

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Staffing for the Youth Violence Council [partial] (1 page)	02/09/2000	P6/b(6)
002. memo	Staffing for Youth Violence Council (1 page)	02/09/2000	P6/b(6)
003. resume	Resumes (8 pages)	1/31/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Liu
OA/Box Number: 16243

FOLDER TITLE:

Youth Violence - White House Council [folder1]

2013-0717-S

sb25

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

March 8, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED
 ERIC LIU

CC: Ann O'Leary

FROM: Sonia Chessen

SUBJECT: Youth Violence Council Agenda

TV -

LHC

I have been working on defining an appropriate role for the Council on Youth Violence. Much of "coordinating the federal agenda" is behind-the-scenes work. For example, last week we brokered an agreement to get Safe Schools/Healthy Students housed under one roof with staff from all the agencies; also, we connected NIJ with CDC and got additional funds from Justice to fill a hole in CDC's violence prevention research demonstration projects. The Council will continue to serve its coordination and clearinghouse roles. We will also be convening meetings (starting March 30th) to develop a long term research agenda on youth violence.

But these activities, as important as they are, have little public visibility. In discussions with the Departmental coordinators, we have brainstormed about possible events and deliverables that might be more newsworthy.

anyone?

Reports

I have been pressing the President's idea of a Guide to Comprehensive Support Systems for Youth. In light of the short time frame, desire for deliverables at upcoming events, and our limited budget, we thought it might be worth considering smaller pamphlets rather than one big report. These pamphlets could be supplemented by the reports we already know are in process. We've identified the following possibilities:

- **A Guide for Principals on School-based Violence-** While Project SERV is intended to offer a coordinated federal response to severe acts of violence, it will not be up and running until 2001. The media frenzy around these events has created the need for a brief "What Every Principal Should Know" pamphlet. I am meeting with Justice, ED and HHS staff who do the crisis response work and have now been through this drill several times. We think we could have a two-page pamphlet ready by April. This pamphlet could be announced with the **Early Warning Guide II** at an event around the Columbine anniversary. The **Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants** could also be announced at that time, possibly at Jeff's Memphis event.
- **The Guide for Parents Series** – While we could not get a full report done in time for the First Lady's conference, we might get the first in a series of short guides for parents. The single most popular paper produced by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is

when?

why not more?

their Ten Tips for Parents. We could offer our own “Ten Tips,” for example:

1. A Parent’s Guide to Identifying When Your Child Needs Help and How to Get Them That Help (better title, of course).
2. A Parent’s Guide to Gun Safety (for Secretary Summers, since I don’t think we will do the Parent-Asking-Parent public information campaign).
3. A Parent’s Guide to Your Teen’s Media and Internet Consumption

Each pamphlet would be two to three pages, easily digestible and easily duplicated. Depending on how many we can get done, we could bundle them together as series at the end of the year.

Events and Other Deliverables

The White House Conference on Raising Responsible Teenagers -- I think the concept is excellent and would be happy to devote our energies to developing the conference. The federal youth violence coordinators are already looking for funding. However, unless it is co-sponsored by the Council on Youth Violence, it will obviously not be our deliverable. Given that fact, do you have a feeling about how much time I should spend on planning the conference itself? If you like the idea of the pamphlets, I also would suggest our getting the **Parent’s Guide to Getting Your Child Help** ready for this event. 

Citizens’ Information Hub – I think this could be one of the most substantive deliverables of the Council. I have scheduled a meeting on March 29th with all the Department webbies and the CDC people to talk about the website. While I am going to press CDC to make this an interagency website, CDC has already developed a budget and has a contractor. CDC’s intention is simply to beef up their own website. They are willing to link up with everyone else, but it is unclear that they would pay for the development of an interagency homepage, etc. I am going to push hard here because I think this could be a great contribution. We will target getting this done mid-summer and perhaps having the **Parent’s Guide to Your Teens Internet and Media Consumption** ready to announce with it.

Back To School Event - We would suggest doing something in one of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students sites, possibly in October. The President could announce the **Annual Report on School Safety** and maybe even the **Surgeon General’s Report on Youth and Violence**. The SG’s report will incorporate information gathered in SS/HS communities and this would make a nice tie-in. We could also announce a joint solicitation for additional research on youth violence that should be ready by then (this will be the least sexy topic, but will probably have required the most work on the part of the most agencies).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 2000

MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

FROM: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Sonia Chesson, Director, White House Council on Youth Violence

SUBJECT: Summary of Major Discussion Points from February 24th Meeting of Youth
Violence Council

This is a brief overview of the key topics discussed during the first meeting of the Council. As the Council staff develops a workplan for the next several months, we will more fully describe strategies for implementing the action items outlined below:

Items from the Executive Memorandum

- **Develop a Citizen's Information Hub.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention received approximately \$2 million to develop a Resource Center on Youth Violence Prevention, including a youth violence prevention website and an 800 number. To ensure that all of the Departments addressing youth violence are well-represented on the website, the Council will establish a working group composed of staff who have developed agency or inter-agency level websites on youth. This group will work with CDC staff to plan and implement the website, which will be highlighted on the White House website and should be ready by the summer of 2000.
- **Produce Reports on Youth Violence.** The President is interested in creating a resource guide on comprehensive support systems for students, including support that can be offered by peers, parents, teachers and mental health practitioners. The Council will work to develop such a guide. In addition, Council staff will work closely with the Surgeon General's office in the development of its Report on Youth and Violence. Council staff will be involved planning focus groups and reviewing drafts of the Report, scheduled for completion by the end of 2000.
- **Expand the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Model of Collaboration.** The Council will look for other programs that might benefit from the coordination model exemplified by SS/HS. To implement the SS/HS model internally, the Council will create working groups around each of its action areas to manage the work and ensure communication between all

relevant agencies. Each of the Council members will appoint a youth violence coordinator who will meet weekly to review progress on all of the Departments' youth violence strategies as well as the Council action items.

- **Coordinate the Federal Research Agenda.** Staff from the federal program and research division addressing youth violence have been meeting to consider the possibility of joint research solicitations. The Council will continue to convene this group to coordinate their research agendas and will announce any joint solicitations in the beginning of FY 2001.

New Items

- **White House Conference on Raising Responsible Teenagers.** The First Lady is interested in hosting a conference on raising teenagers that will address the inter-related issues of parenting and youth development. Research has shown that maintaining strong connections between teens, their parents, schools and communities is one of the best means of preventing youth risk behaviors such as violence. The conference would provide parents and communities with concrete tools to support teens' transition into adulthood and their avoidance of risky behaviors. Council members agreed that a focus on increasing young peoples' support systems, skills and opportunities is the best way to ensure their success.
- **Parents-Asking-Parents.** The Council will also consider developing or disseminating other parenting tools. For example, the Council may support a public information campaign to help parents feel comfortable asking other parents if they have guns in their homes.
- **Target Cities.** Boston, MA demonstrated a phenomenal reduction in youth violence as a result of a variety of simultaneous public and private interventions. The Council will consider which other cities are currently receiving multiple federal grants targeted at youth (e.g., reduction in risk behaviors, employment and training, after-school activities). Using this list, as well as the list of cities selected by the National Campaign to End Youth Violence, the Council might highlight a manageable number of cities that may also be experiencing a saturation effect. We could then enlist the support of city, state and county governments to amplify the Federal dollars or programs, (e.g., the counties could be encouraged to develop model juvenile court programs).
- **Bring Additional Federal Partners to the Table.** We should broaden the web of support for young people by bringing other federal agencies to the table. HUD houses many of the families who are involved in the other federal initiatives. HUD's recent gun initiatives are also relevant to the Council's concerns. DOD has done significant work with youth and should be included as well. CNS is also providing important opportunities for youth through its Service Learning and National Service Programs. Finally, the FTC and the FCC are concerned with mitigating the impact of media violence. They should also be partners when the Council considers these issues.

DRAFT

John W. -
WYC

Memorandum for the Committee on Appropriations

From: Bruce Reed, Chairman of the White House Council on Youth Violence
Subject: Update on Youth Violence Initiative

This memorandum will serve to update the Committee on the status of the FY 2000 Youth Violence Prevention Initiative ("Initiative") outlined in the Senate Committee report accompanying S. 1650. It begins with a brief overview of the status of the White House Council on Youth Violence, which is responsible for coordinating youth violence prevention programs across the Federal government, including the various components of the Initiative. This is followed by a description of each of the funded activities presented in the order they are listed in the Senate appropriation bill.

The White House Council on Youth Violence

The mission of the White House Council on Youth Violence, established by the President in an executive memorandum on October 15, 1999, is to develop a more effective policy and programmatic coordination strategy across Federal agencies on youth violence issues. The council's duties include: developing a citizen's information hub; producing reports on youth violence; expanding the Safe Schools/Healthy Students model of collaboration; providing tools for parents to deal with the issue; coordinating the Federal research agenda; and developing further policy responses.

Sonia Chessen from the Department of Health and Human Services has been named as the Director of the Council. Over the last year, Ms. Chessen has been serving on the interagency management team for the Safe School/Health Students initiative, as well as working with the various Departments in an effort to coordinate the research agendas in the area of youth violence. In her new capacity, Ms. Chessen will continue to facilitate the coordination of policy, program and research endeavors within and across the Departments. The Council is currently finalizing the remainder of its staffing. The first Council meeting will take place February 24, 2000.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Office of the United States Surgeon General

The Office of the Surgeon General received \$476,000 to produce a Report on Youth Violence. Work on the Surgeon General's Report is progressing. The office has commitments from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as co-lead agencies, and has identified both a scientific editor and a managing editor. Members of the Surgeon General's staff have attended the first meeting of the American Medical Association-American Nurses Association-American Psychiatric Association Youth Violence Commission and begun joint planning for the community meetings that will occur this spring. The Report is slated for completion by the end of 2000.

The Centers for Disease Control

In FY 2000, CDC received \$11.6 million to fund National Centers of Excellence on Youth and a Resource Center. The Centers of Excellence will serve as national models for the prevention of youth violence. These Centers will support the development and use of effective interventions, promote interdisciplinary research, foster collaboration between researchers and communities, and empower communities. The Resource Center will provide a single point of access for information about youth violence, including intervention strategies, that will be available on a toll-free number in English and Spanish, on the Internet, and be linked to private resources.

National Institutes of Health (included in Senator Specter's youth violence report, but not in the funding totals)

In the coming years, NIMH expects to encourage a new generation of studies that will attend, particularly, to the relationships between mental disorders and violence, including suicide. This will include a focus on anxiety disorders, depression, or suicidal ideation which often co-occur with behavior problems. This will also include a focus on youth with conduct problems and problems of inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity.

NIMH is coordinating research involving dissemination of prevention and early intervention strategies CDC and other Federal agencies, including the Departments of Education and Justice.

The Institute currently has a number of new research announcements in the field and others under development. For example, NIMH has joined with several other NIH Institutes and Centers to sponsor new announcements relevant to youth behavior problems: Research on the Development of Interventions for Youth Violence, OD-00-005.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration - Center for Mental Health Services

Safe Schools/Health Students

In 1999, SAMHSA jointly funded 54 Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) grants with Department of Education (Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities) and the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention). In 1999 SAMHSA contributed \$23.5 million to the SS/HS Initiative and this year will use FY2000 dollars to continue to fund the grants made in FY 1999.

Additional funding from FY2000 will be used to fund 20-25 new grants. As a significant number of high quality applications from FY 1999 remain unfunded—only 54 of the 443 applications received were funded--the new grants will be selected from the original slate of applications. A new grant competition will not be run in FY 2000. It is anticipated that the new grants will be made in March 2000.

School Action Grants

Five million dollars of the 1999 appropriation was used to fund 40 School Action Grants. These grants were awarded to communities to establish coalitions among education, mental health, and the criminal justice systems in the area of youth violence prevention and to pilot an evidence-based practice for violence prevention. It is anticipated that an additional 23-28 awards will be made with 2000 funds, with expanded focus on minority populations and suicide prevention.

Evaluation and Technical Assistance

In 1999, \$1.5 million was dedicated to the National Evaluation Program and \$2.8 million to the Safe Schools/Health Students Action Center. The evaluation program provides program evaluation and evaluation consultation to assess both process and program effectiveness of the SS/HS grant programs. The Action Center provides consultation and technical assistance to SS/HS and SAG grantees as well as to unsuccessful applicants. Additional resources from the 2000 funding will be added to existing technical assistance and evaluation efforts to address these needs in additional grantees.

National Public Awareness Campaign

Two million dollars in FY 1999 supported social marketing and public awareness to assure that SS/SH and SAG programs are sustained in their communities and that information about violence prevention is successfully disseminated to target audiences. This work will continue in 2000.

Violence prevention at the community level

These grants would be used to develop partnerships with local mental health systems. The local systems

would choose from a menu of options including the facilitation of partnerships between Education and Justice authorities at the State level similar to SS/HS, creating and implementing a prevention systems orientation, enhancing linkages of Local Mental Health Authorities to Local Educational Agencies and others.

Parenting Initiative

In partnership with SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), CMHS will support grants for the development of parenting skills to prevent violence. Funds would be used to link existing SS/HS grants that have a special interest in this area. These funds would allow for both expanded programming and additional evaluation.

Suicide Prevention Initiative -

CMHS will develop a National Strategy to Prevent Suicide. Additional monies are intended to be used to more closely address the problem of youth suicide and link to the School Action Grant program to support evidence-based suicide prevention programs.

Department of Education (ED)

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs:

The Committee recommended that \$100 million be appropriated for National Programs. The Conference agreement appropriated \$111 million. This is an increase of \$21 million over the FY 1999 appropriation. \$82 million of these funds will be used for the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative (SS/HS). As described above, these funds will be combined with funds from the Department of Justice (OJJDP Title V) and Department of Health and Human Services (SAMHSA/Knowledge Development and Application) to form one coherent funding source for Local educational agencies (LEAs). Approximately \$60 million of ED's contribution to the SS/HS Initiative will be used to continue the 54 grants made in FY 1999. The remaining \$20 million will be coupled with funds from SAMHSA to fund approximately 23 new grants.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Coordinator Initiative:

The Committee recommended that \$60 million be appropriated for the Middle School Drug Prevention and School Safety Program Coordinators Initiative. The Conference Committee appropriated \$50 million, an increase of \$15 million over the FY 1999 appropriation. Approximately, \$45million of the appropriation will be used to fund new grants; the remaining funds will support continuation awards for grantees that received only one year of funding. Approximately 100 new grants will be awarded. It is expected that the new grant awards will be made by the end of June 2000. The remaining National Program funds—approximately \$30 million—will be used for: a competitive program to examine the most effective strategies for preventing youth from being suspended or expelled, and for providing them with educational services if they are put out of school; for violence, alcohol, and drug prevention activities in the higher education area; and for a series of inter-agency efforts designed to address areas such as conflict resolution, gang prevention, and truancy.

Elementary School Counseling Program:

The Committee recommended that \$20 million be appropriated for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program. The Conference agreement specified that \$20 million was to be used for the Elementary School Counseling Program from the funds provided for the Fund for the Improvement of Education. ED is in the process of developing guidelines for this program. We anticipate making awards by the end of July 2000.

21st Century Community Learning Centers:

The Committee recommended that \$400 million be appropriated for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers. The Conference Committee appropriated \$453 million. ED estimates that the funds will support approximately 590 new awards, bringing the total number of awards to 1,050. ED estimates that the funds will provide for some 3,900 centers, 2,360 more than in FY 99. Applications for FY 2000 funds are due March 20. ED plans to make awards by the end of May.

Violence Prevention demonstration program in Civic Education:

The FY 2000 appropriation for the Civic Education program was \$9.85 million, of which \$1.5 million is to be used to conduct a violence prevention demonstration program. ED expects to receive an application by March 15, 2000, and to make an award by April 30, 2000, to the Center for Civic Education to continue the violence prevention demonstration program begun in FY 1999. The demonstration program is being conducted in six urban and one suburban school districts in five States.

Character Education:

The Committee recommended that \$10.3 million be used for Character Education Partnership grants from the funds provided for the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE). The conference did not specify an amount for this program. ED plans to use \$7.3 million for this purpose. [Can we explain why the amount is less than the President's Budget/Committee amount (i.e., the overall appropriation for FIE, minus member projects, was too low)? Does it also have something to do with the maximum number of States allowed to participate under current law?] Of this amount, approximately \$2 million will be utilized for new grant awards and \$5 million for continuation awards. ED anticipates making 10 awards and 21 continuation awards in FY 2000. The application deadline for new grant awards is February 11, 2000. Awards will be made by the end of April.

Incarcerated Youth Offenders Program:

Of the \$19 million appropriated for the State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders program, \$5 million was earmarked in appropriations language to continue the Literacy for Prisoners Program as authorized, previously, under the Adult Education Act. The remaining \$14 million is for State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders. While Youth Offenders is a State formula grant program, not all States apply for the funds. In FY 1999, 40 States applied for and received funding. ED is currently in the process of making the FY 2000 awards. We estimate the number of grants will be about 40. The program serves about 6,700 youth offenders. Literacy for Prisoners is a forward-funded discretionary grant program. In FY 1999, 13 projects received funding, and they will receive continuation grants in fall 2000 with the funds appropriated for FY 2000. No new competition is planned for FY 2000.

Inexpensive Book Distribution:

The Committee recommended an increase of \$3.5 million for the Reading is Fundamental Program. The Conference Committee increased the amount by \$2 million. The total --\$20 million--will be contracted to Reading is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) to provide, through local aid to local nonprofit groups and volunteer organizations, reading motivation activities. Federal funds provide up to 75 percent of the costs of books, with the remainder obtained from private and local sources.

Parental Information and Resource Centers:

ED is reviewing options for use of the additional \$3 million received under the Youth Violence Prevention Initiative for the Parent Information Centers. Options being considered include: supplementing the activities of the 58 State centers in providing information and activities to help parents in identifying and preventing violent behavioral tendencies in their children; supplementing the grants of a few Centers; working with the Centers to increase their knowledge and understanding of the most effective violence prevention strategies. ED plans to make one or more awards in September.

