
National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse
107 Lincoln Street
Huntsville, AL 35801
phone: (205) 534-6868
(800) 543-7006 (Information Service)
(800) 239-9938 (Training)
fax: (205) 534-6883

Program Type: Professional Assistance/Child Sexual Abuse

**Target Population/
Setting:** Information, technical assistance and training are provided to all professionals who work with sexually abused children and their families. Clients include law enforcement investigators, medical personnel, therapists, researchers, administrators, prosecutors, teachers, judges, social workers, and volunteers.

Project Start-Up:

Nomination Criteria: The NRCCSA provides quality services to professionals. The Information Service regularly receives 4.6 (of 5) ratings on their evaluation forms. Trainings receive similarly high evaluations. NRCCSA cosponsors the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse and a three-course advanced training program, *Comprehensive Child Sexual Abuse Intervention: Advanced Training in the Multidisciplinary Approach*.

**Annual Budget/Persons
Served per Year:** Information forthcoming

Sources of Funding: Five-year cooperative agreement with the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; private donations.

Objectives/Description of Program:

The National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse provides technical support to all professionals who work with sexually abused children and their families. Services benefit social workers, law enforcement investigators, medical personnel, therapists, researchers, administrators, prosecutors, teachers, judges, and volunteers. Customized service is the hallmark of NRCCSA. Each request is personally handled by a member of the staff, with quick response time promised. From prevention to initial intervention, through investigation, extended assessment, prosecution, and therapy, the NRCCSA can help by using its extensive files, databases of experts and programs, and a reference library.

Sources for Additional Information:

Professionals needing information or assistance should call the NRCCSA Information Service at 1-800-7006. For training requests, call 1-800-239-9938. For all other requests for information, call 205-534-6868. NRCCSA has a number of publications, including *NRCCSA News* (bi-monthly newsletter), Think Tanks, a national directory of treatment programs, and information packets on specific subjects.

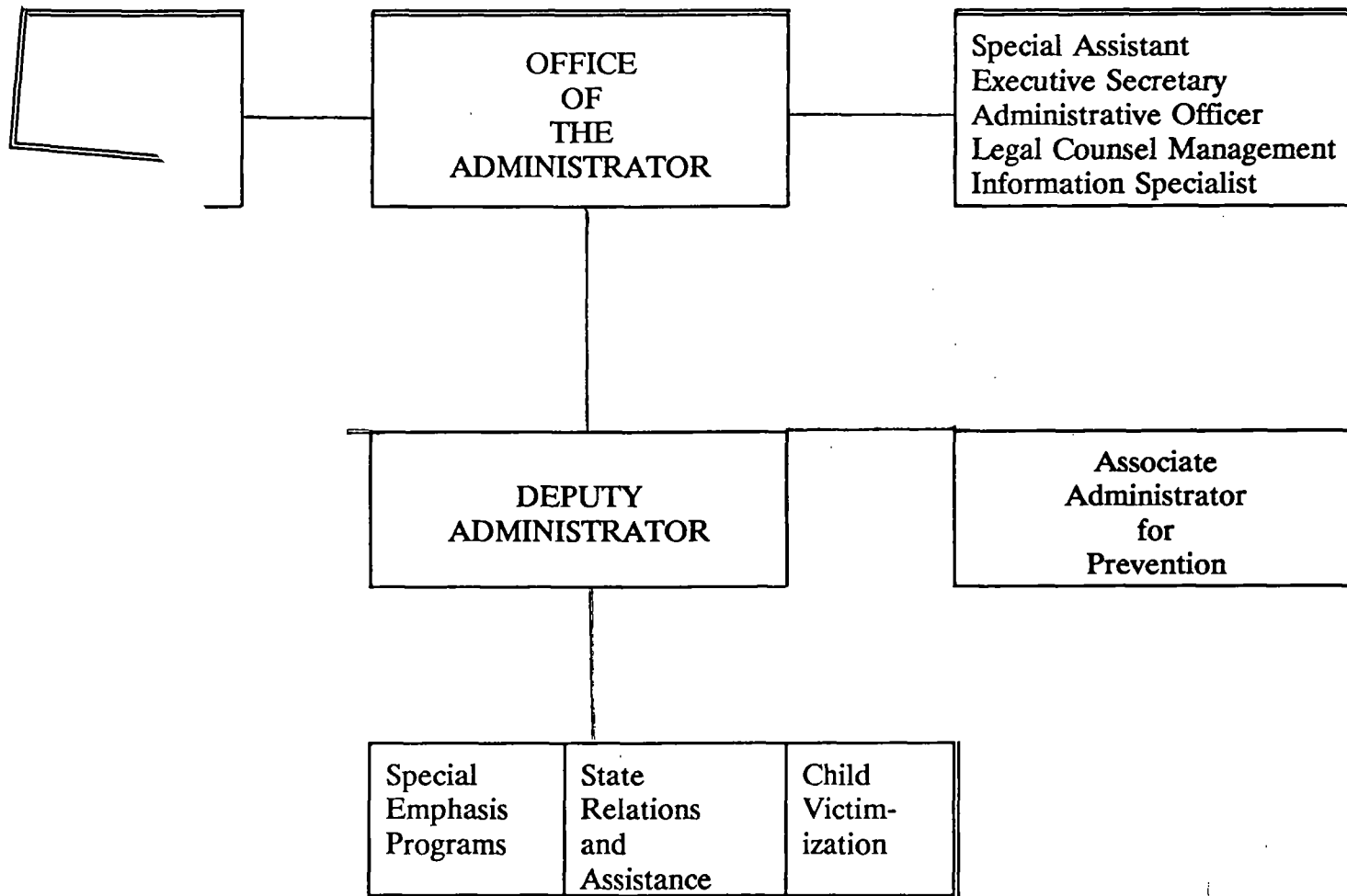
FY 1995 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR OJJDP

