federal register

Monday
June 30, 1997

Part II

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Comprehensive Program Plan (FY 1997) and Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit Availability; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OJP (OJJDP)–1115]

RIN 1121–ZA62

Comprehensive Program Plan for Fiscal Year 1997 and Availability of Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Program Plan for fiscal year 1997 and Availability of the Fiscal Year 1997 Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit.

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is publishing its Final Program Plan for fiscal year 1997 and announces the availability of the Fiscal Year 1997 Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eileen M. Garry, Special Assistant to the Administrator, at 202–307–5911. [This is not a toll-free number.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a component of the Office of Justice Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 (b)(5)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.* (JJDP Act), on March 13, 1997, the Administrator of OJJDP published for public comment a Proposed Comprehensive Plan describing the program activities that OJJDP proposed to carry out during fiscal year (FY) 1997. The Proposed Comprehensive Plan included activities authorized in Parts C and D of Title II of the JJDP Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5651–5665a, 5667, 5667a. The public was invited to comment on the Proposed Plan by April 28, 1997. The Administrator analyzed the public comments received, and that analysis is provided below. Taking these comments into consideration, the Administrator developed this Final Comprehensive Plan describing the particular program activities that OJJDP intends to fund during FY 1997, using in whole or in part funds appropriated under Parts C and D of Title II of the JJDP Act.

The Fiscal Year 1997 Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit is now available. To order an OJJDP Application Kit, please call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, toll free, (800) 638–8736 or visit the OJJDP Home Page, Grants and Funding section, www.ncjrs.org/ojjdp/html/grants.html.

Overview

This is a critical time for juvenile justice, a time of both opportunity and challenge. Earlier this year, the Department of Justice announced a reduction in overall juvenile violent crime (3 percent) and a significant drop in juvenile homicide arrests (14 percent) between 1994 and 1995, the first downturns we have seen in 9 years. A National Center for Juvenile Justice analysis of the 1995 Uniform Crime Report data reveals that this decrease in overall juvenile crime arrests was driven by decreased arrests of juveniles 14 and under, an encouraging sign. While these younger juveniles were responsible for 30 percent of juvenile violent crime arrests in 1995, they accounted for more than half of the reported decline in juvenile violent crime arrests. All of the 2 percent decline in property arrests is attributable to these younger juveniles.

In order to ensure that these positive trends continue, we must continue to focus our efforts on establishing a continuum of prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions programs; strengthening the juvenile justice system; and building stronger, safer communities. These efforts are needed because we are still confronted with unacceptably high rates of juvenile crime. Juveniles still account for 18 percent of all arrests, some 2.7 million in 1995. Even with the 1995 decline in juvenile violent crime arrests noted above, the number is still 12 percent greater than the 1991 level and 67 percent above the 1986 level. Juveniles were involved in 32 percent of all robbery arrests, 23 percent of weapon arrests, and 15 percent of murder and aggravated assault arrests in 1995.

In the troubling area of drug use, juveniles were involved in 13 percent of all drug arrests in 1995, and the number of juvenile drug arrests has increased 138 percent since 1991. According to the 22d national survey in the Monitoring the Future study, illicit drug use among schoolchildren rose again in 1996. Since 1991, the proportion of students using any illicit drug in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased steadily. For 8th graders alone, the proportion has more than doubled (from 11 percent to 24 percent) since 1991. Since 1992, the proportion among 10th graders has nearly doubled (from 20 percent to 38 percent), and among 12th graders, it has risen by about half (from 27 percent to 40 percent).

Federal leadership in responding to the problems confronting juvenile justice is vested in OJJDP. Established in 1974 by the JJDP Act, OJJDP is the Federal agency responsible for providing a comprehensive, coordinated approach to preventing and controlling juvenile crime and improving the juvenile justice system. OJJDP administers State Formula Grants, State Challenge Grants, and the Title V Community Prevention Grants programs in States and territories; funds gang and mentoring programs under Parts D and G of the JJDP Act; funds more than 100 projects through its Special Emphasis Discretionary Grant Program and its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and coordinates Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

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

Fiscal Year 1997 Program Planning Activities

The OJJDP program planning process for FY 1997 was coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the four other OJP program bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The program planning process involved the following steps:

- Internal review of existing programs by OJJDP staff.
- Internal review of proposed programs by OJP bureaus and Department of Justice components.
- Review of information and data from OJJDP grantees and contractors.
- Review of information contained in State comprehensive plans.
- Review of comments made by youth service providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and researchers, to receive input in proposed new program areas.
- Consideration of suggestions made by juvenile justice policymakers concerning State and local needs.
- Consideration of all comments received during the period of public comment on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan.