State Agency Neglected and Delinquent Program:

Funding for both these state programs has been increased for FY 2000. Increases will be distributed according to legislative formulas.

[The Committee report contained a paragraph on Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants under the Higher Education Act. Please update the Committee on this missing piece of the Initiative also.]

Department of Labor (DOL)

Youth Offenders

The FY2000 budget authorized \$15 million (reduced to \$13.9 million after the across the board budget cut) to continue and expand the Youth Offenders projects initiated by the Department in 1998. Currently, there are 14 Youth Offenders projects providing education, job training and job placement services to youth age 14 to 21 who are at-risk or who have been involved with the juvenile justice system. DOL will use the FY2000 funds to strengthen linkages in the target communities between the workforce development system, juvenile courts and the parole system, schools and health services. DOL has worked closely with DOJ (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) to design and implement the Youth Offender initiative.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED AND ERIC LIU

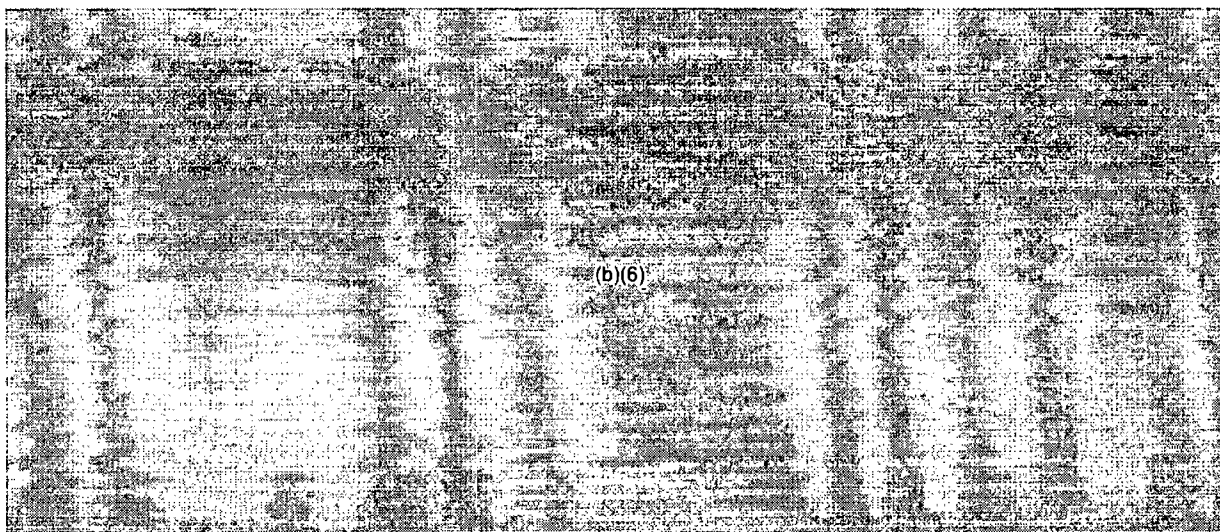
FROM: Sonia Chessen
Ann O'Leary A.O. 2.

SUBJECT: Staffing for the Youth Violence Council

This memo is to update you on the status of staffing for the Youth Violence Council and to get your feedback on both the structure of the Council and the candidates for the various positions. As we reviewed the functions of the Council, we identified several specific positions. First, while the Director will play a significant role in the Council's mandate to coordinate federal policy, the number of agencies, programs and research initiatives involved suggest the need for a Deputy Director. Second, we thought coordinating the website, parent tools and other dissemination strategies necessitated a Director of Communications. Finally, we see a need for several staff members with writing, Internet and legislative skills, in order to get the work done.

Happily our outreach to the Departments has yielded qualified candidates for all of these positions. Below is the slate we propose, their potential titles and a few words about why we think the individuals would work. We have attached their resumes.

Deputy Director -- Marie Burke, an attorney from the Justice Department, would be perfect in this position. Marie is new to Justice and comes from the Harvard School of Public Health where she was the Director of Violence Prevention Programs. She worked closely with Deborah Prothrow-Stith (the grandmother of violence as a public health issue) and is well-versed in the content area from the justice and public health perspectives. Marie is smart and engaging, both of which will be essential in our ongoing attempts to get all the Departments on the same page.



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MARIE ELIZABETH BURKE
1915 Kalorama Road, NW, Apt. 405
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 234-6062

EDUCATION

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, J.D., June 1994
Activities: Harvard Women's Law Journal, Managing Editor
Student Funded Fellowships, Board Member

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, A.L.B., cum laude, (psychology), June 1990

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1999 - Present UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
Counsel: Assist in the development and implementation of policy, including conducting legal research and analysis in support of Department initiatives. Participate in interagency and intra-departmental groups addressing such issues as alcohol abuse in Indian country, gun violence, and underage drinking. Participate in vetting of federal district court candidates.

1998 - 1999 HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE
Director, Violence Prevention Programs: Responsible for program planning, development and administration. Identified funding sources, drafted grant proposals, monitored program accounts and budgets, drafted final reports to grant officers. With the Associate Dean for Faculty Development, established overall program objectives and goals.

1995 - 1998 FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT LLP, Boston, MA
Associate: Researched and drafted memoranda and briefs in labor and employment and general litigation areas. Represented clients in civil rights discrimination, racial violence, and domestic violence cases. Member, Hiring Committee.

1994 - 1995 THE HONORABLE REGINALD C. LINDSAY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Boston, MA
Law Clerk: Assisted in all aspects of pre-trial and trial procedures, prepared bench memoranda, and assisted in the drafting of opinions.

1993
Summer HILL & BARLOW, Boston, MA
Summer Associate: Prepared research memoranda concerning antitrust, contracts, bankruptcy, employment and civil rights law.

1992
Summer LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW OF THE BOSTON BAR ASSOCIATION
Legal Intern: Assisted the Director of the Committee's Project to Combat Racial Violence. Conducted interviews, and drafted memoranda and affidavits in police misconduct, housing and employment discrimination cases.

1992
Summer SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR WOMEN, Boston, MA
Research Assistant: Reviewed Massachusetts Department of Corrections files of incarcerated women as part of research project aimed at identifying women whose manslaughter convictions were related to domestic violence.

1989 - 91 HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS
Assistant to the Director of External Relations: Coordinated faculty speaker programs with regional alumni associations. Acted as liaison between the media and members of the faculty.

1988 - 89 HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, COMMITTEE ON DEGREES
Coordinator: Managed administrative functions of faculty board governing academic programs. Evaluated academic and policy issues with Registrar and Academic Dean. Supervised dissertation and qualifying paper evaluation process. Counseled students on academic and personal concerns.

1986 - 88 HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC PLANNING
Assistant to Affirmative Action Dean: Assisted in the preparation of reports and special projects for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, including the compilation of statistics for the annual University Affirmative Action Report.

1981 - 86 HARVARD UNIVERSITY, STUDENT LOAN OFFICE
Senior Loan Representative: Trained and supervised new student loan representatives. Maintained student loan portfolio and negotiated temporary repayment schedules in cases of financial hardship.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. resume	Resumes (8 pages)	1/31/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Liu
OA/Box Number: 16243

FOLDER TITLE:

Youth Violence - White House Council [folder1]

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sb25

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CAROLINE M. CHAMBERS
5233 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW
Washington, D.C. 20015
(202) 364-0864 home
(202) 224-1450 office

EMPLOYMENT

STAFF DIRECTOR

Democratic Policy Committee, United States Senate, 12/98-present. Advise Democratic leadership on public policy, legislative and message strategy. Help develop and advance the Party's legislative agenda. Direct staff of 18 and the daily operations of the DPC which provides policy expertise, legislative analysis and message support for the leadership and the Democratic Caucus, produces an average of 13 policy documents per week, holds Democratic hearings and other message events, and hosts a weekly policy luncheon for all Democratic senators.

POLICY DIRECTOR

Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND), Assistant Democratic Floor Leader, United States Senate, 1/95-12/98. Managed Senator's legislative agenda on the Senate floor and all of his leadership activities, and advised Senator on all major policy areas as well as on Senate rules and floor procedure. As leadership staff, helped develop and implement Democrats' floor strategy for major legislation; managed leadership rapid response on the floor; organized floor efforts and message events to advance Democratic priorities; and managed weekly senators' Message Group meetings. Drafted amendments, talking points, and floor speeches, especially in the areas of budget, Social Security, health care, labor and education policy.

SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR

Congressman Jim Cooper (D-TN), United States House of Representatives, 2/91-1/95. As the Congressman's senior advisor on health care policy, developed, drafted and promoted one of the leading health care reform proposals in the 103rd Congress. Dealt extensively with state and national media, delivered speeches, and handled negotiations with White House and Democratic and Republican leaderships. Previously, handled most other issues before the Committee on Energy and Commerce with emphasis on energy, environment and telecommunications. Supervised all legislative, casework, correspondence and administrative activities as Acting Administrative Assistant for the last six months of 1994.

COUNSELOR

House of Ruth and Coalition For the Homeless, Washington, D.C., 9/90-3/91. Volunteered to provide homeless men and women with guidance in obtaining public assistance, medical care, legal aid, housing and employment.

DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Washington, D.C., 7/86-8/90. Responsible for managing all of the Association's legislative activity in areas of concern to

state regulatory agencies, including natural gas, electricity, telecommunications, water, sewer, motor carrier and railroad regulation. Personally responsible for developing and implementing legislative and media strategies on telecommunications and utility tax issues. Also held positions of Associate Director of Congressional Relations (3/87-8/88) and Director of Public Relations (7/86-8/88).

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future, Washington, D.C., 5/85-8/85. Responsible for research, writing and legislative outreach in the areas of worker retraining, Unemployment Insurance reform and trade.

INTERN

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., 1/85-5/85. Responsible for researching and writing issue briefs for Issues Director before major votes in the House and for analyzing the effects of President Reagan's FY86 Budget Proposal on the middle class.

PSYCHOLOGY AIDE

National Institutes of Health, Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, Maryland, 5/84-9/84. Responsible for analyzing the social behavior of a group of free-ranging rhesus monkeys.

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

B.A. in Political Science, Dean's List, 1986

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mary Beth Cahill



RE: Recommendation for a White House Youth Advisory Council to the President

In October of 1999, youth representatives at the Voices Against Violence Congressional Teen Conference and Youth Outreach Meeting encouraged you to consider establishing a cooperative youth-adult partnership for improving America. These young Americans also urged you to consider designing a communication framework to integrate their voices, concerns, issues, and solutions into the nation's agenda.

This year, the Domestic Policy Council is recommending that you consider proposing several new initiatives to support youth development, including a new Youth Empowerment Grant that would support youth-led projects that provide solutions to community problems such as youth violence. Based on the tragic events of the past year, both the Office of Public Liaison and the Domestic Policy Council agree that the federal government needs a more effective policy coordination strategy to interact with youth. It is also clear that young Americans need a forum to communicate their input on the policies developed by the administration, especially with regard to the White House Council Against Youth Violence.

In order to support youth-driven solutions and to more effectively garner the input of youth in developing policies that affect young people, I recommend the Office of Public Liaison and the Domestic Policy Council form a White House Youth Advisory Council. The establishment of this Council would provide young Americans with an opportunity to consult with you and your administration about national issues such as poverty, race relations, education, social security, and youth violence. The Council would also empower young Americans by giving a national voice to their ideas and concerns.

Structure of the Council:

The Directors of the Office of Public Liaison and the Domestic Policy Council would serve as the Council's co-chairs. The Council would meet three times a year with you and/or the chair. Fifteen youth leaders from across the country would be appointed to the Council. Youth leaders would be selected according to their contributions to providing youth solutions to national issues such as education, social security, and youth violence.

Current topics and issues would be discussed with this group to garner their input on the policy developments relating to this matter. Depending on the issue, youth leaders would brainstorm and interact with senior administration officials regarding policies that do or will affect them. For example, youth leaders would have the opportunity to join forces with the Secretary of Labor to

address issues related to job training. Youth leaders would also have the opportunity to present their views to the heads of other agencies (i.e. HHS, DoED, CNS, Labor, and Justice).

Duties of the Council:

Provide a communication mechanism for youth input to the White House Council Against Youth Violence. Young Americans would have a communication vehicle to channel their recommendations to the White House Council Against Youth Violence. The Office of Public Liaison and the Domestic Policy Council would be responsible for hosting Council meetings three times a year to provide young Americans an opportunity to submit and communicate their input on the work of the White House Council Against Youth Violence. Council members would also have the opportunity to host youth-led groups throughout the country that address youth violence.

Provide a communication mechanism for youth input on the nation's agenda. Young Americans would have a communication vehicle to channel their recommendations to the White House on the nation's agenda. During Council meetings, young Americans and youth-based organizations from across the country would have an opportunity to address their suggestions and communicate their input on national issues such as education and social security.

Highlight accomplishments of young Americans. The Council would also have the opportunity to highlight those positive solutions created by young Americans in response to the needs and interests of their generation (i.e. The Corporation for National Service).

Produce reports on youth issues. The Council will prepare or have prepared reports on various aspects of problems relating to youth.

In conclusion, I believe the establishment of this Council would be an excellent way to build on the significant progress this administration has made to connect with our nation's youth. Given your interest and leadership on youth outreach, I look forward to your response to this proposal.

APPROVE: _____

DISAPPROVE: _____

White House Council on Youth Violence

FY 00 Startup and Operating Costs

(\$ in thousands)

19-Oct-99

5:31 PM

*YOUTH VIOLENCE
COUNCIL*

Note: DRAFT ESTIMATE based on 10/15/99 press release.

Final estimates subject to principals' approval and availability of funds.

	Original Estimate ¹	Revised Estimate ²	Recommended Budget Estimate
11.1 Personnel Compensation			
Senior Staff:			
2 @ \$91K ea (GS15-5)	182	157	
1 @ \$78K (GS14-5)	78	67	
Professional Staff:			
1 @ \$66K (GS13-5)	66	57	
Support Staff:			
1 @ \$46K (GS11-5)	0	40	
1 @ \$38K (GS9-5)	0	33	
Subtotal	326	354	0
12.1 Benefits (25% of salary costs)	82	89	0
21.0 Travel			
local travel	2	2	
3 trips @ \$2K ea	6	0	
Additional travel for community outreach based on 10/15 press release	0	80	
Subtotal	8	82	0
22.0 Transportation of Things			
Operational FedEx/UPS costs	1	7	
Shipping for reports (125 reports per shipment, \$4 per report, 2 shipments)	1	0	
Subtotal	2	7	0
23.1 GSA Rent (600 sq ft @ \$38 per sq ft; office + joint space costs)	23	23	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities & Misc Charges			
Telephone	8	8	
OA IAG: 6 ports @ \$140 ea	0.8		
AT&T, Time & Material: 40hrs @ \$75	3.0		
Centrex Maint: 6 lines @ \$10 per month	0.7		
Skytel: 4 @ \$35 per month	1.7		
Long Distance	1.3		
International Long Distance	0.5		
Lexis Nexis: \$2K per month	24	24	
Postage: 4,000 pieces per month @ \$.33 each	16	16	
Subtotal	48	48	0
24.0 Printing			
Published Reports: 2 jobs @ \$5K	10	0	
Published Reports: 50,000 reports @ \$6.00 per report	0	300	
In house printing and graphics (OA IAG)	5	15	
Subtotal	15	315	0
25.2 Other Services			
PC Maintenance: 4 @ \$250	1	0	
PC Maintenance: 6 @ \$110	0	1	
Consulting Contract: Editing Services	25	40	
Web Master (10 mos, or 1726 hours @ \$120 per hour)	0	207	
GSA Work Orders	5	5	
Commercial Repairs	5	5	
Subtotal	36	258	0
26.0 Supplies & Materials			
Commercial Supplies: 4 qtrs @ \$2,500	10	10	
OA IAG: 4 qtrs @ \$1,000	4	4	
Subscriptions	2	2	
Subtotal	16	16	0
31.0 Equipment			
Copier	15	15	
Fax	3	3	
Computers: 4 @ \$2K ea	8	0	

Computers: 6 @ \$2K ea	0	12	
Laptop: 1 @ \$3	3	3	
Printers: 2 @ \$1,500	3	3	
Printers: 3 @ \$1,500	0	5	
Furniture: 4 @ \$3,500	14	0	
Furniture: 6 @ \$3,500	0	21	
Telephones: 1 @ \$900; 4 @ 500	3	0	
Telephones: 1 @ \$900; 6 @ 500	0	4	
Subtotal	49	66	0
TOTAL	605	1,258	

(1) Assumptions used to develop these estimates were based on Paul Weinstein's 9/8/99 e-mail.

(2) Assumptions used to develop these estimates were based on the 10/15/99 press release:

- The personnel will be on board 11/22/99.
- The Council may travel extensively to develop an effective policy coordination strategy. Travel costs are based on one trip per month, averaging \$1000, for 4 travelers. Convene 4 10-member panels (avg cost of invitational travel order, \$1000).
- The Council may need to produce more than two reports, which will have wide distribution.
- The Council will contract out to develop a web site to publicize an inventory and analyses of available agency programs.
- Excludes costs associated with an ad or media campaign and FY 2001 research funds.
- Includes estimated charges for OA reimbursable services.