\$177,000,000

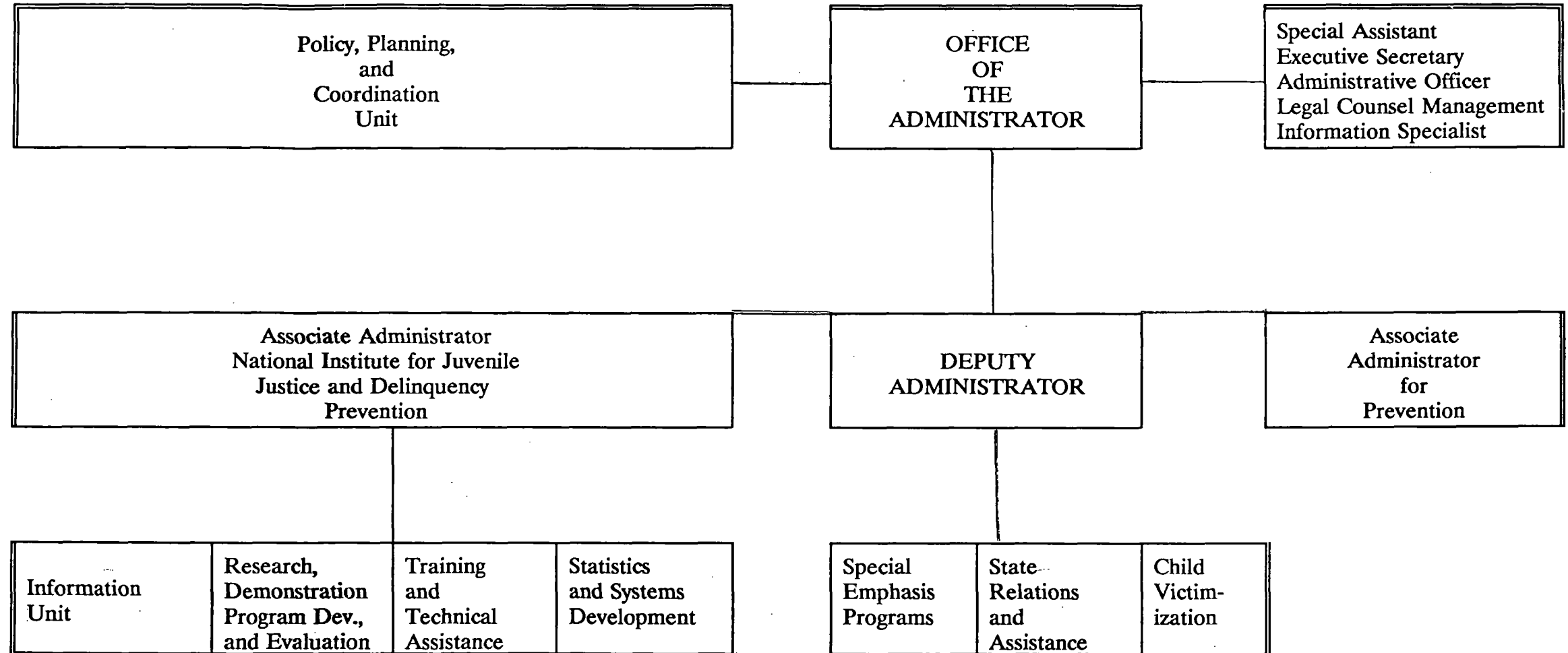
			Increase Over <u>94 Level</u>
Part A	Salaries and Coordinating Council - (\$4.8 million for Management & Administration)	\$ 5,000,000 <u>- 4,800,000</u>	(\$750,000 Admin)
	Coordinating Council and Concentration of Federal Efforts (CFE)	\$ 200,000	
Part B	Formula Grants Program	\$70,000,000	\$10,500,000
Part C	Special Emphasis and National Institute Discretionary Grants	<u>\$25,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,750,000</u>
	Subtotal	\$100,000,000	\$14,250,000
Part D	Gang Free Schools and Communities: Community Based Gang Intervention	\$12,000,000	\$ 7,000,000
Part E	State Challenge Activities	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
Part G	Mentoring	\$ - 0 -	<\$4,000,000>*
Title V	Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs	<u>\$30,000,000</u>	<u>\$17,000,000</u>
	TOTAL 1995 JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM FUNDS	\$172,200,000	\$69,250,000