Discretionary Program Activities

Discretionary Grant Continuation Policy

OJJDP has listed on the following pages continuation projects currently funded in whole or in part with Part C

and Part D funds and eligible for continuation funding in FY 1997, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project period. A grantee's eligibility for continued funding for an additional budget period within an existing project period depends on the grantee's compliance with funding eligibility requirements and achievement of the prior year's objectives. The amount of award is based on prior projections, demonstrated need, and fund availability.

The only projects described in the Proposed Program Plan were those being considered for FY 1997 continuation funding and programs OJJDP was proposing for new awards in FY 1997.

Consideration for continuation funding for an additional budget or project period for previously funded discretionary grant programs was based upon several factors, including the following:

- The extent to which the project responds to the applicable requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice FY 1997 program priorities.
- Compliance with performance requirements of prior grant years.
- Compliance with fiscal and regulatory requirements.
- Compliance with any special conditions of the award.
- Availability of funds (based on appropriations and program priority determinations).

In accordance with Section 262 (d)(1)(B) of the JJDP Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5665a, the competitive process for the award of Part C funds is not required if the Administrator makes a written determination waiving the competitive process:

1. With respect to programs to be carried out in areas in which the President declares under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5121 *et seq.* that a major disaster or emergency exists, or

2. With respect to a particular program described in Part C that is uniquely qualified.

Program Goals

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) seeks to focus its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system by establishing partnerships with State and local governments, Native American and Native Alaskan jurisdictions, and public and private agencies and organizations. To that end, OJJDP has set three goals that constitute the major elements of a sound policy that assures public safety and security while establishing effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs:

- To promote delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system, the numbers of serious and violent offenders, and the development of chronic delinquent careers. While removing serious and violent juvenile offenders from the street serves to protect the public, long-term solutions lie primarily in taking aggressive steps to stop delinquency before it starts or becomes a pattern of behavior.
- To improve the juvenile justice system and the response of the system to juvenile delinquents, status offenders, and dependent, neglected, and abused children.
- To preserve the public safety in a manner that serves the appropriate development and best use of secure detention and corrections options, while at the same time fostering the use of community-based programs for juvenile offenders.

Underlying each of the three goals is the overarching premise that their achievement is vital to protecting the long-term safety of the public from increased juvenile delinquency and violence. The following discussion addresses these three broad goals.

Delinquency Prevention and Early Intervention

A primary goal of OJJDP is to identify and promote programs that prevent or reduce the occurrence of juvenile offenses, both criminal and noncriminal, and to intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent or status offense conduct first occurs. A sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention seeks to strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to socially acceptable behavior—a productive place for young people in a law-abiding society. Delinquency prevention programs can operate on a broad scale, providing for positive youth development, or can target juveniles identified as being at high risk for delinquency with programs designed to reduce future juvenile offending. OJJDP prevention programs take a risk and protective factor-focused delinquency prevention approach based on public health and social development models.

Early interventions are designed to provide services to juveniles whose noncriminal misbehavior indicates that they are on a delinquent pathway or to first-time nonviolent delinquent offenders or nonserious repeat offenders who do not respond to initial system intervention. These interventions are generally nonpunitive but serve to hold a juvenile accountable while providing services tailored to the individual needs of the juvenile and the juvenile's family. They are designed to both deter future misconduct and reduce the negative or enhance the positive factors present in a child's life.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

A second goal of OJJDP is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and facilitate the most effective allocation of system resources. This goal is necessary for holding juveniles who commit crimes accountable for their conduct, particularly serious and violent offenders who sometimes slip through the cracks of the system or are inappropriately diverted. This includes assisting law enforcement officers in their efforts to prevent and control delinquency and the victimization of children through community policing programs and coordination and collaboration with other system components and with child caring systems. Meeting this goal involves helping juvenile and family courts, and the prosecutors and public defenders who practice in those courts, to provide a system of justice that maintains due process protections. It requires trying innovative programs and carefully evaluating those programs to determine what works and what does not work. It includes a commitment to involving crime victims in the juvenile justice system and ensuring that their rights are considered.