White House Council on Youth Violence

Initial Logistical Steps to set up Council

- (1) Agreement on personnel – numbers, responsibilities
Proposal: Model on other WH Councils or taskforces, e.g. WH Millennium Council
(1 Senior Staff, 1 Deputy, detailees from each agency, 1 office manager, volunteers)

Brainstorm about potential Senior Staff

- (2) Timeline

Hire personnel (Senior staff and deputy) by mid-late November

Immediate – Bruce Reed requests each agency to provide formal input on carrying out youth violence council, calls meeting with Cabinet Secretaries appointed to Council to officially kick-off the council and discuss objectives and deliverables

12 month timeline for deliverables

- (1) Citizen's Information Hub
 - Research programs, evaluations from each agency
 - Design website
 - Rollout in February 2000 and continue to build on and add
- (2) Produce Reports on Youth Violence
 - Complete an initial needs assessment on report topics needed by mid-December (may include calling together meeting with non-profits, National Campaign, and Foundation heads to discuss partnerships and areas to further explore)
 - Aim for producing two major reports throughout twelve-month period
- (3) Expand the Safe Schools/Healthy Students model
 - Work through FY2001 process to increase funding and expand mission by adding DOL to partnership
- (4) Tools for parents
 - Complete a needs assessment of programs, projects, and tools agencies have available for parents, determine what needs to be added to the information hub, where there are holes, etc.
- (5) Coordinate Federal Research Agenda
 - Work with OSTP to ensure that a youth violence research agenda is included in FY2001 budget
 - Check in with National Campaign advisory committee on research

Youth Violence Task Force				9-Sep-99
FY 00 Startup Costs				11:47 AM
(\$ in thousands)				
			WHO	GSA
11.1	Personnel Compensation			
	Senior Staff:			
	2 @ \$91K ea (GS15-5)	182		182
	1 @ \$78K (GS14-5)	78		78
	Professional Staff:			
	1 @ \$66K (GS13-5)	66		66
12.1	Benefits (25% of salary costs)	82		82
	Subtotal	408		408
21.0	Travel			
	local travel	2		2
	3 trips @ \$2k ea	6		6
	Subtotal	8		8
22.0	Transportation of Things			
	Operational FedEx/UPS costs	1		1
	Shipping for reports (125 reports per shipment, \$4 per report, 2 shipments)	1		1
	Subtotal	2		2
23.1	GSA Rent (600 sq ft @ \$38 per sq ft; office + joint space costs)	23		23
23.3	Communications, Utilities & Misc Charges			
	Telephone	8		8
	OA IAG: 6 ports @ \$140 ea	0.8		
	AT&T, Time & Material: 40hrs @ \$75	3.0		
	Centrex Maint: 6 lines @ \$10 per month	0.7		
	Skytel: 4 @ \$35 per month	1.7		
	Long Distance	1.3		
	International Long Distance	0.5		
	Lexis Nexis: \$2K per month	24		24
	Postage: 4,000 pieces per month @ \$.33 each	16		16
	Subtotal	48		48
24.0	Printing			
	Published Reports: 2 @ \$5K	10		10
	In house printing (OA IAG)	5		5
	Subtotal	15		15
25.2	Other Services			
	PC Maintenance: 4 @ \$250	1		1
	Consulting Contract: Editing Services	25		25
	GSA Work Orders	5		5
	Commercial Repairs	5		5
	GSA Overhead Charge for Admin Support			60
	Subtotal	36		96
26.0	Supplies & Materials			
	Commercial Supplies: 4 @ \$2,500	10		10
	OA IAG: 4 @ \$1,000	4		4
	Subscriptions	2		2
	Subtotal	16		16
31.0	Equipment			
	Copier	15		15
	Fax	3		3
	Computers: 4 @ \$2K ea	8		8
	Laptop: 1 @ \$3	3		3
	Printers: 2 @ \$1,500	3		3
	Furniture: 4 @ \$3,500	14		14
	Telephones: 1 @ \$900; 4 @ 500	3		3
	Subtotal	49		49
	Subtotal Personnel	408		408
	Subtotal Non-Personnel	197		257
	TOTAL	605		665

FAX To Barry & Barbara

September 10, 1999 rev.

Q&A on the Youth Violence Council and the Specter hearing

- Q. Given the importance of the youth violence issue, will the Administration support funding levels for relevant programs that are different from the amounts proposed in the budget?
- A. The President's budget before Congress balances competing funding demands all across the government in a fiscally responsible manner, and provides significant resources for a variety of program responses to the youth violence issue. These include more funding for the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative, juvenile justice activities, 21st Century Community Learning Centers (after school programs), mental health services, youth employment programs and others.

This budget does not spend the surplus; it does not violate the appropriation caps; and it preserves Social Security revenues for Social Security.

Unfortunately, as you and we both know, the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation is far too low to meet national needs adequately. It is \$8 billion in budget authority, or nine percent, below the FY 1999 appropriation funding level, and \$11 billion, or 12 percent, below the President's FY 2000 budget. The Administration appreciates your strong support and leadership on issues of youth violence, but it is very difficult for us to evaluate any youth violence proposals without knowing the overall level and content of the subcommittee's Labor/HHS/ED appropriation bill.

- Q. Senator Specter specifically wants to raise funding for the mental health services component of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative. Won't the Administration at least support that, given the President's praise of the initiative in his Saturday radio address?
- A. It is extremely difficult to respond to spending proposals without knowing the overall level and content of the subcommittee's Labor/HHS/ED appropriation bill. The Administration has provided Congress with a budget that addresses the issue of youth violence and balances competing priorities. We need to be sure that key Presidential priorities, including those relevant to youth violence, are well supported.

For example, while a mental health services increase might help some new Safe Schools/Healthy Students grantees, without comparable resources for Education and Justice components, and for the new Labor component, they could not be used as effectively. At the same time, a cut contemplated to the President's request of \$600 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers would take support away from youth violence prevention. 21st Century Community Learning Centers help hundreds of

communities provide their children safe learning environments outside regular school hours.

Q. Does the Administration support the creation of an inter-agency coordination mechanism to address issues of youth violence?

A. Youth violence issues engage the program responsibilities of many Federal agencies. Some of those agencies are already working together on certain projects, such as Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The Administration, however, has recognized the need for a broader policy oversight and coordination function than any one of agency can reasonably expect to carry out effectively. Key Federal agencies, especially those at this hearing, are working with the White House to devise a coordination strategy that will enhance the each agency's effectiveness.

As you know,

achieve ~~nothing~~ a great deal!

The Administration is working on ways to establish such a new policy coordinating mechanism for youth violence issues. A "Youth Violence Council" established in the White House ~~would go further than an interagency effort to help~~ ^{provide effective help} ~~Federal role in helping States, localities, schools, law enforcement and public health personnel, parents and young people, prevent violence and cope with it when it occurs.~~ ^{local communities} The Administration welcomes the opportunity to ~~partner~~ ^{work} with Congress on this high priority issue and ~~accordingly~~ looks forward to ~~receiving~~ your input ~~and working with you and others in Congress to shape the Council's structure and responsibilities.~~

AS WE

Q. Many people believe that youth violence is essentially a public health issue. As such the Federal coordinated response to it should be led by the Surgeon General. Will the President put leadership of his Council in the hands of the Surgeon General?

A. Some aspects of youth violence are public health issues. Others, however, are issues of school safety, ~~of~~ juvenile crime, ~~of~~ youth employment. The Administration believes that a coordination focal point in the White House would elevate attention to the issue and would effectively bring together all the relevant Federal agencies in coordinated policy responses to all aspects of the youth violence problem. The Surgeon General will certainly be an active participant. The President, in fact, has ~~already~~ given the Surgeon General a prominent role on youth violence, directing him last May to conduct a landmark study of its potential causes and to identify successful prevention and intervention strategies.

Q. The Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Justice are already working well together on Safe Schools/Healthy Students. Would the Youth Violence Council take over managing that initiative? If not, what would its role be?

would not

A. The Administration is ~~not~~ considering a Youth Violence Council to manage programs.

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and helping bring to the public

That is neither necessary nor productive. The Council would assist the agencies by providing ~~policy coordination from the White House~~ to help all agencies find additional effective responses to the variety of issues in the youth violence context, and to work out any needed improvements in coordination approaches. ~~As you have pointed out, there are many federal programs that address aspects of this problem; the need is to create synergy~~ For example, the President might ask the Council to examine how to improve ~~and encourage~~ coordination among Federal agencies on the issue of how to help parents get more effectively involved in preventing youth violence. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students approach may offer the right techniques to be applied to the parenting issue. ~~a very promising model.~~ collaboration.

can better
coordinate
their varied
efforts to

The Council itself will likely be structured around the lead agencies (i.e., those appearing at this hearing). Its tasks would be developed with their full participation and cooperation. ~~So~~ And again, we welcome and value your

Council on ~~the~~ how best to achieve
the function of improved and strategic
coordination.

Inter-agency Meeting on Youth Violence

September 9, 1999

AGENDA

I. Summary Remarks -- Barbara Chow

II. Status of the President's announcement of a Youth Violence Council -- Eric Liu

III. Testimony for September 14th hearing.

- General guidance and clearance procedures -- Barbara Chow
- Distribution of "Potential Responses" paper
- Discussion

• Q & A to all + to author / approp. - Bud 1.
• find FO to all
• testimony?

DRAFT

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YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE

The shocking events surrounding the shootings at public schools serve to highlight a problem that is neither new nor predictable by way of demographics, region or economic standing. Violent behavior on the part of young people is no longer confined to inner-city street gangs. For all of the hope and inspiration our young people give us, we now find ourselves profoundly troubled by the behavior of some of the younger generation.

An estimated 3 million crimes a year are committed in or near the nation's 85,000 public schools. During the 1996-97 school year alone, one-fifth of public high schools and middle schools reported at least one violent crime incident, such as murder, rape or robbery; more than half reported less serious crimes. Homicide is now the third leading cause of death for children age 10 to 14. For more than a decade it has been the leading cause of death among minority youth between the ages of 15 and 24. The trauma and anxiety that violence begets in our children most certainly interferes with their ability to learn and their teachers' ability to teach: an increasing number of school-aged children say they often fear for their own safety in and around their classroom.

Fault does not rest with one single factor. In another time, society might have turned to government for the answer. However, there is no easy solution, and total reliance on government would be a mistake. Youth violence has become a public health problem that requires a national effort. Certainly, our government at all levels—federal, state and local—must play a role. But we must also enlist the energies and resources of private organizations, businesses, families and the children themselves.

Many familial, psychological, biological and environmental factors contribute to youths' propensity toward violence. The youth violence prevention initiative contained in this bill, is built around these factors and seeks to be comprehensive and to eliminate the conditions which cultivate violence.

Over the past several months, the Committee convened three lengthy meetings with the Deputy Attorney General; the Surgeon General; Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, DHHS; Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education and the Director of Safe and Drug Free Schools; Assist-

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ant Secretary for Special Education; Commissioner, Administration of Children and Families; Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Director of Policy, Employment and Training Administration; Director of Program development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Director, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control; Assistant Surgeon General; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health; Acting Director, Office of Victims of Crime, Department of Justice; Assistance for Employment and Training, Department of Labor; and the National Association of School Psychologists. These officials expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to discuss this issue with other agency administrators, and share their particular programs' approaches to preventing youth violence. The meeting participants enthusiastically endorsed a coordinated interagency approach to the youth violence problem, and discussed how best to efficiently collaborate with other agencies and organizations across the government and in the private sector.

Based on those three meetings and staff follow up, the following action plan was developed.

The Committee has included \$830,300,000 for a youth violence prevention initiative. These funds together with increases included for the National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Drug Abuse, and the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism will provide increased resources to address school violence issues in a comprehensive way. This coordinated approach will improve research, prevention, education and treatment strategies to address youth violence.

Office of the United States Surgeon General

Coordination by the United States Surgeon General.—The Committee views youth violence as a public health problem, and therefore directs the United States Surgeon General to take the lead role in coordinating a federal initiative to prevent youth violence. The Office of the Surgeon General (OSG) within the Office of Public Health and Science shall be responsible for the development and oversight of cross-cutting initiatives within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other Federal Agencies to coordinate existing programs, some of which are outlined below, to

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reduce the incidence of youth violence in the United States. The Committee has included \$4,000,000 directly to the OSG to help in this coordination effort. Sufficient funds have been included for a Surgeon General's report on youth violence. This report, to be coordinated by the OSG should review the biological, psychosocial and environmental determinants of violence, including a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the media, the internet, and video games on violent behavior and the effectiveness of preventive interventions for violent behavior, homicide, and suicide. The OSG shall have lead responsibility for this report and its implementation activities.

Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence.—The Committee also directs the Secretary of HHS to establish a Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence. This Committee should be chaired by the Surgeon General and co-chaired by a representative from the OSG, within the Office of Public Health and Science, the Departments of Justice, Education and Labor to foster interdepartmental collaboration and implementation of programs and initiatives to prevent youth violence. The representative from the OSG shall report directly to the OSG and shall coordinate this initiative.

National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention.—The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to support the establishment of ten National Centers of Excellence at academic health centers that will serve as national models for the prevention of youth violence. These Centers should: (1) develop and implement a multi-disciplinary research agenda on the risk and protective factors for youth violence, on the interaction of environmental and individual risk factors, and on preventive and therapeutic interventions; (2) develop and evaluate preventive interventions for youth violence, establishing strong linkages to the community, schools and with social service and health organizations; (3) develop a community response plan for youth violence, bringing together diverse perspectives including health and mental health professionals, educators, the media, parents, young people, police, legislators, public health specialists, and business leaders; and (4) develop a curriculum for the training of health care professionals on violent behavior identification, assessment and intervention with high risk

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youth, and integrate this curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs.

National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center.—The Committee has included \$2,500,000 to establish a National Resource Center on Youth Violence Prevention. This center should establish a toll free number (in English and Spanish) and an internet website, in coordination with existing Federal web site resources, to provide accurate youth violence prevention and intervention information produced by the government and linked to private resources. Hundreds of resources are now available on this issue including statistics, brochures, monographs, descriptions of practices that work, and manuals about how to implement effective interventions. This Resource Center will provide a single, user-friendly point of access to important, potentially life-saving information about youth violence, and an explanation about preventing youth violence and how to intervene. Additionally, technical assistance on how to establish programs in communities across the country by providing local resources would also be made available through the National Resource Center.

Health Care Professional Training.—The Committee has included sufficient funds for the training of primary health care providers, pediatricians and obstetricians/gynecologists in detecting and intervening with child and youth violence and with child abuse in their children.

National Institute of Mental Health

Zero to Five.—Many risk factors are established early in a child's life (0 to 5 years), including child abuse and neglect. However, less dramatic problems that delay cognitive and social and emotional development may also lead to later serious conduct problems that are resistant to change. The Committee encourages NIMH to address both of these types of problems by supporting research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect, by encouraging research on how to best instruct parents and child care workers in appropriate interventions, and by supporting research that develops and evaluates interventions for early disruptive behavior in diverse preschool and community settings. In addition, the Institute should work to ensure that the goals of all interventions include effectiveness and sustainability.

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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), depression, and suicide.—These disorders, which often emerge in the 5–12 year age range, are significant risk factors for antisocial behavior and violence. Comprehensive research-based programs have been developed to prevent youth conduct disorders with some success. The Committee urges NIMH to continue its work toward the development and evaluation of programs aimed at prevention, early recognition, and intervention for depression, youth suicide and violence in diverse school and community settings to determine their effectiveness and sustainability; to support the development and evaluation of behavioral interventions for home and classroom to manage ADHD and conduct problems; to identify through research the most cost-effective features of proven prevention programs for resource poor communities; and to support multi-site clinical trials to establish safe and effective treatment of acute and long-term depression and ADHD.

Adolescent Depression and conduct problems.—The combination of depression with conduct problems is an explosive mix in teenagers from about 12 to 18 years of age. In addition, early adolescence is an important time to stop the progression of violent behavior and delinquency. Multisystemic therapy (MST), in which specially trained individuals work with the youth and family in their homes, schools and communities, have been found to reduce chronic violent or delinquent behavior. Research has shown sustained improvements for at least 4 years, and MST appears to be cost effective when compared to conventional community treatment programs in that it has proven to reduce hospitalization and incarceration.

Behavioral and Psychosocial Therapies.—Therapeutic Foster Care is an effective home based intervention for chronically offending delinquents. Key elements of the program include providing supervision, structure, consistency, discipline, and positive reinforcement. This intervention results in fewer runaways and program failures than other placements and is less expensive. The Committee encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC, SAMHSA, and the Department of Justice to implement effective model interventions for juvenile offenders with conduct disorders in diverse populations and settings. NIMH has initiated the nation's first large-scale multi-site clinical trial for treatment of adolescent

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depression, and the Committee supports additional research to improve recognition of adolescent depression.

Public Health Research and Community-based Interventions.—

There are four cross-cutting areas in need of further research action across all agencies: community interventions, media, health provider training, and information dissemination. The Committee directs NIMH to ensure that research focuses on: examining the feasibility of public health programs combining individual, family and community level interventions to address violence and identify best practices; developing curricula for health care providers and educators to identify pediatric depression and other risk factors for violent behavior; studying the impact of the media, computer games, internet, etc., on violent behavior; disseminating information to families, schools, and communities to recognize childhood depression, suicide risk, substance abuse, and ADHD and decreasing the stigma associated with seeking mental health care. The Committee also encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC and SAMHSA to create a system to provide technical assistance to schools and communities to provide public health information and best practices to schools and communities to work with high risk youth.

National Institute of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is a risk factor for violent behavior. The Committee encourages NIDA to support research on the contribution of drug abuse, its co-morbidity with mental illness, and treatment approaches to prevent violent behavior.

National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

The Committee encourages NIAAA to examine the relationship of alcohol and youth violence with other mental disorders and to test interventions to prevent alcohol abuse and its consequences.