*Funding was not requested for Part G Mentoring in 1995.
Program received \$4 million in 1994.

DP PROPOSED ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



OJJDP PROPOSED ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

10

Divider Title: _____

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andrew Foiss
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General

Kent Markus
Counselor to the
Deputy Attorney General

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess

DATE: May 13, 1994

SUBJECT: Possible Reorganization of DOJ to Accommodate
Crime Bill Functions

I. Introduction

The Crime Bill will place the Department of Justice in the position of administering larger blocks of funding for policing, corrections and prevention than ever before. Moreover, the proactive role which the Department has prescribed for its officials in implementing a violent crime initiative, coupled with the enhanced role of Federal prosecutors, may require a reorganization.

A reorganization of the "criminal side" of the Department would serve many valuable functions and could be accomplished in such a manner as would permit greater flexibility for senior officials and the Department as a whole.

II. The Proposal

- A. Create a second Associate Attorney General (ASG). This ASG would supervise all criminal functions of the Department as well as the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), including:
 - i. Criminal Division
 - ii. United States Attorneys
 - iii. Executive Office For United States Attorneys
 - iv. Tax
 - v. OJP
 - vi. Justice Federal investigative agencies through OIAP

- B. The organizational structure of the Department would change as follows:

Tier I: Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General

Tier II: Solicitor General
ASG (Criminal Side)
ASG (Civil Side)

Tier III: AAG's, USA's, Components

With the exception of the Inspector General, Office of Professional Responsibility, Office of Legal Counsel and Solicitor General, who report directly to the Attorney General, all other direct reports within the Department would be assigned to either the ASG Criminal or ASG Civil.

- C. The staffs of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and ASG's would, in large measure, be merged.¹ All staff members would carry the title of Special Assistant to the Attorney General or some other similar designation. On substantive matters, staff members would report to the official responsible for the particular matter. For administrative purposes, a chief of staff would be appointed to advise and control work assignments, workload and administration.

III. Benefits of Reorganization

- A. Clear lines of reporting.
- B. ASG Criminal becomes point-of-control for 93 individual United States Attorneys.
- C. Unified control eliminates historic rivalry between United States Attorneys and Criminal Division.
- D. Unified control provides for better definition of criminal mission and therefore better command and control and avoidance of Departmental acts at contrary purposes.
- E. With ultimate policy guidance from Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, the Criminal and Civil ASG's would likely be the final authority on most issues unless an issue affected

¹ Each official would, of course, retain a limited number of principal individuals on their personal staffs.

both criminal and civil and the two ASG's disagree.

- E. Unified staff provides for elite body of Department employees available to serve the four senior officials.² Although staff members will be generally responsible for specific program areas, the larger and merged staff would be available as shifting support needs arise. Priority areas could receive massive staff support.

IV. Costs of Reorganization

Reorganization creates very few new positions. They are: 1) ASG Criminal; 2) staff chief; 3) small personal staff for ASG Criminal. With the exception of the ASG Criminal, the remaining additions would likely occur from among current staff.