In this regard, OJJDP will continue to work closely with the Office for Victims of Crime to further cooperative programming, including the provision of services to juveniles who are crime victims or the provision of victims services that improve the operation of the juvenile justice system. Improving the juvenile justice system also calls for building an appropriate juvenile detention and corrections capacity and for intensified efforts to use juvenile detention and correctional facilities only when necessary and under conditions that maximize public safety, while providing effective rehabilitation services. It requires encouraging States to carefully consider the use of expanded transfer authority that sends the most serious, violent, and intractable juvenile offenders to the criminal justice system, while

preserving individualized justice. It necessitates conducting research and gathering statistical information in order to understand how the juvenile justice system works in serving children and families. And finally, the system can only be improved if information and knowledge are communicated, understood, and applied for the purpose of juvenile justice system improvement.

Corrections, Detention, and Community-Based Alternatives

A third OJJDP goal is to maintain the public safety through a balanced use of secure detention and corrections and community-based alternatives. This involves identifying and promoting effective community-based programs and services for juveniles who have formal contact with the juvenile justice system and emphasizing options that maintain the safety of the public, are appropriately restrictive, and promote and preserve positive ties with the child's family, school, and community. Communities cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile delinquency entirely on publicly operated juvenile justice system programs. A sound policy for combating juvenile delinquency and reducing the threat of youth violence makes maximum use of a full range of public and private programs and services, most of which operate in the juvenile's home community, including those provided by the health and mental health, child welfare, social service, and educational systems.

Coordination of the development of community-based programs and services with the development and use of a secure detention and correctional system capability for those juveniles who require a secure option is cost effective, will protect the public, reduce facility crowding, and result in better services for both institutionalized juveniles and those who can be served while remaining in their community environment.

In pursuing these broad goals, OJJDP divides its programs into six key categories: public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; child abuse, neglect, and dependency courts; and missing and exploited children. A sixth category, overarching programs, contains programs that have significant elements common to more than one category.

Summary of Public Comments on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year 1997

OJJDP published its proposed Comprehensive Plan for FY 1997 in the **Federal Register** (Vol. 62, No. 49) on March 13, 1997, for a 45-day public comment period. OJJDP received 14 letters commenting on the proposed plan. All comments have been considered in the development of OJJDP's Final Comprehensive Plan for FY 1997.

The majority of the letters provided positive comments about the overall plan or specific programs. The following is a summary of the substantive comments received and OJJDP's responses to the comments. Unless otherwise indicated, each comment was made by a single respondent.

Comment: Three respondents praised the overall plan, including its breadth and coverage of important concepts in prevention and early intervention and its broad viewpoint and scope of activities. One of the three urged OJJDP to continue to support community alternatives, at-risk youth identification, multifaceted interventions, strong educational components, and evaluation and followup.

Response: OJJDP appreciates the support expressed by these respondents and their recognition of the importance of prevention and early intervention programs.

Comment: Three respondents made helpful suggestions on the proposed Evaluation of Teen Courts. One writer recommended that the OJJDP proposal include ''evaluations of how well youth courts are implemented, analyses of populations they serve, relationships between communities and offenders, and impacts of youth courts upon recidivism.'' This individual also suggested analyses of whether teen courts strengthened attachments between juveniles and teachers or police officers and, noting the uneven quality of data maintained by local law enforcement agencies, suggested that the recidivism analysis should be carried out in communities that keep good juvenile arrest records. The writer also expressed concern about the ethical ramifications of the use of experimental designs for the evaluation and suggested that OJJDP should not require an experimental design.

A second respondent offered several specific suggestions, recommending that the evaluation begin with an inventory of as many teen courts in operation as possible. Comments about the process evaluation touched on the context in which teen courts operate, the referral of offenders, selection of cases, operation of the court hearing, completion of sentences, and final disposition. The writer identified a need to focus on both nonoffending youth and offenders and a need for information on sentences and community involvement.