Safe Schools, Healthy students

*Mental Health Counselors.—*The Committee has included \$80,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation, to support the delivery and improvement of mental health services, including school-based counselors, in our nation's schools. These funds allow State and local mental health counselors

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to work closely with schools to provide services to children with emotional, behavioral, or social disorders. The program is being administered collaboratively by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration within the Department of Health and Human Services and the Departments of Education and Justice to help school districts implement a wide range of early childhood development techniques, early intervention and prevention strategies, suicide prevention, and increased and improved mental health treatment services. Some of the early childhood development services include effective parenting programs and home visitations. The Committee is concerned about the inaccessibility of school-based mental health care professionals for young children and therefore provides funds for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration as a part of the youth violence prevention initiative. Many students who are having a difficult time handling the pressures of social and academic demands could benefit from having mental health care readily available. The Committee notes that there are approximately 24,000 school psychologists serving the nation, which is only one psychologist for every 2,300 students. The Committee believes that increasing the visibility of mental health care professionals would legitimize their role as part of the school's administrative framework, thereby, encouraging students to seek assistance before resorting to violence.

Coordinator Initiative.—The Committee has included \$60,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$10,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee recommendation will enable the Department of Education to provide assistance to local educational agencies to recruit, hire, and train drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in middle schools with significant drug and school safety problems. These coordinators will be responsible for developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their school's drug and crime problems, and identifying promising research-based drug and violence prevention strategies and programs to address these problems.

Data Collection on Youth Violence.—The Committee has included sufficient funds to collect data on the number and percentage of students engaged in violent behavior, incidents of serious violent

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crime in schools, suicide attempts, and students suspended and/or expelled from school.

Parental responsibility/Early Intervention

Sociological and scientific studies show that the first three years of a child's cognitive development sets the foundation for life-long learning and can determine an individual's emotional capabilities. Parents, having the primary and strongest influence on their child, play a pivotal role at this stage of development. Scientists have found that parental relationships affect their child's brain in many ways. A secure, highly interactive, and warm bond can bolster the biological systems that help a child handle their emotions. Research further indicates that a secure connection with the parent will better equip a child to handle stressful events throughout life. Statistics show that the parental assistance program in particular has helped to lower the incidence of child abuse and neglect, reduces placement of children in special education programs, and involves parents more actively throughout their child's school years. The Committee recognizes that early intervention activities conducted through the Department of Education's parent information and resource centers program can make a critical difference in addressing the national epidemic of youth violence, and therefore includes an additional \$3,000,000 to expand its services to educate parents to work with professionals in preventing and identifying violent behavioral tendencies.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Committee remains extremely concerned about the frequent and horrific occurrence of violence in our Nation's schools. Last year, the Committee provided \$90,000,000 within this account for a school violence prevention initiative. As part of an enhanced and more comprehensive effort, the Committee has provided \$100,000,000 within the safe and drug-free schools and communities program to support activities that promote safe learning environments for students. Such activities should include: targeted assistance, through competitive grants, to local educational agencies for community-wide approaches to creating safe and drug free schools; enhancements to the capacity of schools to provide mental health services to troubled youth; and training for teachers and

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school security officers to help them identify students who exhibit signs of violent behavior, and respond to disruptive and violent behavior by students. The Committee also encourages the Department to coordinate its efforts with children's mental health programs.

21st Century community learning centers

The Committee has included \$400,000,000 for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, an increase of \$200,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999. This funds are intended to be used to reduce idleness and offer an alternative to children when they conclude their school day, at a time when they are typically unsupervised. Nationally, each week, nearly 5 million children ages 5-14 are home alone after school, which is when juvenile crime rates double. According to the Department of Justice, 50 percent of all juvenile crime occurs during the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and on the weekdays. Therefore, the Committee has included funds to allow the Department of Education to support after-school programs that emphasize safety, crime awareness, and drug prevention.

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Teacher Partnership Grants

The Committee has included \$80,000,000 for teacher partnership grants, an increase of \$2,788,000 for professional development of K-12 teachers, which is a necessary component to addressing the epidemic of youth violence. The Committee encourages the Department, in making these grants, to give priority to partnerships that will prepare new and existing teachers to identify students who are having difficulty adapting to the school environment and may be at-risk of violent behavior. Funds should also be used to train teachers on how to detect, manage, and monitor the warning signs of potentially destructive behavior in their classrooms.

Character Education

Within the \$10,300,000 included for character education partnership grants, the Committee recommends \$5,038,000 to be used as part of the youth violence prevention initiative. The funds will be used to encourage states and school districts to develop pilot projects that promote strong character, which is fundamental to violence prevention. Character education programs should be de-

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signed to equip young individuals with a greater sense of responsibility, respect, trustworthiness, caring, civic virtue, citizenship, justice and fairness, and a better understanding of the consequences of their actions.

Civic education

Within the amounts provided, the Committee has included \$1,000,000 to continue the violence prevention initiative begun in fiscal year 1999. The Committee encourages that funds be used to conduct a five State violence prevention demonstration program on public and private elementary, middle, and secondary schools involving students, parents, community leaders, volunteers, and public and private sector agencies, such as law enforcement, courts, bar associations, and community based organizations.

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Literacy programs

The Committee has included \$21,500,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 for the Reading is Fundamental program to promote literacy skills. Studies show that literacy promotion is one tool to prevent youth violence. The Committee believes that this program, which motivates children to read and increases parental involvement is another way to prevent youth violence at an early age.

The Committee has included \$19,000,000, an increase of \$2,277,000 for the State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders/Prisoner Literacy Programs. This program, which assists states to encourage incarcerated youth to acquire functional literacy, life and job skills, can also play a role in reducing recidivism rates and violent behavior.

The Committee has included \$42,000,000 for the Title I Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth program, an increase of \$2,277,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. These funds will assist states to strengthen programs for neglected and delinquent children to enhance youth violence programs in state-run institutions and for juveniles in adult correctional facilities.

These funds will be used to motivate youth to read and enhance their academic achievement. Literacy promotion encourages young individuals to pursue productive goals, such as continued education and gainful employment.

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Youth Service delivery systems

The Committee is aware that the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) brings new emphasis to the development of coherent, comprehensive youth services that address the needs of low-income youth over time. It believes that youth service delivery systems under WIA integrate academic and work-based learning opportunities, offer effective connections to the job market and employers, and have intensive private-sector involvement. Such effective systems can provide low-income, disadvantaged youth with opportunities in our strong economy as alternatives to youth violence and crime. The Committee further recognizes the potential of Youth Councils for creating the necessary collaboration of private and public groups to create community strategies that improve opportunities for youth to successfully transition to adulthood, postsecondary education and training. Thus, the Committee has included funds to continue investments in WIA formula-funded youth training and employment activities, the Youth Opportunities grant program, the Job Corps, and the Youth Offender grant program serving youth who are or have been under criminal justice system supervision.

STEVEN L. CRUTCH, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES M. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF IN CHARGE

July 22, 1999

~~Dear Secretary~~

Sincerely,

Arled Specter

AS/ph

Enclosure

By Telex

DRAFT REPORT LANGUAGE ON THE YOUTH VIOLENCE INITIATIVE

The shocking events surrounding the shootings at public schools serve to highlight a problem that is neither new nor predictable by way of demographics, region or economic standing. Violent behavior on the part of young people is no longer confined to inner-city street gangs. For all of the hope and inspiration our young people give us, we now find ourselves profoundly troubled by the behavior of some of the younger generation.

An estimated 3 million crimes a year are committed in or near the nation's 85,000 public schools. During the 1996-97 school year alone, one fifth of public high schools and middle schools reported at least one violent crime incident, such as murder, rape or robbery; another 47 percent reported less serious crimes. Homicide is now the third leading cause of death for children age 10 to 14. For more than a decade it has been the leading cause of death among minority youth between the ages of 15 and 24. The trauma and anxiety that violence begets in our children most certainly interferes with their ability to learn and their teachers' ability to teach: an increasing number of school-aged children say they often fear for their own safety in and around their classroom.

Fault does not rest with one single factor. In another time, society might have turned to government for the answer. However, there is no easy solution, and total reliance on government would be a mistake. Youth violence has become a public health problem that requires a national effort. Certainly, our government at all levels--federal, state and local--must play a role. But we must also enlist the energies and resources of private organizations, businesses, families and the children themselves.

Many familial, psychological, and environmental factors contribute to youths' propensity toward violence. The youth violence prevention initiative contained in this bill, which seeks to be comprehensive is built around these factors, seeks to be comprehensive, eliminate the conditions which cultivate violence.

Over the past several weeks, the Committee convened three lengthy a series of meetings with the Deputy Attorney General; the Surgeon General; Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, DHHS; Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education; Assistant Secretary for Special Education; Commissioner, Administration of Children and Families; Director, National Institutes of Mental Health; Director of Policy, Employment and Training Administration; Director of Program development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Director, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control; Assistant Surgeon General; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, Acting Director, Office of Victims of Crime, Department of Justice; and, the Assistance for Employment and Training National Association of School Psychologists. These agency officials expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to discuss this issue with other agency administrators, and share their particular programs' approaches to preventing youth violence. The meeting participants enthusiastically endorsed a coordinated interagency approach to the youth violence problem, and discussed how best to efficiently collaborate with other agencies.

Based on those three meetings and staff follow up, a consensus for the following action plan was developed.

1. *United States Surgeon General* - The Committee views youth violence as a public health problem, and therefore directs the United States Surgeon General to take the lead role in coordinating a federal initiative to prevent youth violence. The Office of the Surgeon General (OSG) within the Office of Public Health and Science shall be responsible for the development and oversight of cross-cutting initiatives within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other Federal Agencies to coordinate existing programs, some of which are outlined below, to reduce the incidence of youth violence in the United States. The Committee has included \$4,000,000 directly to the OSG to help in this coordination effort. Sufficient funds have been included for a Surgeon General's report on youth violence. This report, to be coordinated by the OSG, should review the biological, psychosocial and environmental determinants of violence, including a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the media, the internet, and video games on violent behavior and the effectiveness of preventive interventions for violent behavior, homicide, and suicide. The OSG shall have lead responsibility for this report and its implementation activities.

2. *Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence*. - The Committee also directs the Secretary of HHS to establish a Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence. This Committee should be chaired by the Surgeon General and co-chaired by representatives from the OSG, within the office public health and science, the Departments of Justice, Education and Labor to foster interdepartmental collaboration and implementation of programs and initiatives to prevent youth violence.

3. *National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention*. - The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to support the establishment of ten National Centers of Excellence at academic health centers that will serve as national models for the prevention of youth violence. These centers modeled after the These Centers should : (1) develop and implement a multi-disciplinary research agenda on the risk and protective factors for youth violence, on the interaction of environmental and individual risk factors, and on preventive and therapeutic interventions; (2) develop and evaluate preventive interventions for youth violence, establishing strong linkages to the community, schools and with social service and health organizations; (3) develop a community response plan for youth violence, bringing together diverse perspectives including health and mental health professionals, educators, the media, parents, young people, police, legislators, public health specialists, and business leaders; and (4) develop a curriculum for the training of health care professionals on violent behavior identification, assessment and intervention with high risk youth, and integrate this curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs.

4. *National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center*. - The Committee has included \$2,500,000 to establish a National Resource Center on Youth Violence Prevention. This center should establish a toll free number (in English and Spanish) and an internet website, in coordination with existing Federal web site resources, to provide accurate youth violence prevention and intervention information produced by the government and linked to private resources. Hundreds of resources are now available on this issue including statistics, brochures, monographs, descriptions of practices that work, and manuals about how to implement effective interventions. This Resource Center will provide a single, user friendly point of access to important, potentially life-saving information about youth violence and an explanation about preventing youth violence and how to intervene. Additionally, technical assistance on how to establish programs in communities across the country, by providing local resources would also be made available through the National

Resource Center

5. *Health Care Professional Training.* - The Committee has included sufficient funds for the training of primary health care providers, pediatricians and obstetricians/gynecologists in detecting and intervening with child and youth violence and with child abuse.

6. *Parental responsibility/Early Intervention.* - Sociological and scientific studies show that the first three years of a child's cognitive development sets the foundation for life-long learning and can determine an individual's emotional capabilities. Parents, having the primary and strongest influence on their child, play a pivotal role at this stage of development. Scientists have found that parental relationships affect their child's brain in many ways. A secure, highly-interactive, and warm bond can bolster the biological systems that help a child handle their emotions. Research further indicates that a secure connection with the parent will better equip a child to handle stressful events throughout life. Statistics show that the parental assistance program in particular has helped to lower the incidence of child abuse and neglect, reduces placement of children in special education programs, and involves parents more actively throughout their child's school years. The Committee recognizes that early intervention activities conducted through the Department of Education's parental assistance program can make a critical difference in addressing the national epidemic of youth violence, and therefore includes an additional \$3,000,000 to expand its services to educate parents to work with professionals in preventing and identifying violent behavioral tendencies in their children.

7. *National Institute of Mental Health.* - Many risk factors are established early in a child's life (0 to 5 years), including child abuse and neglect. However, less dramatic problems that delay cognitive and social and emotional development may also lead to later serious conduct problems that are resistant to change. The Committee encourages NIMH to address both of these types of problems by supporting research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect, by encouraging research on how to best instruct parents and child care workers in appropriate interventions, and by supporting research that develops and evaluates interventions for early disruptive behavior in diverse preschool and community settings. In addition, the Institute should work to ensure that the goals of all interventions include effectiveness and sustainability.

8. *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and depression.* - These disorders, which often emerge in the 5-12 year age range, are significant risk factors for antisocial behavior and violence. Comprehensive research-based programs have been developed to prevent youth conduct disorders with some success. The Committee urges NIMH to continue its work toward the development and evaluation of programs aimed at prevention, early recognition, and intervention for depression, youth suicide and violence in diverse school and community settings to determine their effectiveness and sustainability; to support the development and evaluation of behavioral interventions for home and classroom to manage ADHD and conduct problems; to identify through research the most cost-effective features of proven prevention programs for resource poor communities; and to support multi-site clinical trials to establish safe and effective treatment of acute and long-term depression and ADHD.

9. *Adolescent Depression and conduct problems.* - The combination of depression with conduct problems is an explosive mix in teenagers from about 12 to 18 years of age. In addition, early

adolescence is an important time to stop the progression of violent behavior and delinquency. Multisystemic therapy (MST), in which specially trained individuals work with the youth and family in their homes, schools and communities, have been found to reduce chronic violent or delinquent behavior. Research has shown sustained improvements for at least 4 years, and MST is cost effective when compared to conventional community treatment programs in that it has proven to reduce hospitalization and incarceration.

10. *Foster Care* - Therapeutic Foster Care is an effective home based intervention for chronically offending delinquents. Key elements of the program include providing supervision, structure, consistency, discipline, and positive reinforcement. This intervention results in fewer runaways and program failures than other placements and is less expensive. The Committee encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC and SAMHSA to implement effective model interventions for juvenile offenders with conduct disorders in diverse populations and settings. NIMH has initiated the nation's first large-scale multi-site clinical trial for treatment of adolescent depression, and the Committee supports additional research to improve recognition of adolescent depression. The institute is also urged to work to support development of new behavioral and other psychosocial therapies specifically aimed at youth with depression or ADHD.

11. *Research* - There are four cross-cutting areas in need of research action across all agencies: community interventions, media, health provider training, and dissemination. The Committee directs NIMH to ensure that research focuses on: examining the feasibility of public health programs combining individual, family and community level interventions to address violence and identify best practices; developing curricula for health care providers and educators to identify pediatric depression and other risk factors for violent behavior; studying the impact of the media, computer games, internet, etc. on violent behavior; disseminating information to families, schools, and communities to recognize childhood depression, suicide risk, substance abuse, and ADHD and decreasing the stigma associated with seeking mental health care. The Committee also encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC to create a system to provide technical assistance to schools and communities to provide public health information and best practices to schools and communities to work with high risk youth.

12. *Safe Schools, Healthy students* - The Committee has included \$80,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation, to support the delivery and improvement of mental health services in our nation's schools. These funds allow State and local mental health counselors to work closely with schools to provide services to children with emotional, behavioral, or social disorders. The program is being administered collaboratively by the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to help school districts implement a wide range of early childhood development techniques, early intervention and prevention strategies, suicide prevention, and increased and improved mental health treatment services. Some of the early childhood development services include effective parenting programs and home visitations. In addition to providing counseling services and prevention strategies, funds will be used to collect data on the number and percentage of students engaged in violent behavior, incidents of serious violent crime in schools, suicide attempts, and students suspended and/or expelled from school.

13. *Youth Service Delivery System* - The Committee is aware that the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) brings new emphasis to the development of coherent, comprehensive youth services that

address the needs of low-income youth over time. It believes that youth service delivery systems under WIA integrate academic and work-based learning opportunities, offer effective connections to the job market and employers, and have intensive private sector involvement. Such effective systems can provide low-income, disadvantaged youth with opportunities in our strong economy as alternatives to youth violence and crime. The Committee further recognizes the potential of Youth Councils for creating the necessary collaboration of private and public groups to create community strategies that improve opportunities for youth to successfully transition to adulthood, postsecondary education and training. Thus, the Committee has included funds to continue investments in WIA formula-funded youth training and employment activities, the Youth Opportunities grant program, the Job Corps, and the Youth Offender grant program serving youth who are or have been under criminal justice system supervision.

14. *21st Century community learning centers* - The Committee urges the Department to support projects which emphasize safety, crime awareness, and substance abuse prevention in their after-school plans. The Committee recognizes that the 21st Century Community Learning Centers is critical to preventing youth violence in that it reduces idleness and offers alternative activities to children when they conclude their school day, at a time when they are typically unsupervised. Nationally, each week, nearly 5 million children ages 5 - 14 are home alone after school, which is when juvenile crime rates double. According to the Department of Justice, 50 percent of all juvenile crime occurs during the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and on the weekdays.

15. *Safe and Drug Free Schools* - The Committee is extremely concerned about the increasingly frequent occurrence of violence in our Nation's schools. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds within the safe and drug free schools and communities national programs to support activities that promote safe learning environments for students. Such activities should include targeted assistance, through competitive grants, to local educational agencies for community wide approaches to creating safe and drug free schools; provide alternative educational settings for students who are expelled for bringing a gun to school or for other disciplinary reasons; improve the assessment of student behavior as part of the disciplinary process, and enhance the capacity of schools to provide mental health services to troubled youth; and provide training for teachers and school security officers to help them identify students who exhibit signs of violent behavior, and respond to disruptive and violent behavior by students. The Committee also encourages the Department to coordinate efforts with children's mental health programs.