² Although the Solicitor General is such an official, he is not included in this reorganization as he has a narrow and well-defined mission which does not require significant staff support.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andrew Foiss
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General

Kent Markus
Counselor to the
Deputy Attorney General

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess *N.M.G.*

DATE: May 13, 1994

SUBJECT: **Role of the United States Attorneys In
Implementing the Crime Bill**

The ninety-three United States Attorneys prosecute approximately 95% of Federal criminal cases and are the chief Federal law enforcement officers within their districts. As Presidential appointees they are most often the senior Administration spokespersons on-the-spot for criminal justice issues. As such, they are an invaluable and generally untapped resource for the President and the Attorney General in implementing the stated vision for the Crime Bill. That is, to improve the nature and quality of policing and crime prevention and punishment in the United States and to develop meaningful Federal and state partnerships.

I. Violent Crime Initiative

Even without a Crime Bill, at the direction of the Attorney General, the Criminal Division and United States Attorneys, working with the Federal investigative agencies, have launched a violent crime initiative. Each United States Attorney has met with his/her state counterparts and Federal, state and local law enforcement and has provided information back to the Department. The Criminal Division and AGAC will then jointly develop a national strategy which will allow for regional and local needs.

The key to the initiative's success will be joint cooperative efforts of Federal, state and local prosecutors and law enforcement. Accordingly, there is already a vehicle in place from which expanded funding under the Crime Bill can take place.

II. Meaningful Federal and state partnerships

A successful law enforcement strategy, whether in a city or rural area, requires the cooperative efforts, called task forces, of Federal, state and local prosecutors and police. Although the catalyst for cooperation can be any one prosecutor or police officer, the United States Attorney is the ideal force to spark cooperation.

The process of forming task forces requires a genuine spirit of cooperation. The United States Attorney and his/her state counterpart and also the senior personnel from the Federal investigative agencies and their state and local counterparts must engage in a rigorous but valuable process. First, they must identify the law enforcement problems which confront them. Second, they must evaluate all Federal, state and local resources which may be available. Third, they must assign priorities to the problems. Fourth and finally, they must develop a strategy which apportions the limited combined Federal, state and local resources to the priority problems.

It is axiomatic that only a massive infusion of new money will effectively improve under funded state and local law enforcement. The Crime Bill accomplishes this on a much larger scale than other prior Federal funding mechanisms have ever done. It is essential that the money be funneled to those state and local agencies which are prepared to enter genuine partnerships and that it is denied to those which fail to cooperate.

While the Attorney General and Secretary of Treasury can enforce cooperative ideals on Justice and Treasury components, the same is not true of state and local prosecutors and law enforcement. While most forward thinking prosecutors and police, whether Federal, state or local now understand that success only comes through cooperation, the idea is not universally adopted and even among those who profess to adopt the concept, there are those who pay no more than lip service.

As United States Attorneys forge partnerships with their state and local counterparts, they need the implicit "stick" of funding denial for those who commit less than fully to the cooperative effort. Accordingly, it is essential that grants to state and local law enforcement be subject to at least United States Attorney comment in the process.¹

¹ Furthermore, coordination with the United States Attorneys is essential in order to avoid embarrassing situations in which the same Justice Department which is awarding funds is also in the process of investigating members of the department for violations of the law.

In a genuine partnership, the appropriate investigations will be handled by the proper mix of Federal and state resources and will be prosecuted appropriately in either Federal or state court. While it would be naive to suggest that there will not be disagreements and friction, if the partnership is genuine, these will be dealt with in a way which resolves the problem rather than weakening the partnership.

The Crime Bill will fund billions of dollars for new police officers, community policing, rural drug task forces and a host of other programs. The crime problem will not, however, be solved solely by money. That money will only be effectively used if cooperative programs are effectively implemented. Because community problems vary across the country, the Administration official most capable of assessing and managing the problem is the United States Attorney.²

II. Administration and Department Spokespeople

The Crime Bill is not without its detractors. Moreover, history teaches that there will be occasional dismal failures some of which will be wholly unavoidable. On the other hand, presuming that we do our jobs, the vast majority of the programs funded by the Crime Bill will be successful. The public has demanded that the government do something about the crime problem and it is important that we not only achieve results but that the public know of these results.