The final respondent on the teen court evaluation suggested that OJJDP require applicants to ''demonstrate experience in basic development of a teen court program with demonstrated success in evaluating their own teen court program.''

Response: These comments have considerable merit. In the description of this program in the Final Plan, OJJDP has added an inventory of teen courts and teen court models as part of the first phase of the evaluation. The other suggestions will be incorporated into the solicitation. In regard to the ethical concerns about the use of experimental designs, the description of the teen court evaluation does not require an experimental design. Also, it should be noted that concern over denying treatment to individuals assigned to control groups is something that evaluators face constantly, and there are a variety of ways to overcome this problem. In addition, capacity issues often make the concern moot.

Comment: One writer expressed concern that libraries are not mentioned as possible collaborators in the proposed plan. The same respondent suggested that library programs, such as the Enoch Pratt Library's training and mentoring program for at-risk youth in Baltimore, should be included in the proposed study of the juvenile justice system by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

Response: The list of collaborators in the closing paragraph of the introduction is illustrative, not all-inclusive, and libraries can be considered to be implicitly included in the reference to ''local agencies.'' OJJDP agrees with the respondent that libraries can play an important role in providing prevention programs for at-risk young people. However, in view of varied local needs, priorities, resources, and existing planning and service delivery systems, OJJDP does not see a need to go beyond providing general guidance on the range of participants. Therefore, the closing paragraph of the introduction remains unchanged from the proposed plan.

In regard to the NAS study, nothing in the description of the study in the proposed plan specifically precludes examination of a library-based program for at-risk youth.

Comment: One respondent indicated concern that ''little or no attention'' is directed to female juvenile offenders in the proposed plan.

Response: OJJDP is well aware of the importance of this segment of the juvenile population and their special needs. The proposed plan included

continuation of the Training and Technical Assistance Program To Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders. Greene, Peters and Associates, which was awarded a 3-year competitive grant in FY 1996, will provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the complex needs of female adolescents at risk for delinquent behavior. In addition, the proposed plan described a project that will allow the Cook County Board of Commissioners to use Federal, State, and local resources to implement a pilot program for female offenders. Finally, in response to the writer's concerns about the lack of programming for females, OJJDP can also point to the six sites in OJJDP's ongoing SafeFutures initiative, which includes components designed to establish services for at-risk and delinquent girls, and to the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. This OJJDP-funded research program is providing invaluable information about delinquent behavior, including gender-related data, through a longitudinal study of 4,000 adolescents in three cities. In addition, funding for gender-specific programming for female juvenile offenders is also available through OJJDP's Formula Grants, Challenge, and Title V (Community Prevention) funding, which is distributed to the States. Gender-specific programming for female juvenile offenders is one of 10 specific Challenge Activities funded under Part E of the JJDP Act.

Comment: One letter included comments from officials of two components of a local organization. One writer wrote approvingly of Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Programs; School-Based [Gang] Prevention and Intervention Programs; Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution; Teens, Crime, and the Community; Law-Related Education; Teen Courts; and Youth Entrepreneurship (a component of the Communities In Schools-Federal Interagency Partnership). The other writer, who coordinated a Mediation Center that had received funding from OJJDP, recommended that funding support to existing programs be continued so that ''work begun will be work continued.''

Response: OJJDP appreciates the first writer's expression of support for these programs, which are all included in the final plan. In regard to the comment about continuation funding, many of the programs described in the plan are ones that are being continued. The question of continued funding for existing programs is one that is always decided on a case-by-case basis and involves many considerations, including availability of funds and congressional and Administration/Department of Justice program priorities. OJJDP is well aware of the importance of the outstanding work that the Mediation Center has done under its 1-year grant from OJJDP. However, the discretionary funding available under Parts C and D is limited. In many cases, grants such as the one awarded to the Mediation Center are intended to generate and stimulate specific types of activity with the expectation that, once inaugurated, successful programs will be able to secure funding from other sources, such as State, county, or local governments and private fund sources.

Comment: One respondent addressed the need for comprehensive visitation, mediation, and conflict resolution services for children of divorced or troubled families.