16. *Coordinator Initiative* - The Committee has included \$50,000,000 for the Coordinator Initiative. This is an increase of \$15,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee has provided resources for this program as part of its youth violence prevention initiative. The Committee recommendation will enable the Department to provide assistance to local educational agencies to recruit, hire, and train drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in middle schools with significant drug and school safety problems. These coordinators will be responsible for developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their school's drug and crime problems, and identifying promising research-based drug and violence prevention strategies and programs to address these problems.

17. *Teacher Partnership Grants* - The Committee believes that professional development of K-12 teachers is a necessary component to addressing the epidemic of youth violence. The

Committee has provided additional funds to be used for teacher partnership grants that prepare new and existing teachers to identify students who are having difficulty adapting to the school environment and may be at risk of violent behavior. Funds should also be used to train teachers on how to detect, manage, and monitor the warning signs of potentially destructive behavior in their classrooms.

18. *Character Education.* - Within the \$10,300,000 included for character education partnership grants, the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to be used as part of the youth violence prevention initiative. The funds will be used to encourage states and school districts to develop pilot projects that promote strong character, which is fundamental to violence prevention. Character education programs should be designed to equip young individuals with a greater sense of responsibility, respect, trustworthiness, caring, civic virtue, citizenship, justice and fairness, and a better understanding of the consequences of their actions.

19. *Elementary School Counseling Demonstration.* - Within the amount recommended, the Committee has included sufficient funds for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program to establish or expand counseling programs in elementary schools. The Committee is concerned about the inaccessibility of school-based mental health care professionals for young children. Many students who are having a difficult time handling the pressures of social and academic demands could benefit from having mental health care readily available. The Committee notes that there are approximately 24,000 school psychologists serving the nation, which is only one psychologist for every 2,300 students. The Committee believes that increasing the visibility of mental health care professionals would legitimize their role as part of the school's administrative framework, thereby, encouraging students to seek assistance before resorting to violence.

20. *Education research.* - Within the amounts provided, the Committee has included \$1,500,000 to continue the violence prevention initiative begun in fiscal year 1999. The Committee encourages that funds be used to conduct a five State violence prevention demonstration program on public and private elementary, middle, and secondary schools involving students, parents, community leaders, volunteers, and public and private sector agencies, such as law enforcement, courts, bar associations, and community based organizations.

21. *Literacy programs.* - The Committee has included \$7,500,000 in increased funding for programs such as Reading is Fundamental, State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders/Prisoner Literacy Programs, and the Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth program. These funds will be used to motivate youth to read and enhance their academic achievement. Literacy promotion encourages young individuals to pursue productive goals, such as continued education and gainful employment.

September 8, 1999

**Potential Administration Responses to Draft Appropriations Report Language from
Senator Specter, July 22, 1999, on Youth Violence**

NOTE: The "Potential Administration responses" are based on comments from ED, HHS, DOJ, and DOL, and assume that the President will have directed the formation of a DPC Council on Youth Violence. All the responses are "budget neutral." There are a few small items on which agencies may wish to be more forthcoming in Q&A. Those will be discussed at the 9/9 meeting.

"1. United States Surgeon General. -- The Committee views youth violence as a public health problem, and therefore directs the United States Surgeon General to take the lead role in coordinating a federal initiative to prevent youth violence. The Office of the Surgeon General (OSG) within the Office of Public Health and Science shall be responsible for the development and oversight of cross-cutting initiatives within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other Federal Agencies to coordinate existing programs, some of which are outlined below to reduce the incidence of youth violence in the United States. The committee has included \$4,000,000 directly to the OSG to help in this coordination effort. Sufficient funds have been included for a Surgeon General's report on youth violence. This report, to be coordinated by the OSG, should review the biological, psychosocial and environmental determinants of violence, including a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the media, the internet, and video games on violent behavior and the effectiveness of preventive interventions for violent behavior, homicide, and suicide. The OSG shall have lead responsibility for this report and its implementation activities."

Potential Administration Response. On September XX, 1999, the President directed his Assistant for Domestic Policy to establish a policy coordination Youth Violence Council. While youth violence is, in part, a public health problem, it is also a problem to be addressed from the perspective of juvenile justice, school safety, employment opportunity, and educational achievement. The policy coordination approach taken in the President's Directive will be more effective in obtaining strong agency cooperation and participation along all these dimensions, and thus has a greater potential to be effective in reducing the incidence of youth violence.

The Administration agrees that the Surgeon General should have a role in the coordination of a Federal response to youth violence, as indicated in the President's directive. The Surgeon General will participate in the overall activity of the Council through the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In addition, In May, 1999, the President directed the Surgeon General to undertake development of a report on the causes of youth violence. The analysis for that report will be enhanced by participation of the other Federal agencies involved, as the President directed when establishing the Council. The Surgeon General's report is being conducted within currently available funds.

"2. Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence. -- The Committee also directs the Secretary of HHS to establish a Federal Coordinating Committee on the

Prevention of Youth Violence. This Committee should be chaired by the Surgeon General and co-chaired by representatives from the OSG, within the office of public health and science, the Departments of Justice, Education and Labor to foster interdepartmental collaboration and implementation of programs and initiatives to prevent youth violence."

Potential Administration Response. As noted in the Response to #1, the President has determined that policy coordination on youth violence is best elevated to a Youth Violence Council, chaired by the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

We note also that on the juvenile justice dimension of the issue, there already exists a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council chaired by the Attorney General. The Administration seeks reauthorization of this council and will ensure that this Council conducts its work in close coordination with the Youth Violence Council.

"3. National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention. -- The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to support the establishment of ten National Centers of Excellence at academic health centers that will serve as national models for the prevention of youth violence. These Centers should: (1) develop and implement a multi-disciplinary research agenda on the risk and protective factors for youth violence, on the interaction of environmental and individual risk factors, and on preventive and therapeutic interventions; (2) develop and evaluate preventive interventions for youth violence, establishing strong linkages to the community, schools and with social service and health organizations; (3) develop a community response plan for youth violence, bringing together diverse perspectives including health and mental health professionals, educators, the media, parents, youth people, police, legislators, public health specialists, and business leaders; and (4) develop a curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration does not at this time support creation of new institutions to carry out the research and other activities proposed. Further, it is not clear that locating any such responsibilities only in academic health centers could successfully bring to bear the full range of academic disciplines and professional input necessary. Creation of new institutional settings of this sort appears to duplicate activity already funded in the Comprehensive Strategies program that DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has in place and, as a result, has the potential to further fractionate the research agenda.

The President has charged the Youth Violence Council with ensuring the close coordination of the research and development agendas and activities of multiple agencies to ensure that duplication is avoided and that all available resources are deployed most effectively. The Council is also ensuring close coordination and wide dissemination of materials to assist communities in developing their youth violence prevention strategies.

It is premature at this time to launch these new institutions or appropriate these funds, while agency coordination and consultation is still in the developmental stage.

"4. National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center. -- The Committee has included \$2,500,000 to establish a National Resource Center on Youth Violence Prevention. This center should establish a toll free number (in English and Spanish) and an internet website, in coordination with existing Federal web site resources, to provide accurate youth violence prevention and intervention information produced by the government and linked to private resources. Hundreds of resources are now available in this issue including statistics, brochures, monographs, descriptions of practices that work, and manuals about how to implement effective interventions. This Resource Center will provide a single, user friendly point of access to important, potentially life-saving information about youth violence and an explanation about preventing youth violence and how to intervene. Additionally, technical assistance on how to establish programs in communities across the country by providing local resources would also be made available through the National Resource Center."

Potential Administration Response. A new Center is not needed at this time. The President has charged the Youth Violence Council with the responsibility of developing effective dissemination techniques, specifically including an easily accessible website. If any additional resources are needed for this effort, that determination will be made in the course of development of the FY 2001 Budget, and review of spending plans for FY 2000 appropriations. At this time, no funds are necessary for this purpose above the requests in the President's FY 2000 Budget.

"5. Health Care Professional Training. -- The Committee has included sufficient funds for the training of primary health care providers, pediatricians and obstetricians/gynecologists in detecting and intervening with child and youth violence and with child abuse."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has already developed some materials for communities to use in identifying potentially violent children, and has disseminated them widely. The Administration supports and will carry out, under the aegis of the Youth Violence Council, analysis of the need for any additional materials. In addition, the budget proposes a \$40 million initiative for health care professional training in children's hospitals. At this time, therefore, no new funds are necessary for health care professional training and materials development above what has been requested in the President's FY 2000 Budget.

"6. Parental Responsibility/Early Intervention. -- Sociological and scientific studies show that the first three years of a child's cognitive development sets the foundation for life-long learning and can determine an individual's emotional capabilities. Parents, having the primary and strongest influence on their child, play a pivotal role at the state of development. Statistics have found that parental relationships affect their child's brain in many ways. A secure, highly interactive, and warm bond can bolster the biological systems that help a child handle their emotions. Research further indicates that a secure connection with the parent will better equip a child to handle stressful events throughout life. Statistics show that the parental assistance program in particular has helped to lower the incidence of child abuse and neglect, reduces placement of children in special education programs, and involves parents more actively throughout their child's school years. The committee recognizes that early intervention activities

conducted through the Department of Education's parental assistance program can make a critical difference in addressing the national epidemic of youth violence, and therefore includes an additional \$3,000,000 to expand its services to educate parents to work with professionals in preventing and identifying violent behavioral tendencies in their children."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration strongly concurs in the importance of early childhood intervention to improve children's futures on many dimensions. As a result, significant funding increases were requested in the FY 2000 budget for Head Start, Child Care, Even Start, the proposed Early Learning Fund, and other relevant programs. These resources, sought within an overall balanced budget, are adequate at this time. The primary focus now needs to be on ensuring that all these resources are deployed in a consistent and coordinated fashion.

"7. National Institute of Mental Health. -- Many risk factors are established early in a child's life (0 to 5 years), including child abuse and neglect. However, less dramatic problems that delay cognitive and social and emotional development may also lead to later serious conduct problems that are resistant to change. The Committee encourages NIMH to address both of these types of problems by supporting research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect, by encouraging research on how to best instruct parents and child care workers in appropriate interventions; and by supporting research that develops and evaluates interventions for early disruptive behavior in diverse preschool and community settings. In addition, the institute should work to ensure that the goals of all interventions include effectiveness and sustainability."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration agrees that research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect is needed. However, the research institute cited is only one of five in NIH that is conducting important work in this area (others: NICHD, NIDA, NIAAA, and NINR). In addition, Justice's OJJDP and the National Institute of Justice are engaged in relevant research. The President has directed the Youth Violence Council to ensure that the various research efforts in these and other agencies are brought into a coordinated agenda, to maximize the impact of available resources and to make findings available in an accessible way to all the different groups whose improved efforts are necessary; parents, child care workers, school personnel, public safety personnel, health workers, and others.

"8. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Depression. -- These disorders, which often emerge in the 5-12 year age range, are significant risk factors for antisocial behavior and violence. Comprehensive research-based programs have been developed to prevent youth conduct disorders with some success. The Committee urges HIMH to continue its work toward the development and evaluation of programs aimed at prevention, early recognition, and intervention for depression, youth suicide and violence in diverse school and committee settings to determine their effectiveness and sustainability; to support the development and evaluation of behavioral interventions for home and classroom to manage ADHD and conduct problems; to identify through research the most cost-effective features of proven prevention programs for resource poor communities; and to support multi-site clinical trials to

establish safe and effective treatment of acute and long-term depression and ADHD."

Potential Administration Response. As with the response to item #7, the need now is not for more uncoordinated attention by parts of the Government. The research coordination the President has called for is the essential step to ensuring that all the related research on each relevant topic is conducted in a coordinated and consistent manner, not only in the HHS health institutes, but with the Departments of Education, Justice, Labor, and other agencies.

"9. Adolescent Depression and Conduct Problems. -- The combination of depression with conduct problems is an explosive mix in teenagers form about 12 to 18 years of age. In additional, early adolescence is an important time to stop the progress of violent behavior and delinquency Multisystemic therapy (MST), in which specially trained individuals work with the youth and family in their homes, schools and communities, have been found to reduce chronic violent or delinquent behavior. Research has shown sustained improvements for at least four years, and MST is cost effective when compared to conventional community treatment programs in that it has proven to reduce hospitalization and incarceration."

Potential Administration Response. Again, the coordination of research being undertaken through the auspices of the Youth Violence Council is what is most needed now, on this and other related topics.

"10. Foster Care. -- Therapeutic Foster Care is an effective home based intervention for chronically offending delinquents. Key elements of the program include providing supervision, structure, consistency, discipline, and positive reinforcement. This intervention results in fewer runaways and program failures than other placements and is less expensive. The Committee encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC and SAMHSA to implement effective model interventions for juvenile offenders with conduct disorders in diverse populations and settings. NIMH has initiated the nation's first large-scale multi-site clinical trial for treatment of adolescent depression, and the Committee supports additional research to improve recognition of adolescent depression. The institute is also urged to work to support development of new behavioral and other psychosocial therapies specially aimed at youth with depression or ADHD."

Potential Administration Response. This issue again highlights the need for a strong coordination function. Both HHS' Administration for Children and Families and Justice's OJJDP are also already working in this area.

"11. Research. -- There are four cross-cutting areas in need of research action across all agencies: community interventions, media, health provider training, and dissemination. The Committee directs NIMH to ensure that research focuses on: examining the feasibility of public health programs combining individual, family and community level interventions to address violence and identify best practices developing curricula for health care providers and educators to identify pediatric depression and other risk factors for violent behavior; studying the impact of the media, and communities to recognize childhood depression, suicide risk, substance abuse,

and ADHD and decreasing the stigma associated with seeking mental health care. The Committee also encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC to create a system to provide technical assistance to schools and communities to provide public health information and best practices to schools and communities to work with high risk youth. "

Potential Administration Response. The need for research coordination across a range of issues has been well established. It is not appropriate to task a single research institute with this responsibility. That duty has been assigned to the Youth Violence Council.

"12. Safe School, Healthy Students. -- The Committee has included \$80,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation, to support the delivery and improvement of mental health services in our nation's schools. These funds allow State and local mental health counselors to work closely with schools to provide services to children with emotional, behavioral, or social disorders. The program is being administered collaboratively by the Department of Education and Health and Human Services to help school districts implement a wide range of early childhood development techniques, early intervention and prevention strategies, suicide prevention, and increased and improved mental health treatment services. Some of the early childhood development services include effective parenting programs and home visitations. In addition to providing counseling services and prevention strategies, funds will be used to collect data in the number and percentage of students engaged in violent behavior, incidents of serious violent crime in schools, suicide attempts, and students suspended and/or expelled from school.

Potential Administration Response. The Safe Schools/Health Students initiative made its initial grants from resources contributed by Justice, Education, and HHS. Future investments should be made within the same coordinated framework. In addition, in FY 2000, to the extent funds are available, Labor will also be a part of this initiative. The President's budget has already proposed continuation of the initial round of grants in FY 2000.

"13. Youth Service Delivery Systems. -- The Committee is aware that the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) brings new emphasis to the development of coherent, comprehensive youth services that address the needs of low-income youth over time. It believes that youth service delivery systems under WIA integrate academic and work-based learning opportunities, offer effective connections to the job market and employers, and have intensive private-sector involvement. Such effective systems can provide low-income, disadvantaged youth with opportunities in our strong economy as alternatives to youth violence and crime. The Committee further recognizes the potential of Youth Councils for creating the necessary collaboration of private and public groups to create community strategies that improve opportunities for youth to successfully transition to adulthood, postsecondary education and training. Thus, the Committee has included funds to continue investments in WIA formula-funded youth training and employment activities, the Youth Opportunities grant program, the Job Corps, and the Youth Offender grant program serving youth who are or have been under criminal justice system supervision."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support

of the budget requests for youth programs under the Workforce Investment Act. The role of the Department of Labor in the youth violence issue is explicitly recognized in the President's Directive establishing the Youth Violence Council.

"14. 21st Century Community Learning Centers. -- The Committee urges the Department support projects which emphasize safety, crime awareness, and substance abuse prevention in their after-school plans. The Committee recognizes that the 21st Century Community Learning Centers is critical to preventing youth violence in that it reduces idleness and offers alternative activities to children when they conclude their school day, at a time when they are typically unsupervised. Nationally, each week, nearly 5 million children ages 5-14 are home alone after school, which is when juvenile crime rates double. According to the Department of Justice, 50 percent of all juvenile crime occurs during the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and on the weekdays."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration welcomes the Committee's support of this program and looks forward to its favorable consideration of the increase requested in the budget of \$400 million, for a total FY 2000 level of \$600 million.

"15. Safe and Drug Free Schools. -- The Committee is extremely concerned about the increasingly frequent occurrence of violence in our Nation's schools. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds within the safe and drug free schools and communities national programs to support activities that promote safe learning environments for students. Such activities should include targeted assistance, through competitive grants, to local educational agencies for community wide approaches to creating safe and drug free schools; provide alternative educational settings for students who are expelled for bringing a gun to school or for other disciplinary reasons; improve the assessment of student behavior as part of the disciplinary process, and enhance the capacity of schools to provide mental health services to troubled youth; and provide training for teachers and school security officers to help them identify students who exhibit signs of violent behavior, and respond to disruptive and violent behavior by students. The Committee also encourages the Department to coordinate efforts with children's mental health programs."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration welcomes the Committee's support of its Safe and Drug Free Schools budget request, including its goals of making grants under this authority more effective. The Administration has sought the Congress's support for these management improvements through requested appropriation language and in its reauthorization proposal for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

"16. Coordinator Initiative. -- The Committee has included \$50,000,000 for the Coordinator Initiative. This is an increase of \$15, 000,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee has provided resources for this program as part of its youth violence prevention initiative. The Committee recommendation will enable the Department to provide assistance to local educational agencies to recruit, hire, and train drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in middle schools with significant drug and school safety problems. These coordinators will be responsible for developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their

school's drug and crime problems, and identifying promising research-based drug and violence prevention strategies and programs to address these problems."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for this increase requested in the President's Budget.