While the President and Attorney General are ideal spokespeople on the crime issue, they cannot effectively speak every day, on every issue and every problem. Moreover, the public perceives crime as a uniquely local problem.³ The United States Attorneys, on the other hand, are officials of the Administration, appointed by the President and responsible to the Attorney General. They are also perceived at the local level as local officials. When provided with the appropriate

² This is not to suggest that the grant review process be conducted outside of normal channels. However, if the working group's vision is meaningful partnerships, then it is essential that the United States Attorney play a major role in the entire process.

³ Those of us who work in the criminal justice field sometimes forget that the victim of a robbery committed by a gang with nationwide tentacles does not see the gang, the tentacles or the nationwide scope. Rather, the victim sees the lone robber in his/her hometown.

information,⁴ they are ideal spokespeople for the President and the Attorney General and even on issues spoken to by the President or the Attorney General, can provide local background which expands and continues the Administration's coverage of an issue. In those situations where one of the inevitable failures takes place, they are also, perhaps to their regret, the official on the scene best able to provide full coverage for the President and the Attorney General.

⁴ Recently an effort has been made to keep United States Attorneys abreast of Crime Bill developments through daily transmission of a brief memorandum and talking points. These have permitted many United States Attorneys to provide specific Members of Congress with effective information on final passage of the House Crime Bill and the recently-passed House assault weapons ban. Moreover, comments received back from the field suggest that United States Attorneys are able to provide more accurate information on Administration provisions when carrying the anti-crime message to the public in speaking engagements and media interviews.

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11

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M E M O R A N D U M

May 24, 1994

TO: Andrew Fois
Assistant to the Attorney General

FROM: Michael R. Bromwich *MRB*
Assistant to the Attorney General

RE: The Crime Bill and the
Office of Inspector General

The enactment of the Crime Bill will constitute a massive and unprecedented increase in the dollar value of grants awarded and administered by the Department of Justice. Historically, the Department has been unlike most federal executive branch agencies. The amounts of money awarded by the Department in grants and contracts has been dwarfed by the amounts expended for personnel costs -- for lawyers, criminal investigators, and other federal personnel. The Crime Bill is a watershed event because it will make the Department responsible for distributing large sums of money through institutional mechanisms that have never before handled comparable amounts. The initiatives contained in the Crime Bill thus pose enormous challenges to the Department. It must distribute the funds swiftly but ensure economy, efficiency, integrity and accountability in their distribution.

The OIG is uniquely situated to help the Department meet these challenges. The OIG has broad and deep institutional knowledge of the Department's grant programs gained through performing audits of all major DOJ grant programs; audits of equitably shared funds provided to local police forces; and processing thousands of grant audits under the Single Audit Act of 1984 in partnership with the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). In addition to this experience, the OIG has in place a nationwide field structure experienced in auditing and inspecting grantees on-site, as well as promptly investigating allegations of misconduct relating to the administration of the grants. Moreover, the OIG possesses a capable, experienced, and diverse staff that includes many senior auditors and inspectors with relevant background in grant auditing from their tenure with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The OIG also should participate in various initiatives to help design the operation of the grants programs. This front-end investment of resources would promote the integrity and good management of the programs. The OIG could combine these initiatives with traditional audit and inspection work, and it could do this work earlier and more frequently during the life of the grant than is customary in order to ensure that problems are detected promptly.

The OIG is currently in the process of reallocating some of its existing resources to examine and assess the effectiveness of the Police Hiring Supplemental Program by conducting 14 audits of grantees that recently have received funds under this program. This prompt review of police hiring grants should help determine the effectiveness of program monitoring and provide assistance in structuring and managing the policing grants contained in the Crime Bill. In addition, the OIG will look for other opportunities to reallocate existing resources to promote the integrity, economy, and efficiency of these massive new grants programs.

But the OIG cannot hope to play an important role in the programs authorized by the Crime Bill without significant supplementation of its current resources. To ensure that waste, fraud, and abuse are minimized in the Crime Bill's various grants programs -- and detected early where they occur -- the OIG will require a substantial infusion of additional resources. The OIG estimates the additional resources required at somewhere between 69 and 90 FTE. The details on how these additional resources might be deployed are set forth in the attached chart, which is broken down according to the various programs contained in the Crime Bill. These FTE estimates relate primarily to auditors and inspectors. It is more difficult to assess in advance how many additional investigators may be necessary to pursue allegations of embezzlement, program fraud, and other illegal uses of grant monies.