"17. Teacher Partnership Grants. -- The Committee believes that professional development of K-12 teacher is a necessary component to addressing the epidemic of youth violence, The Committee has provided additional funds to be used for teacher partnership grants that prepare new and existing teachers to identify students who are having difficulty adapting to the school environment and may be at-risk of violent behavior. Funds should also be used to train teachers on how to detect, manage and monitor the warning signs of potentially destructive behavior in their classrooms."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has proposed substantial funding for teacher training, and hopes the Committee will support those requests. The Administration's reauthorization proposal for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would make all teacher education funding more effective.

"18. Character Education. -- Within the \$10,300,000 included for character education partnerships grants, the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to be used as part of the youth violence prevention initiative. The funds will be used to encourage states and school districts to develop pilot projects that promote strong character, which is fundamental to violence prevention. Character education programs should be designed to equip young individuals with a greater sense of responsibility, respect, trustworthiness, caring, civic virtue, citizenship, justice and fairness, and a better understanding of the consequences of their actions."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for its budget request for character education programs, but notes that the entire appropriation for this purpose is important to reducing youth violence. A set-aside is not appropriate or necessary.

"19. Elementary School Counseling Demonstration. -- Within the amount recommended, the Committee has included sufficient funds for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program to establish or expand counseling programs in elementary schools. The Committee is concerned about the inaccessibility of school-based mental health care professionals for young children. Many students who are having a difficult time handling the pressures of social and academic demands could benefit from having mental health care readily available. The Committee notes that there are approximately 24,000 school psychologists serving the nation, which is only one psychologist for every 2,300 students. The Committee believes that increasing the visibility of mental health care professionals would legitimize their role as part of the school's administrative framework, thereby, encouraging students to seek assistance before resorting to violence."

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has not requested new funding for

the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration program. The Administration does strongly support access to appropriate mental health services for children, as evidenced by the prominent role of mental health activities and SAMHSA in the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative.

"20. Education Research. -- Within the amounts provided, the Committee has included \$1,500,000 to continue the violence prevention initiative begun in fiscal year 1999. The Committee encourages that fund be used to conduct a five State violence prevention demonstration program on public and private elementary, middle, and secondary schools involving students, parents, community leaders, volunteers, and public and private sector agencies, such as law enforcement, courts, bar associations, and community based organizations."

Potential Administration Response. As noted, there are funds for research on aspects of youth violence in many agencies. No new funding is needed above what has been requested in the budget. Instead, the focus needs to be on coordinating research funding, a task the Youth Violence Council is undertaking.

"21. Literacy Programs. -- The Committee has included \$7,500,000 in increased funding for programs such as Reading is Fundamental, State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders/Prisoner Literacy Programs, and the Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth program. These funds will be used to motivate youth to read and enhance their academic achievement. Literacy promotion encourages young individuals to pursue productive goals, such as continued education and gainful employment."

Potential Administration Response. To the extent these funds are within the President's budget request, the Administration welcomes the Committee's support. The budget is a balanced effort to provide maximum funding for all priorities within the overall need to meet the spending caps and preserve the surplus until Social Security and Medicare reforms are in place.

**Preliminary Draft Potential Administration Responses to Draft Appropriations Report
Language from Senator Specter, July 22, 1999, on a possible Youth Violence Initiative**

NOTE: Each Specter item is shown, followed by any specific "Agency comments" received from ED, DOL, Justice, or HHS, and then a "Potential Administration response" which could be made either in agency testimony or in a written response. The "Potential Administration responses" assume that the President will have directed the formation of a DPC Working Group on Youth Violence, consistent with the latest draft directive.

- Callahan
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- "1. United States Surgeon General. -- *The Committee views youth violence as a public health problem, and therefore directs the United States Surgeon General to take the lead role in coordinating a federal initiative to prevent youth violence. The Office of the Surgeon General (OSG) within the Office of Public Health and Science shall be responsible for the development and oversight of cross-cutting initiatives within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other Federal Agencies to coordinate existing programs, some of which are outlined below to reduce the incidence of youth violence in the United States. The committee has included \$4,000,000 directly to the OSG to help in this coordination effort. Sufficient funds have been included for a Surgeon General's report on youth violence. This report, to be coordinated by the OSG, should review the biological, psychosocial and environmental determinants of violence, including a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the media, the internet, and video games on violent behavior and the effectiveness of preventive interventions for violent behavior, homicide, and suicide. The OSG shall have lead responsibility for this report and its implementation activities.*"

Agency Views. In meetings, the four agencies agreed that an S.G.-directed policy coordination mechanism would not work, though a role for the S.G. in information dissemination could work. In written comments, Education and Justice affirmed this view.

Potential Administration Response. On September XX, 1999, the President directed his Assistant for Domestic Policy to establish a policy coordination Working Group on Youth Violence. While youth violence is, in part, a public health problem, it is also a problem to be addressed from the perspective of juvenile justice, school safety, employment opportunity, and educational achievement. The policy coordination approach taken in the President's Directive will be more effective in obtaining strong agency cooperation and participation along all these dimensions, and thus has a greater potential to be effective in reducing the incidence of youth violence.

The Administration agrees that the Surgeon General should have a prominent role in the coordination of a Federal response to youth violence, as indicated in the President's directive. The Surgeon General will participate in the overall activity of the Working Group through the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In addition, In May, 1999, the President directed the

Surgeon General to undertake development of a report on the causes of youth violence. The analysis for that report will be enhanced by participation of the other Federal agencies involved, as the President directed when establishing the Working Group. The Surgeon General's report is being conducted within currently available funds.

"2. Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence. -- *The Committee also directs the Secretary of HHS to establish a Federal Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Youth Violence. This Committee should be chaired by the Surgeon General and co-chaired by representatives from the OSG, within the office of public health and science, the Departments of Justice, Education and Labor to foster interdepartmental collaboration and implementation of programs and initiatives to prevent youth violence.*"

Agency Views.

- DOJ: A Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council chaired by the Attorney General already exists. The Administration has sought for this Council to be reauthorized and DOJ supports continuation of the current Council, with some modification to give the Surgeon General a specific role.

Potential Administration Response. As noted in the Response to #1, the President has determined that policy coordination on youth violence is best elevated to a Domestic Policy Council Working Group.

We note also that on the juvenile justice dimension of the issue, there already exists a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council chaired by the Attorney General. The Administration seeks reauthorization of this council and will ensure that the Council conducts its work in close coordination with the Domestic Policy Council Working Group.

"3. National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention. -- *The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to support the establishment of ten National Centers of Excellence at academic health centers that will serve as national models for the prevention of youth violence. These Centers should: (1) develop and implement a multi-disciplinary research agenda on the risk and protective factors for youth violence, on the interaction of environmental and individual risk factors, and on preventive and therapeutic interventions; (2) develop and evaluate preventive interventions for youth violence, establishing strong linkages to the community, schools and with social service and health organizations; (3) develop a community response plan for youth violence, bringing together diverse perspectives including health and mental health professionals, educators, the media, parents, youth people, police, legislators, public health specialists, and business leaders; and (4) develop a curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs.*"

Agency Views.

- DOJ. There is not a need for this approach nor would it be effective. Specter's approach

parallels, in part, the Comprehensive Strategies program that DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has in place and, as a result, has the potential to further fractionate the research agenda. DOJ supports this type of work already through its Blue Print series and other research efforts. Justice does support the development of a curriculum for the training of health care professionals on violent behavior identification, assessment and intervention with high risk youth, and the integration of this curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs. In addition, DOJ would support similar curricula and training for educators. There is no funding for this item in the President's FY 2000 Budget -- discussion needed.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration does not at this time support creation of new institutions to carry out the research and other activities proposed. Further, it is not clear that locating any such responsibilities only in academic health centers could successfully bring to bear the full range of academic disciplines and professional input necessary. Creation of new institutional settings of this sort appears to duplicate activity already funded in the Comprehensive Strategies program that DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has in place and, as a result, has the potential to further fractionate the research agenda.

The President has charged the Working Group with ensuring the close coordination of the research and development agendas and activities of multiple agencies to ensure that duplication is avoided and that all available resources are deployed most effectively. The Working Group is also ensuring close coordination and wide dissemination of materials to assist communities in developing their youth violence prevention strategies.

It is premature at this time to launch these new institutions or appropriate these funds, while agency coordination and consultation is still in the developmental stage.

"4. National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center. -- *The Committee has included \$2,500,000 to establish a National Resource Center on Youth Violence Prevention. This center should establish a toll free number (in English and Spanish) and an internet website, in coordination with existing Federal web site resources, to provide accurate youth violence prevention and intervention information produced by the government and linked to private resources. Hundreds of resources are now available in this issue including statistics, brochures, monographs, descriptions of practices that work, and manuals about how to implement effective interventions. This Resource Center will provide a single, user friendly point of access to important, potentially life-saving information about youth violence and an explanation about preventing youth violence and how to intervene. Additionally, technical assistance on how to establish programs in communities across the country by providing local resources would also be made available through the National Resource Center.*"

Agency Views.

- DOJ. This Center would overlap with other current efforts, particularly regarding the

provision of technical assistance.

Potential Administration Response. A new Center is not needed at this time. The President has charged the Working Group with the responsibility of developing effective dissemination techniques, specifically including an easily accessible website. The Surgeon General has been asked to take a leading role in this activity, with the active support of the other agencies. If any additional resources are needed for this effort, that determination will be made in the course of development of the FY 2001 Budget, and review of spending plans for FY 2000 appropriations. At this time, no funds are necessary for this purpose above what has been requested in the President's FY 2000 Budget.

"5. Health Care Professional Training. -- *The Committee has included sufficient funds for the training of primary health care providers, pediatricians and obstetricians/gynecologists in detecting and intervening with child and youth violence and with child abuse.*"

Agency Views.

- DOJ. Support the development of a curriculum for the training of health care professionals on violent behavior identification, assessment and intervention with high risk youth, as well as integration of this curriculum into medical, nursing and other health professional training programs. In addition, DOJ would support similar curricula and training for educators.
- HHS. The President's Budget eliminates funding for HRSA's primary health care medicine training program. Accordingly, discussion needed.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has already developed some materials for communities to use in identifying potentially violent children, and has disseminated them widely. The Administration supports and will carry out, under the aegis of the Working Group, analysis of the need for any additional materials. In addition, the budget proposes a \$40 million initiative for health care professional training in children's hospitals. At this time, therefore, no new funds are necessary for health care professional training and materials development above what has been requested in the President's FY 2000 Budget.

"6. Parental Responsibility/Early Intervention. -- *Sociological and scientific studies show that the first three years of a child's cognitive development sets the foundation for life-long learning and can determine an individual's emotional capabilities. Parents, having the primary and strongest influence on their child, play a pivotal role at the state of development. Statistics have found that parental relationships affect their child's brain in many ways. A secure, highly interactive, and warm bond can bolster the biological systems that help a child handle their emotions. Research further indicates that a secure connection with the parent will better equip a child to handle stressful events throughout life. Statistics show that the parental assistance program in particular has helped to lower the incidence of child abuse and neglect, reduces placement of children in special education programs, and involves parents more actively throughout*

their child's school years. The committee recognizes that early intervention activities conducted through the Department of Education's parental assistance program can make a critical difference in addressing the national epidemic of youth violence, and therefore includes an additional \$3,000,000 to expand its services to educate parents to work with professionals in preventing and identifying violent behavioral tendencies in their children."

Agency Views.

- ED. The Senate report indicates that an additional \$3 million will be provided to expand the Department of Education's services to educate parents to work with professionals in preventing and identifying violent behavior tendencies in their children. There is no funding for this item in the President's FY 2000 Budget -- discussion needed.
- DOJ. If any additional funds are agreed to for this effort, they should be coordinated with relevant DOJ and HHS programs, including nurse home visitation.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration strongly concurs in the importance of early childhood intervention to improve children's futures on many dimensions. As a result, significant funding increases were requested in the FY 2000 budget for Head Start, Child Care, Even Start, the proposed Early Learning Fund, and many other relevant programs. These resources, sought within an overall balanced budget, are adequate at this time. The primary focus now needs to be on ensuring that all these resources are deployed in a consistent and coordinated fashion.

- "7. National Institute of Mental Health. -- Many risk factors are established early in a child's life (0 to 5 years), including child abuse and neglect. However, less dramatic problems that delay cognitive and social and emotional development may also lead to later serious conduct problems that are resistant to change. The Committee encourages NIMH to address both of these types of problems by supporting research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect, by encouraging research on how to best instruct parents and child care workers in appropriate interventions; and by supporting research that develops and evaluates interventions for early disruptive behavior in diverse preschool and community settings. In addition, the institute should work to ensure that the goals of all interventions include effectiveness and sustainability."

Agency Views.

- HHS. In this item as well as items 8, 9, and 11, the Senate report identifies only the research work done by the National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH). While NIMH is the dominant institute at NIH in the area of youth violence, there are four other institutes with important roles to play. To be accurate, the report language should be broadened to acknowledge the roles of these other institutes -- NICHD, NIDA, NIAAA, and NINR. In addition, in order to conduct the research identified in the draft report language, HHS would have to revisit its current research strategy.
- DOJ. DOJ, through OJJDP and the National Institute of Justice, has conducted a significant amount of research in this area. HHS's research agenda should be coordinated with DOJ.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration agrees that research to understand and prevent abuse and neglect is needed. However, the research institute cited is only one of five in NIH that is conducting important work in this area (others: NICHD, NIDA, NIAAA, and NINR). In addition, Justice's OJJDP and the National Institute of Justice are engaged in relevant research. The President has directed the DPC Working Group to ensure that the various research efforts in these and other agencies are brought into a coordinated agenda, to maximize the impact of available resources and to make findings available in an accessible way to all the different groups whose improved efforts are necessary; parents, child care workers, school personnel, public safety personnel, health workers, and others.

"8. *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Depression.* -- *These disorders, which often emerge in the 5-12 year age range, are significant risk factors for antisocial behavior and violence. Comprehensive research-based programs have been developed to prevent youth conduct disorders with some success. The Committee urges HIMH to continue its work toward the development and evaluation of programs aimed at prevention, early recognition, and intervention for depression, youth suicide and violence in diverse school and committee settings to determine their effectiveness and sustainability; to support the development and evaluation of behavioral interventions for home and classroom to manage ADHD and conduct problems; to identify through research the most cost-effective features of proven prevention programs for resource poor communities; and to support multi-site clinical trials to establish safe and effective treatment of acute and long-term depression and ADHD.*"

Agency Views.

- HHS. See HHS response to Item 7.
- Education. Department of Education has a significant role in dealing with this population. The text should indicate that HHS will coordinate its research, evaluation, and program development activities with ED.

Potential Administration Response. As with the response to item #7, the need now is not for more uncoordinated attention by parts of the Government. The research coordination the President has called for is the essential step to ensuring that all the related research on each relevant topic is conducted in a coordinated and consistent manner, not only in the HHS health institutes, but with the Departments of Education and Justice and Labor and perhaps other agencies.

"9. *Adolescent Depression and Conduct Problems.* -- *The combination of depression with conduct problems is an explosive mix in teenagers from about 12 to 18 years of age. In addition, early adolescence is an important time to stop the progress of violent behavior and delinquency. Multisystemic therapy (MST), in which specially trained individuals work with the youth and family in their homes, schools and communities, have been found to reduce chronic violent or delinquent behavior. Research has shown sustained improvements for at least four years, and MST is cost effective when compared*

to conventional community treatment programs in that it has proven to reduce hospitalization and incarceration."

Agency Views. See HHS response to item 7.

Potential Administration Response. Again, the coordination of research being undertaken through the auspices of the DPC Working Group is what is most needed now, on this and other related topics.

"10. Foster Care. -- Therapeutic Foster Care is an effective home based intervention for chronically offending delinquents. Key elements of the program include providing supervision, structure, consistency, discipline, and positive reinforcement. This intervention results in fewer runaways and program failures than other placements and is less expensive. The Committee encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC and SAMHSA to implement effective model interventions for juvenile offenders with conduct disorders in diverse populations and settings. NIMH has initiated the nation's first large-scale multi-site clinical trial for treatment of adolescent depression, and the Committee supports additional research to improve recognition of adolescent depression. The institute is also urged to work to support development of new behavioral and other psychosocial therapies specially aimed at youth with depression or ADHD."

Agency Views. HHS and DOJ. HHS's Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and DOJ's OJJDP are already working in this area. Both should be added to the list of collaborators. Also, it seems like the last two sentences of this item belong in item 9.

Potential Administration Response. This issue again highlights the need for a strong coordination function. Both HHS' Administration for Children and Families and Justice's OJJDP are also already working in this area.

"11. Research. -- There are four cross-cutting areas in need of research action across all agencies: community interventions, media, health provider training, and dissemination. The Committee directs NIMH to ensure that research focuses on: examining the feasibility of public health programs combining individual, family and community level interventions to address violence and identify best practices developing curricula for health care providers and educators to identify pediatric depression and other risk factors for violent behavior; studying the impact of the media, and communities to recognize childhood depression, suicide risk, substance abuse, and ADHD and decreasing the stigma associated with seeking mental health care. The Committee also encourages NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC to create a system to provide technical assistance to schools and communities to provide public health information and best practices to schools and communities to work with high risk youth."

Agency Views.

- DOJ and ED. The Senate Report calls for NIMH to work in collaboration with CDC to create a system to provide technical assistance to schools and communities to provide

public health information and best practices to schools and communities. NIMH should also coordinate its efforts with ED and DOJ's OJJDP.

• HHS. See HHS response to Item 7.

Potential Administration Response. The need for research coordination across a range of issues has been well established. It is not appropriate to task a single research institute with this responsibility. That duty has been assigned to the DPC Working Group.

"12. *Safe School, Healthy Students.* -- *The Committee has included \$80,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation, to support the delivery and improvement of mental health services in our nation's schools. These funds allow State and local mental health counselors to work closely with schools to provide services to children with emotional, behavioral, or social disorders. The program is being administered collaboratively by the Department of Education and Health and Human Services to help school districts implement a wide range of early childhood development techniques, early intervention and prevention strategies, suicide prevention, and increased and improved mental health treatment services. Some of the early childhood development services include effective parenting programs and home visitations. In addition to providing counseling services and prevention strategies, funds will be used to collect data in the number and percentage of students engaged in violent behavior, incidents of serious violent crime in schools, suicide attempts, and students suspended and/or expelled from school.*

Agency Views. To be accurate, "Justice" should be inserted after "Departments of Education and Health and Human Services".

- DOL. Insert the following at the end of this paragraph,
 - * "In FY2000, the Department of Labor will begin participation in the initiative as resources become available."
- ED and DOJ. The Committee has included \$80 million for SAMHSA's SS/HS activity -- \$40 million above the President's Budget. The way this program is structured, additional funds would have to be added to the budgets of ED and Justice for their portion of the SS/HS Initiative. While the President's Budget includes \$60 million for this initiative, those funds are for continuation efforts. The \$40 million of funds for mental health services are new funds. Without other new funds we would not be able to operate a new competition.
- HHS. The draft assumes that all SAMHSA funds for the SS/HS initiative are administered collaboratively by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education. However, while all of the funds support prevention of school violence, \$25 million is specifically administered collaboratively by SAMHSA and the Department of Education. In addition, there is no funding for this item in the President's FY 2000 Budget -- discussion needed.

Potential Administration Response. The Safe Schools/Health Students initiative made its initial grants from resources contributed by Justice, Education, and HHS. Future investments

should be made within the same coordinated framework. In addition, in FY 2000, to the extent funds are available, Labor will also be a part of this initiative. The President's budget has already proposed continuation of the initial round of grants in FY 2000.

- "13. Youth Service Delivery Systems. -- *The Committee is aware that the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) brings new emphasis to the development of coherent, comprehensive youth services that address the needs of low-income youth over time. It believes that youth service delivery systems under WIA integrate academic and work-based learning opportunities, offer effective connections to the job market and employers, and have intensive private-sector involvement. Such effective systems can provide low-income, disadvantaged youth with opportunities in our strong economy as alternatives to youth violence and crime. The Committee further recognizes the potential of Youth Councils for creating the necessary collaboration of private and public groups to create community strategies that improve opportunities for youth to successfully transition to adulthood, postsecondary education and training. Thus, the Committee has included funds to continue investments in WIA formula-funded youth training and employment activities, the Youth Opportunities grant program, the Job Corps, and the Youth Offender grant program serving youth who are or have been under criminal justice system supervision.*"

Agency Views. None.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support of the budget requests for youth programs under the Workforce Investment Act. The role of the Department of Labor in the youth violence issue is explicitly recognized in the President's Directive establishing the Working Group on Youth Violence.

14. "21st Century Community Learning Centers. -- *The Committee urges the Department support projects which emphasize safety, crime awareness, and substance abuse prevention in their after-school plans. The Committee recognizes that the 21st Century Community Learning Centers is critical to preventing youth violence in that it reduces idleness and offers alternative activities to children when they conclude their school day, at a time when they are typically unsupervised. Nationally, each week, nearly 5 million children ages 5-14 are home alone after school, which is when juvenile crime rates double. According to the Department of Justice, 50 percent of all juvenile crime occurs during the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and on the weekdays.*"

Agency Views. None.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration welcomes the Committee's support of this program and looks forward to its favorable consideration of the increase requested in the budget of \$400 million, for a total FY 2000 level of \$600 million.

- "15. Safe and Drug Free Schools. -- *The Committee is extremely concerned about the*

increasingly frequent occurrence of violence in our Nation's schools. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds within the safe and drug free schools and communities national programs to support activities that promote safe learning environments for students. Such activities should include targeted assistance, through competitive grants, to local educational agencies for community wide approaches to creating safe and drug free schools; provide alternative educational settings for students who are expelled for bringing a gun to school or for other disciplinary reasons; improve the assessment of student behavior as part of the disciplinary process, and enhance the capacity of schools to provide mental health services to troubled youth; and provide training for teachers and school security officers to help them identify students who exhibit signs of violent behavior, and respond to disruptive and violent behavior by students. The Committee also encourages the Department to coordinate efforts with children's mental health programs."

Agency Views. None.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration welcomes the Committee's support of its Safe and Drug Free Schools budget request, including its goals of making grants under this authority more effective. The Administration has sought the Congress's support for these management improvements through requested appropriation language and in its reauthorization proposal for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

"16. Coordinator Initiative. -- The Committee has included \$50,000,000 for the Coordinator Initiative. This is an increase of \$15, 000,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee has provided resources for this program as part of its youth violence prevention initiative. The Committee recommendation will enable the Department to provide assistance to local educational agencies to recruit, hire, and train drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in middle schools with significant drug and school safety problems. These coordinators will be responsible for developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their school's drug and crime problems, and identifying promising research-based drug and violence prevention strategies and programs to address these problems."

Agency Views. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for this increase requested in the President's Budget.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for this increase requested in the President's Budget.

"17. Teacher Partnership Grants. -- The Committee believes that professional development of K-12 teacher is a necessary component to addressing the epidemic of youth violence. The Committee has provided additional funds to be used for teacher partnership grants that prepare new and existing teachers to identify students who are having difficulty adapting to the school environment and may be at-risk of violent behavior. Funds should also be used to train teachers on how to detect, manage and monitor the warning signs of potentially

destructive behavior in their classrooms.”

Agency Views. The Senate report indicates that “the Committee has provided additional funds to be used for teacher partnership grants that prepare new and existing teachers to identify students who are having difficulty adapting to the school environment and may be at risk of violent behavior.” The report does not indicate how much funds have been added or to what program. This information is essential if an assessment is to be made.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has proposed substantial funding for teacher training, and hopes the Committee will support those requests. The Administration’s reauthorization proposal for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would make all teacher education funding more effective.

“18. Character Education. -- Within the \$10,300,000 included for character education partnerships grants, the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to be used as part of the youth violence prevention initiative. The funds will be used to encourage states and school districts to develop pilot projects that promote strong character, which is fundamental to violence prevention. Character education programs should be designed to equip young individuals with a greater sense of responsibility, respect, trustworthiness, caring, civic virtue, citizenship, justice and fairness, and a better understanding of the consequences of their actions.”

Agency Views. ED. The Senate Report indicates that, “the Committee recommends \$4 million to be used as part of the youth violence prevention initiative.” As all character education programs are designed “to equip young individuals with a greater sense of responsibility, respect, trustworthiness, caring, etc.”, the intent of this item is unclear.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration appreciates the Committee’s support for its budget request for character education programs, but notes that the entire appropriation for this purpose is important to reducing youth violence. A set-aside is not appropriate or necessary.

“19. Elementary School Counseling Demonstration. -- Within the amount recommended, the Committee has included sufficient funds for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program to establish or expand counseling programs in elementary schools. The Committee is concerned about the inaccessibility of school-based mental health care professionals for young children. Many students who are having a difficult time handling the pressures of social and academic demands could benefit from having mental health care readily available. The Committee notes that there are approximately 24,000 school psychologists serving the nation, which is only one psychologist for every 2,300 students. The Committee believes that increasing the visibility of mental health care professionals would legitimize their role as part of the school’s administrative framework, thereby, encouraging students to seek assistance before resorting to violence.”

Agency Views. ED. The Senate Report states that, “within the amount recommended, the Committee has included sufficient funds for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program to establish or expand counseling programs in elementary schools.” It is unclear what “within the amount recommended” means. There haven’t been any funds set aside for this activity. It should be further noted that the funds for the Middle School Coordinator are often confused with counselors, this however is not the case. They are two very different jobs.

Potential Administration Response. The Administration has not requested new funding for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration program. The Administration does strongly support access to appropriate mental health services for children, as evidenced by the prominent role of mental health activities and SAMHSA in the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative.

“20. Education Research. -- Within the amounts provided, the Committee has included \$1,500,000 to continue the violence prevention initiative begun in fiscal year 1999. The Committee encourages that fund be used to conduct a five State violence prevention demonstration program on public and private elementary, middle, and secondary schools involving students, parents, community leaders, volunteers, and public and private sector agencies, such as law enforcement, courts, bar associations, and community based organizations.”

Agency Views. ED. The Senate Report refers to a “violence prevention initiative begun in FY 1999”. ED is unsure to what this refers. Also, ED is unclear as to which program the funds are to be allocated.

Potential Administration Response. As noted, there are funds for research on aspects of youth violence in many agencies. No new funding is needed above what has been requested in the budget. Instead, the focus needs to be on coordinating research funding, a task the DPC Working Group is undertaking.

“21. Literacy Programs. -- The Committee has included \$7,500,000 in increased funding for programs such as Reading is Fundamental, State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders/Prisoner Literacy Programs, and the Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth program. These funds will be used to motivate youth to read and enhance their academic achievement. Literacy promotion encourages young individuals to pursue productive goals, such as continued education and gainful employment.”

Agency Views. ED. The Senate Report indicates that there is an increase of \$7.5 million to be allotted to three different programs but does not provide a breakdown of where the funds are to be allotted?

Potential Administration Response. To the extent these funds are within the President’s budget request, the Administration welcomes the Committee’s support. The budget is a balanced effort to provide maximum funding for all priorities within the overall need to meet the spending

caps and preserve the surplus until Social Security and Medicare reforms are in place.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Education Branch

Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Division

Fax Cover

Date: 9/7/99 Time: 7:15 pTo: Barbara Chow / Eric LiuFax Number: 6-2878From: Wayne Upshaw Lorenzo RasettiMary Cassell David RoweJennifer Kron Wei-min WangLeslie Mustain Peter WeberQuirina Orozco OtherNumber of pages: Cover + 6

Notes

see attached info on youth violence
research referenced in my e-mail
to you.

Education Branch Fax Number: 202-395-4875

Voice Confirmation: 202-395-5880

Children and Violence: A Research Initiative

National Science Foundation (NSF)

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DOJ (OJJDP)

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS (ASPE)

Department of Education (DOE)

I. Introduction: Significance of the Problem

The violent deaths of fourteen students and a teacher at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, was the most tragic of several similar incidents that have occurred in recent years across the country, notably in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington. While these incidents catch public attention, they are but the most visible examples of a very widespread problem. Children are often the victims and sometimes the perpetrators of violence at school, in the home, and on the street.

Youth gangs are a perennial problem in some cities, but recently they seem to have spread to new communities, and an apparently increased propensity toward violence has caused great concern in the American public. In some areas, youth gangs are connected to adult criminals, who provide them with weapons and cash for goods stolen in robberies. Illegal drugs encourage violent competition between suppliers and physical coercion against children who want to obey the law. In some cases the drugs may directly produce violent behavior in users. A fresh concern is that the Internet allows adult sexual criminals to find young victims. Abuse of children by adults is a terrible problem in itself, but it also may predispose its victims to become abusers in adulthood. Some children turn violence against themselves, occasionally resulting in suicide, which may be the most horrible tragedy an American family ever has to face.

Recent modest reductions in some reported rates of violence are no cause for complaisance. Often such apparent improvements merely result from shifts in the number of people in the age groups most at risk. At other times the violence moves from one location to another, for example as increased physical security at schools or recreation centers does nothing to reduce violence on the streets or at home. The current remarkable prosperity enjoyed by Americans reduces many kinds of violence, and the next cyclical downturn in the economy is likely to aggravate the problem. In addition, most rates of reported violence are much higher than they were just a few years ago, and higher than the American public will tolerate.

In spite of the severity of the problem, the current investment in research is miniscule, especially as compared to the cost of violence related to children; moreover, there are vast public investments in unproven and often dubious remedies. Violence is costly to the federal government, states, cities, schools, hospitals, prisons, and families, but only the federal government among these supports significant scientific research. The cost of youth violence is often far greater than the immediate injury suffered in the incident, because the long-term development of children into productive and law-abiding adults

may be severely harmed, whether they were victims or perpetrators. Although enormous investments have been made recently in treatment and prevention programs, an emphasis on scientific theory and rigorous measurement of outcomes has been missing in the evaluation of these efforts.

II. Research priorities

Three general areas need immediate attention and should figure prominently in any strategic plan for long-term research: Fundamental Research, Monitoring, and Program Evaluation.

A. Fundamental research

Scientific research is sorely needed on the biological, environmental, social and cultural causes of violence involving children. At the same time, greater scientific knowledge is needed concerning the factors that sometimes cause society to respond to violence in dysfunctional ways that aggravate rather than solve the problem. In each of these areas, new data collection methods and techniques of analysis allow scientists not only to build on the research findings of the past, but also to explore entirely new avenues for understanding and dealing with the problem. Five specific areas of research are ready to make crucial contributions to our ability to reduce violence involving children.

1. Biological Determinants.

- processes linking biology with human aggressive and violent behavior
- risk factors for violence, including attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and depression
- the roles hormones, neurotransmitters, neuroendocrines, neurocircuitry, and neuroreceptors play in parental care and aggression
- how genetics, physiology and environmental influences combine to shape individual violent behavior

2. Developmental Processes.

- cognitive, social, and biological processes related to the development of violent behavior beginning in early childhood up through adolescence
- how children gain the ability to think morally and negotiate disputes rather than resort to violence
- new information about ways in which brain development contributes to when and how violent tendencies develop and can be ameliorated
- how child development is shaped by peer relations, family interactions, social identities, and community characteristics in a complex, dynamic system of factors
- how children and adolescents develop connections to violence-preventing social institutions such as schools and churches versus to violence-promoting groups
- pathways out of juvenile justice system involvement and the characteristics of adolescents who progress along each of these pathways

3. Mental Health and Violence.

- etiological, risk, protective, and meliorative factors for violence perpetration and victimization

- factors that ameliorate symptom severity or dysfunction resulting from exposure to violence (e.g., ego strength, social support, community and service sector response)
- type and incidence of mental disorders resulting from exposure to violence and traumatic events, including studies of psychological or biological changes
- psychosocial and psychobiological risk factors associated with differential risk of negative effects in different victim subgroups

4. Schools, Neighborhoods, and Cultural Variations.

- social and economic factors that contribute to prevalence of violence within schools
- variations in the kinds and amount of child-related violence in different organizations, institutions, and societies
- how social and individual norms arise and control behavior in the dynamic networks of relationships between students
- effects of violence within the community (e.g., gangs, hate crimes)
- international comparisons of cultural, legal and organizational factors, facilitated by collaborations between US and foreign researchers

5. Internet, TV, and the Media.

- online threats, including hate material, instructions for making weapons, and predatory adults seeking child victims
- the growth of online delinquent networks as children exchange stolen goods such as pirated software and music via e-mail, and their potential for wider delinquency
- the impact of computer games and other electronic media on youth violence

Currently, research is highly fragmentary, carried out by anthropologists, biologists, criminologists, psychologists, sociologists, and scientists with training in a large range of other fields. Interdisciplinary research is crucial, because violence typically results from a combination of factors, each of which is traditionally studied by a different science. Rapid progress in understanding youth violence requires multidisciplinary teams and networks of scientists who contribute distinctive methodological expertise and analytical skills to research collaborations.

B. Monitoring

Our current ability to describe and monitor violence among youth is extremely limited. Activities of federal agencies monitoring violence are rarely coordinated, leading to gaps in our knowledge and limits to our ability to collaborate across agencies on improved systems. The most serious gaps are:

- no system provides information about law enforcement or health care system contacts or attempts to describe deaths and related circumstances in a way that enhances our ability to prevent future deaths
- no standardized system exists for reporting violent events in schools, so numbers and trends can not be estimated, at local or national levels
- no national or state-based surveys measure the mental health of young people or provide detailed information about the determinants of violence-related behaviors

Major national data collection efforts are required in these areas, because there are great variations across regions and types of communities that render any modest local studies unrepresentative of the nation. Reliable data for individual states and metropolitan areas will allow community leaders to respond to the particular challenges in their own areas. Good data across many jurisdictions will give scientists the statistical raw material to measure the changing factors that drive trends and that concentrate violence in some locations rather than others. The quality of data must be consistently high, so that valid knowledge can be gained by combining data about violence and its causes from multiple sources.

C. Program Evaluation

Prevention requires a long-term commitment to comprehensive, cost effective, and sustainable interventions directed at known risk factors, and to evaluation of their effectiveness in diverse community settings. Research is needed to determine which children are in need of particular kinds of help, to increase the effectiveness of existing remedies, and to identify and evaluate new behavioral and other psychosocial therapies. Prevention programs must target multiple risk factors (e.g., poor supervision, associations with deviant peers, lower verbal IQ, family conflict, depression, social isolation, school failure, and substance abuse), and these change over the course of development. Conducting systematic research involving these complex and dynamic factors is extremely difficult, but it is essential to improve the scientific quality of this work, because too many previous studies have failed to provide reliable findings. High priority areas include:

- action-oriented research on how to prevent abuse and neglect of small children
- methods to evaluate programs aimed at prevention, early recognition, and intervention for depression, youth suicide and violence in diverse school and community settings
- evaluation of behavioral interventions for home and classroom to manage Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and conduct problems
- research that identifies the most cost-effective features of proven prevention programs for resource poor communities.
- methodological and evaluation studies on the ability of programs for juvenile offenders and parents to prevent delinquency and substance abuse
- evaluation of the medical efficacy and ethical suitability of biological and behavioral treatments for biology-related conditions implicated in violence

It would be prohibitively expensive to evaluate every program systematically, and methodologically flawed evaluations can do immeasurable harm by misguiding our efforts in prevention and cure. Therefore it is essential to focus research on developing efficient, valid, and reliable methodologies and on identifying the key elements of successful help-giving programs that can be replicated beyond their original setting and application. Also important will be linking evaluation to advances in fundamental research and to a sound understanding of the scope of the problem provided by nationwide statistical monitoring.