The OIG can assist the Department in managing the grants programs in the following ways:

- * playing a role in the **grant application process** by helping to establish eligibility criteria and develop performance measures;
- * consulting and collaborating on all aspects of **grants management**, ensuring adequate internal controls for grant monies, and developing clear regulations that govern use of such funds;
- * performing **grant audits** and working with DOJ to ensure adequate follow-up to the audits;

- * performing program impact evaluations of selected programs; and

- * formulating and conducting **cross-agency reviews** with other OIGs of programs shared between DOJ and other agencies.

These steps are in addition to audits, inspections, and investigations conducted in response to perceived deficiencies in these programs or as the result of specific allegations of misconduct.

The success of the programs contained in the Crime Bill requires that prompt distribution of the funds be coupled with the careful structuring, monitoring, and auditing necessary to ensure the funds are spent properly. The OIG can and must play a critical role in making these programs succeed.

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
<u>Program/Function</u>	<u>OIG Role</u>	<u>Resource Needs</u>			<u>Comments</u>	
		POS	FTE	Amount		
CRIME BILL START-UP	Front-end design and implementation assistance	1995:	3	1.5	\$205,242	The OIG can assist Departmental management in ensuring that opportunities for fraud, waste and abuse are minimized in the swift implementation of the Administration's anti-crime priorities. This can be done at the front end of the process by working with management to develop appropriate grant selection criteria, audit trails and performance measures, and by addressing other areas of concern to management.
		1996:	3	3.0	\$305,499	

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
Program/Function	OIG Role	Resource Needs				Comments
		POS	FTE	Amount		
POLICING	Assist the Department in developing a concrete plan for implementation, to include policy development, interim monitoring, integrity and accountability.	1995: 1	.5	\$68,414		
	Work to develop performance measures and program guidelines, and to streamline award procedures.	1996: 1	1.0	\$101,833		
	Assist in screening applications for accuracy and irregularities.					
	Up to 1000 large cities will benefit from the policing legislation. Each of these municipalities could be audited on a set audit cycle, but this level of coverage would require considerable resources, to wit:	<u>100 cities/year:</u>				Audit coverage is essential for the high visibility large jurisdictions receiving funding. The OIG could provide audit coverage of the funds awarded to some of these cities, on an audit cycle to be selected by DOJ.
	-- 100 cities/year	1995: 25	12.5	\$1,710,350		
	-- 75 cities/year	1996: 25	25.0	\$2,545,825		
	-- 50 cities/year	<u>75 cities/year:</u>				
		1995: 18	9.0	\$1,231,452		
		1996: 18	18.0	\$1,832,994		
		<u>50 cities/year:</u>				
		1995: 12	6.0	\$820,968		
		1996: 12	12.0	\$1,221,996		
	Up to 14,000 smaller jurisdictions are expected to receive funding. Audit coverage could be limited to review under the Single Audit Act and review of problem grantees, or the OIG could conduct more aggressive audits on a random sample of these smaller grants.	1995: 7	3.5	\$478,898		Workload will increase in the Single Audit Act area as DOJ becomes the cognizant agency over units of local government that receive federal grants, and based on the sheer volume of work involved in processing Single Audit Act reports where DOJ will not be the cognizant agency.
		1996: 7	7.0	\$712,831		

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
<u>Program/Function</u>	<u>OIG Role</u>	<u>Resource Needs</u>			<u>Comments</u>	
		POS	FTE	Amount		
	Conduct program audits/inspections of the Department's management of policing grants.	1995:	8	4.0	\$547,312	Program audits/inspections could include: (1) a determination of whether funds actually are being used to increase state and local law enforcement (police on the streets); (2) the use of federal funds to supplant local funds; (3) the effect of police hiring on nationwide drug-, youth-, and/or gang-related violent crime; and (4) the crime bill's effect on federal and state prison overcrowding.
		1996:	8	8.0	\$814,664	
	Investigation and case preparation for the prosecution of individuals committing fraud.	unknown				
		1995:	1	.5	\$89,033	
		1996:	1	1.0	\$137,320	