III. Readiness of Scientific Community

The agencies cooperating in this effort have conducted detailed reviews of their research portfolios to verify the readiness of the scientific communities for rapid progress. Each agency supports some science in more than one area of research on children and violence. In addition, each supports considerable research in adjacent scientific areas, such as other behavioral problems of youth, the effect of stress in general on child development, and violent behavior among adults. Thus, the relevant sciences possess the necessary theoretical and methodological tools, plus the trained personnel, to apply increased funding effectively to reducing problems concerning children and violence.

IV. Added Value of Inter-Agency Initiative

Fundamental research, surveillance, and program evaluation have hitherto tended to be concentrated in different agencies, so the results of each have often failed to inform the work in the other two. For example, fundamental research should provide innovative concepts and techniques that can be the basis of new and improved intervention programs. In return, program evaluation studies can discover previously unknown "real world" facts and generate fresh ideas that stimulate new lines of fundamental research. At the same time, the gulfs between scientific disciplines will be bridged through multidisciplinary research projects. By sharing information and cooperatively funding major projects, the agencies will achieve a better integration of effort while continuing to fulfill their distinctive missions. Information would be shared not only through the interagency working group, but also through interdisciplinary conferences of researchers and a web-based distributed digital library of research findings, scientific data, and intervention program designs.

V. Management Plan and Proposed Budget

Currently, the majority of research focused on children and violence is conducted through small projects involving one or two investigators. In order to accelerate the process by which we learn more about the causes and prevention of violence, we recommend that larger projects be funded within a distributed portfolio of activities:

A. Modes of Support:

1. Multidisciplinary Centers. Bridging the gaps between disciplines requires bringing together top scientists in several fields to work closely on major projects, so a vital part of the investment will be centers integrating scientific research with education to produce the next generation of scientists.

2. Research Projects. In areas where gaps in knowledge are severe, well-focused disciplinary research projects are necessary, and the overarching communication network of the initiative will bind them together into a multidisciplinary whole.

3. Longitudinal Studies. Major longitudinal studies involving repeated data collection carried out over time are required to understand processes of development, changing risk factors, and of change achieved by treatment or service programs.

4. National Statistics Programs. New surveillance data collection systems are needed to monitor such factors as levels of violence in schools, child mental health and deaths, and to provide statistical data for understanding trends and differences across communities.

5. Digital Library and Data Sharing. A web-based national digital library on children and violence is needed to provide statistical data, scientific findings, and research methodologies for scientists, as well as information about effective intervention programs for researchers, educators, policy makers, community leaders, and parents, and accurate data and indicators of child well-being, safety and security, and trends.

B. Inter-Agency Steering Committee

The Interagency Steering Committee would consist of a chair plus one representative and one alternate from each of the participating organizations. It would have the responsibility to manage joint grant competitions, coordinate activities among the agencies, and to ensure the maximum possible cooperation and communication across sciences and components of the initiative.

C. Budget

Over five years, success in this research initiative requires investing \$385 million, beginning at \$70 million per year and ramping up to \$80 million per year. This effort will also require six new personnel, chiefly to work on the national statistics programs.

Mode of Support:	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY2005
Centers	\$15m	\$16m	\$17m	\$17m	\$17m
Research Projects	\$30m	\$32m	\$34m	\$34m	\$34m
Longitudinal Studies	\$10m	\$11m	\$12m	\$12m	\$12m
National Statistics	\$10m	\$11m	\$12m	\$12m	\$12m
Digital Library	\$5m	\$5m	\$5m	\$5m	\$5m
TOTAL	\$70m	\$75m	\$80m	\$80m	\$80m
FTEs	6	6	6	6	6

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TO	FIRM	FAX	TELEPHONE
Eric Liu	The White House - Domestic Policy Council	(202) 456-2878	(202) 456-5565

Date: September 2, 1999
From: Jeffrey L. Bleich
Re: *National Campaign Against Youth Violence*
Ref. No.: 90001 - 01000
No. Pages: _____

Message: Sorry about the mix-up. This is the correct draft. Let's discuss.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES OF THIS TRANSMISSION OR HAVE
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NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE
DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN

September 1, 1999
San Francisco, CA

I. Statement of Purpose

Youth violence and the lack of a clear cultural response to that violence are producing a national tragedy that requires a coordinated national effort. Each year, approximately 900,000 American children aged 12-18 are victims of serious violent crimes, and -- although children 18 and under account for only fourteen percent of the population, they commit twenty-five percent of the crime. Over the past year, the school shootings that have terrorized Pearl, Peducah, Jonesboro, Edinboro, Springfield, Littleton, Conyers, and the rest of the nation remind us of the horror of these kinds of extreme violence. These school shootings, however, were less than 1% of the homicides committed by juveniles this past year. In terms of deaths of children at the hands of children, every day in America is a Littleton, every year in America is a Kosovo. We have simply lost too many children. In the face of these tragedies, a national effort is demanded, in which all Americans come together to protect our children from violence.

The objective of the Campaign is to focus the skills and energy of Americans from a wide range of regions, occupations, and backgrounds to work towards achieving a shared goal of great national importance: preventing youth violence in our Country. The Campaign's chief focus will be inspiring people -- and providing them with the tools -- to take responsibility to prevent youth violence, rather than pointing fingers or assigning blame.

The Campaign will devote itself to achieving tangible, quantifiable goals and using a variety of means including campaigning for Americans to work against violence in their communities, improving networks in local communities to share effective techniques, and supporting community-based projects with promise. While governmental support can help with this challenge, this is a campaign whose success will rely on the actions of American parents and children, businesses, educators, spiritual, and community leaders. The Campaign will work to create support systems for our children so that they will turn away from violence.

We offer a public-private partnership committed to drawing upon private resources and individuals that will: (1) launch a national media campaign to raise consciousness about reducing violence; (2) partner with the Department of Justice to provide a national clearinghouse about effective programs; (3) direct necessary resources to effective programs; (4) provide educators with anti-violence curricula, assistance in ensuring safety and security, and access to other community resources to deal with at-risk and violent youth; (5) assist programs to reduce youth access to weapons; (6) distribute and publicize tools to help parents protect youth from violent messages or exposure to violence.

Our commitment is made without regard to political affiliation. We believe that helping Americans reduce violence by and against youth is the shared task of every American, and we rise to meet that challenge not out of partisanship, but from the knowledge that our nation's success depends on all of us working together to achieve this goal. We pledge therefore to be a non-profit, national effort, open to all like-minded institutions and people.

II. Specific Goals

The Campaign has five specific goals.

- A. Establish a comprehensive media campaign directed at raising public consciousness about the sources of youth violence and what each person can do to reduce violence. We will work with the media, video-game manufacturers, theatres, schools, and internet service providers to saturate the public with positive messages about what can be done to reduce violence. This national media campaign will be analogous to national campaigns to against drunk driving, littering, seat belts, and preventing forest fires. This will include a National Day of Peace on April 20, 2000, the one-year anniversary of the Littleton shootings.
- B. Coordinate efforts on a local level. The Campaign will enlist 100 corporate sponsors in 50 cities and towns in United States to help establish a private-public partnership to address youth violence.
- C. Support affiliates. The Campaign will affiliate with 100 effective programs that provide educational and mental health services to use, limit children's access to guns, limit children's exposure to violence, and promote ways for parents to keep our children safe. The Campaign will support and publicize these programs using the media, a 1-800 number, a website, and innovative "guerilla" marketing techniques than can help connect individuals to services that already exist in their local community. The Campaign will also work with existing affiliates to distribute a non-violence curricula in every school, pre-school, and licensed day care center in America.
- D. Have 10 million families in America purchase a V-chip computer and know how to use it.
- E. Reduce by 10% each of the following in model cities within two years: (1) the numbers of youth who carry weapons; (2) the number of youths who express fear of peer violence; and (3) the number of youths who actually engage in acts of violence.

III. What We Know About Violence By And Against Youth

A. Violence By Youth: Statistics, Causes, and Solutions

American youth are the most violent youth of any comparable industrialized nation. An American child is 10 times more likely to engage in acts of violence than one of his peers in Canada. The rate of violence among youth in the United States is significantly greater than that of any other industrialized nation. Children under 18 are responsible for over 706,000 violent crimes each year, including 2,600 homicides. Although violent juvenile crime has dropped off somewhat since 1990, it has done so at a significantly slower rate than the

contemporaneous drop in adult crime. Instead, there remains a historical trend in America of increasing rates of youth violence, both relative to their population and relative to the adult offending rates. Violent juveniles tend to continue violent conduct after they turn 18. Currently, one quarter of all homicides in the United States are committed by people under the age of 21, despite the fact that persons under 21 (including infants and toddlers) account for only fourteen percent of the population.

American youth are also disproportionately the victims of violence. In 1996, over 900,000 youths between the ages of 12 and 18 were the victims of serious violent crimes. Indeed, each year, twice as many children in the United States under ten years of age die as a result of firearm injuries alone as did all of the U.S. soldiers sent to fight in the Persian Gulf, Somalia, and Kosovo, combined. In addition, much of the violence by youths is self-inflicted; the rate of suicide for 5-24 year olds has tripled since 1960.

Fear of violence among youths is unprecedented. One in eight male teenagers carries a weapon for protection. One in eight of all students reported general fear of being attacked while at school; one in five inner city school students reported this same fear. Thirteen percent of students avoid certain areas of their school altogether for fear of attack. This level of fear extends to all aspects of a child's life. The National Survey of Youth found that from 1972 to 1992 the number of youths who agreed that "most people can be trusted" dropped by 50%, and that the number of youths who believed "you can't be too careful in dealing with people" rose 50%.

1. Sources of Youth Violence:

- a. Developmental Deficits: Social science research confirms that youths who are exposed to violence in their families and communities, and are not able to establish necessary connections with others or to solve problems through non-violent means are those most likely to be violent. The American Psychological Association studies establish that violence is a learned behavior, that is reinforced when care-givers and peers do not directly discourage violence and provide alternatives to the violent youth.
- b. Mental Health: Many at-risk youth who are prone to acting out violently lack adequate mental health services. As many as one in every 33 children and one in 8 adolescents may suffer from depression according to the U.S. Center for Mental Health Services. Two-thirds of children with mental health problems, including children with serious psychotic disorders or sociopathologies, are treated inappropriately.
- c. Inadequate Identification and Treatment of Dangerous Offenders: In general, relatively few juvenile offenders are responsible for a disproportionate share of juvenile crime. In fact, it is estimated that only six percent of juvenile offenders commit over 70% of violent juvenile crime. Depending upon the age of these offenders and the nature of their offenses, altering their behavior may require many years of treatment.

Many communities fail to identify these hard core offenders before their violence escalates, and lack the programs to reform these youths. Psychologist Rolf Loeber and criminologist David Farrington report that 85 percent of kids who commit serious, violent offenses as juveniles don't get caught.

- d. Access to Weapons: Research shows that the increased use of guns by American youth to deal with conflict is a vital factor responsible for the increase in youth homicide rates in our country since WW II. In 1996, firearms in murders, suicides, and unintentional shootings killed 4,643 children and teenagers. Gunshot wounds are the second leading cause of death for all people aged 10-34. According to a February 1997 report by the Center for Disease Control, the rate of firearm deaths among children 0-14 years old is nearly twelve times higher in the United States than in 25 other industrialized countries combined.
- e. Culture of Violence: American children witness 8,000 murders and 100,000 other assorted acts of violence by the time that they graduate from elementary school, and an estimated 200,000 acts of violence and 16,000 simulated murders by the time they are in their teens. Clinical research suggests that this exposure to violence desensitizes children to youth and may inspire imitation in some youths. In particular, children who are already prone to aggressive behavior tend to have their violent tendencies significantly exacerbated by violent images. Similarly, research by military psychologist David Grossman confirms that certain video games have the apparent effect of overcoming the normal human inhibitions to shooting others. Some research suggests that interactive video games actually replicate military conditioning programs designed to get personnel mentally equipped to point a gun at another human being and fire. Some research suggests that these video games have contributed to increased violent crime rates world wide, including a seven-fold increase in per capita aggravated assault.
- f. Epidemic Effects: Since 1988, the Center for Disease Control has classified youth violence as an epidemic based upon the fact that it has been occurring at a rate far greater than would ordinarily be expected. Some evidence suggests that violence itself may be contagious in that it will spread and accelerate based on either: (1) imitation, (2) peer pressure that is generated when youths congregate, (3) when violence levels overwhelm a community such that they "swamp" enforcement resources, or (4) revenge.

- 2. Collaborative Efforts By Communities Is The Best Way Of Accomplishing A Sustained Reduction In Youth Violence

Because violence has multiple causes, a multidisciplinary approach within each community is needed in order to reduce instances of violence. Despite common perceptions that rehabilitative efforts do not work for serious juvenile offenders, the most comprehensive studies indicate that many programs are effective for certain groups of offenders. The key to reducing crime is to improve prevention and detection programs, and to maintain a sufficient portfolio of treatment programs for isolated youths that a proper fit can be made between these offenders and community programs.

Effective implementation of such an approach will require the participation of the schools, parents, juvenile justice and law enforcement personnel, community programs to identify and help at-risk youth, gun providers and owners, media, and youths themselves. Our goal is to provide cities and communities with the encouragement and private resources that they need to reduce youth violence and to increase communities' sense of security. America should be the safest industrialized nation in the world for our children.

Accomplishment of our specific objectives will: (1) make it easier for parents to raise kids to be non-violent by providing them with the information and tools they need to guide their child's development; (2) give teachers curricula to help them reduce violence and do timely intervention; (3) encourage all people who communicate with children to take responsibility for the messages they send about violence and problem-solving; (4) teach kids how to resolve conflict, how to deal with violence (including exposure to violence), and to discourage violence in their peers; (5) reduce access by children to weapons and to ensure that children are trained in the hazards of firearms; (6) provide information to community leaders about resources needed and available to reduce youth violence; (7) give law enforcement the community's assistance in identifying at-risk youth and getting them treatment, and in identifying and isolating dangerous offenders.

IV. Proposed Timeline for Organization Functions

Stage 1: Creation and Clearinghouse (1-3 months)

Logistics

- * Incorporate with name
- * Obtain funds
- * Hire Initial staff
- * Obtain space
- * Establish board
- * Develop nationwide affiliates
- * Name Board chair(s)
- * Obtain information re: existing programs
- * Announce formation of organization

Function

- * Distribute PSAs in cooperation with all networks and Ad Council
- * Distribute video curriculum to schools

- * Launch web site
- * Establish 800 number
- * Host first Board meeting
- * Garner affiliate partnerships
- * Obtain first 10 corporate commitments

Stage 2: Program Initiation

Logistics

- * Field Oriented program affiliations
- * In-house expertise on issues
- * Announce first three substantive programs
- * Announce completion of Board and consortium

Function

- * Begin L.A./Oakland/Other ceasefire programs
- * Organize Media conference
- * Organize What Works conference
- * Organize April 2000 Day of Non-Violence
- * Produce T.V. and Theatre PSAs

Stage 3: Program Implementation

Logistics

- * Regular events with President, AG, leading CEOs, Civic and Republican leaders
- * Complete staff

Function

- * Expand clearinghouse services
- * Media Conference
- * March
- * What Works
- * Release PSAs
- * Develop fear/violence index
- * Feature local programs

IV. STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION

A. Campaign Staff

1. Executive Director: Oversees all programmatic functions and is liaison to the President, AG, and Board
2. Communications Director: Directs press relations, up-dates websites, administers clearinghouse
3. Financial Director: Responsible for budgeting and expenditures
4. Affiliate Outreach Coordinator: Coordinates local events, interfaces with local affiliates
5. Senior Policy Analyst: Responsible for collecting and analyzing data, developing indexes.
6. Staff assistants: clerical, secretarial, switchboard support (3)
7. Development Director
8. D.C. Office Director: Manages East Coast presence and works with political constituencies
9. Chief Operating Officer (Mark): Oversees all operational functions and directs local ceasefire programs.

B. Loaned Staff

1. Communications: Assist director in formulating press strategy and initial events
2. Marketing: solicit in-kind donation
3. Policy Analysts: DOJ, Education, and local analysts (Tom Diaz?) Who can assist in coordination of programs
4. Human Resources: Help set up salary, benefits programs
5. Staff assistants: affiliate outreach
6. Web-development team: Help create website
7. 1-800 Volunteers
8. NAPIL and other interns through Soro foundation/Americorp

V. FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS (figures in thousands)

	<u>Year One</u>	<u>Year Two</u>
<u>Expenditures</u> (outlays)	\$1750	
<u>Expenditures</u> (in-kind grants)	\$400	

Expenditures by Category

Wages & Salaries	\$650
In-kind Grants	\$200
Payroll Taxes & Benefits	\$150
Hardware/Computer	\$40
Rent (in-kind grant)	\$50
Utilities	(included in rent)
Furniture (1/2 in-kind)	\$10
Insurance (D&O liability)	\$11
Accounting/Audit Prep/Legal	\$40
Phones purchase	\$10
Phones/use	\$12
General and Admin. Costs	\$5
Printing	\$5,
Postage and Mailing	\$15
Research	\$5
TV & VCR	.3

Projects

Marketing/Development	\$300
Education	\$250
Advertising/Air time	\$3000
Grants to Affiliate	\$250
Travel	\$85

Revenues

Corporate and Individual gifts	\$3000
In-kind grants	\$5000
Existing assets	\$0
Foundation grants	\$500
Interest	\$50