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
Program/Function	OIG Role	Resource Needs				Comments
		POS	FTE	Amount		
PRISONS Over \$7 billion is identified in the Crime Bill for this initiative, including \$3.5 billion for discretionary grants.	Assist the Department in implementation, including performance measures program guidelines, and streamlined award procedures.	1995:	1	.5	\$68,414	
		1996:	1	1.0	\$101,833	
	25 contract/grant audits, or	<u>25 audits:</u>				The OIG could direct audit resources to either contract/grant specific audits, or to facility-by-facility audits, depending on the breadth of coverage desired.
		1995:	7	3.5	\$478,898	
	10 contract/grant audits	1996:	7	7.0	\$712,831	
		<u>10 audits:</u>				
		1995:	3	1.5	\$205,242	
		1996:	3	3.0	\$305,499	
	Program audits/inspections	1995:	4	2.0	\$273,656	These could include: (1) determining how states are spending funds to increase the expansion of correctional facilities (e.g., boot camps, minimum and maximum security prisons); (2) assessing whether new correctional facilities meet prison standards; (3) the extent and effectiveness of contracting out the incarceration of prisoners; and (4) the effectiveness of boot camps in reducing recidivism.
		1996:	4	4.0	\$407,332	
	Investigation and case preparation for the prosecution of individuals committing fraud.	unknown				
		1995:	1	.5	\$89,033	
		1996:	1	1.0	\$137,320	

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
Program/Function	OIG Role	Resource Needs			Comments	
		POS	FTE	Amount		
PREVENTION The Crime Bill provides for both formula and discretionary grants totaling close to \$1 billion.	Assist the Department in implementation, including performance measures program guidelines, and streamlined award procedures.	1995:	1	.5	\$68,414	
		1996:	1	1.0	\$101,833	
	25 grant audits, or	<u>25 audits:</u>				
		1995:	7	3.5	\$478,898	
		1996:	7	7.0	\$712,831	
	10 grant audits	<u>10 audits:</u>				
		1995:	3	1.5	\$205,242	
		1996:	3	3.0	\$305,499	
	Program audits/inspections	1995:	12	6.0	\$820,968	These could include assessing: (1) the effectiveness of the juvenile justice program; (2) the impact of community anti-crime initiatives; (3) the effectiveness of community substance abuse programs; (4) a joint audit with the Departments of HHS and Education on the impact of police partnerships for children program; (5) a review of anti-drug trafficking and gang prevention programs; and (6) an assessment of the youth violence prevention measures.
		1996:	12	12.0	\$1,221,996	
	Investigation and case preparation for the prosecution of individuals committing fraud.	unknown				
		1995:	1	.5	\$89,033	
		1996:	1	1.0	\$137,320	

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT						
<u>Program/Function</u>	<u>OIG Role</u>	<u>Resource Needs</u>			<u>Comments</u>	
		POS	FTE	Amount		
ENFORCEMENT						
AUSAs and DEA Agents (approximately \$1-2 billion for additional personnel, plus discretionary grants for rural drug enforcement)	10 grant audits	1995: 3 1996: 3	1.5 3.0	\$205,242 \$305,499		
	Program audits/inspections	1995: 8 1996: 8	4.0 8.0	\$547,312 \$814,664		These could include reviewing: (1) the effectiveness of the rural drug enforcement initiatives; (2) the hiring, screening, allocation, and utilization of additional DOJ personnel; and (3) the identification of "best practices;" and (4) ways to coordinate and mesh with existing drug enforcement task forces.
Immigration and Naturalization Service (increased staffing of INS, including up to 6,000 new Border Patrol Agents)	Work with INS to develop a workable strategy for bringing on new hires as quickly as possible while ensuring that appropriate background investigations and training are completed.	1995: 1 1996: 1	.5 1.0	\$68,414 \$101,833		
	Work with INS to assess alternatives for implementing a criminal alien tracking system, and ensure this system fully meets the needs of the law enforcement community.	1995: 1 1996: 1	.5 1.0	\$68,414 \$101,833		
	Work with INS to develop detention and deportation strategies and capabilities.	1995: 1 1996: 1	.5 1.0	\$68,414 \$101,833		

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT					
Program/Function	OIG Role	Resource Needs			Comments
		POS	FTE	Amount	
	Investigate allegations of INS employee criminal misconduct.	unknown			The majority of the current OIG caseload is INS-related.
		1995: 1	.5	\$89,033	
		1996: 1	1.0	\$137,320	
TOTALS	POS	FTEs	FY 1995 LAPSED AMOUNTS		FY 1996 ANNUALIZED AMOUNTS
Level I	90	45.0	\$6,157,260		\$9,164,970
Level II	75	37.5	\$5,131,050		\$7,637,475
Level III	69	34.5	\$4,720,566		\$7,026,477