Response: Three of the programs in the proposed plan are related to these areas of interest. Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Programs provides training and technical assistance to family services agencies and administrators to enable them to improve or establish effective family strengthening programs nationwide. In the Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution program, the Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution is developing, in concert with other conflict resolution organizations, a national strategy for broad-based education and training in the use of conflict resolution skills. OJJDP is providing funds to support the national Parents Anonymous (PA) organization's comprehensive, neighborhood-based, shared leadership model to serve the needs of minority and ethnic families in low-income, high-crime areas of 11 States. Through PA, parents observe, practice, and learn skills in parenting, communication, conflict resolution, and other related life skills.

Comment: Two writers expressed support for the work of Communities In Schools (CIS).

Response: OJJDP appreciates these positive comments, which reflect the strengths of the CIS program. The FY 1997 funding for the Communities In Schools-Federal Interagency Partnership will help CIS continue to meet the challenge of working with young people who are either at risk of dropping out of school or have returned to complete their education after leaving the school environment.

Comment: One respondent raised the issue of the need for remedial action early in childhood for specific, verified incidences of abuse and neglect to forestall later delinquency and violence. Calling for action at ages far lower than 10 or 11, the writer noted that physical and sexual abuse and neglect in early childhood are often predictors of later delinquency and violence and that remedial programs for young victims would be a powerful crime prevention tool.

The positive news released in 1996 must not lead to a relaxation of efforts to lower unacceptably high rates of juvenile violence and delinquency. Instead, this partial success should lead the Nation to intensify its commitment to reducing juvenile crime and to sustain the 1995 decline in arrest rates. This commitment must focus on strengthening the ability of communities to provide for their immediate safety through law enforcement and correctional strategies, to develop and implement both prevention and intervention programs, and to provide those services that will enable children to grow up as healthy and productive citizens in nurturing homes, safe schools, and peaceful, caring communities. To be effective, however, this commitment must be rooted in a comprehensive approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency, violence, and victimization.

Over the past 4 years, OJJDP has developed a framework for an improved, more effective juvenile justice system. The foundation was laid in 1993 with the publication of OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.* The *Comprehensive Strategy* uses statistics, research, and program evaluations as the basis for a set of sound principles for establishing a continuum of care for the Nation's children. The *Comprehensive Strategy* emphasizes the importance of local planning teams that assess the influences or factors putting youth at risk for delinquency, determine available resources, and put prevention programs in place to either reduce those risk factors or provide protective factors that buffer juveniles from the impact of risk factors. The *Comprehensive Strategy* also stresses the importance of early intervention for juveniles whose behavior puts them on one or more pathways to delinquency and a system of graduated sanctions that can ensure immediate and appropriate accountability and treatment for juvenile offenders.

In 1995, OJJDP published its *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders,* a resource to help States, cities, and communities implement the *Comprehensive Strategy.* Early in 1996, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention, of which OJJDP is a member, published *Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan*. The *Action Plan* prioritizes Federal activities and resources under eight critical objectives that must be addressed to effectively combat delinquency and violence. Research and the findings of numerous commissions support the choice of these objectives as central to reducing and preventing juvenile violence, delinquency, and victimization. The objectives are to (1) provide immediate intervention and appropriate sanctions and treatment for delinquent juveniles; (2) prosecute certain serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders in criminal court; (3) reduce youth involvement with guns, drugs, and gangs; (4) provide opportunities for children and youth; (5) break the cycle of violence by addressing youth victimization, abuse, and neglect; (6) strengthen and mobilize communities; (7) support the development of innovative approaches to research and evaluation; and (8) implement an aggressive public outreach campaign on effective strategies to combat juvenile violence.

The OJJDP FY 1997 Program Plan is rooted in the principles of the *Comprehensive Strategy* and the objectives of the *Action Plan*. Just as in 1996, the Program Plan supports a balanced approach to aggressively addressing juvenile delinquency and violence through establishing graduated sanctions, improving the juvenile justice system's ability to respond, and preventing the onset of delinquency. The Program Plan also recognizes the need to ensure public safety and support children's development into healthy, productive citizens through a range of prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions programs.

Proposed new program areas were identified for FY 1997 through a process of engaging OJJDP staff, other Federal agencies, and juvenile justice practitioners in an examination of existing programs, research findings, and the needs of the field. OJJDP's national conference, ''Juvenile Justice at the Crossroads,'' held in December 1996 was particularly helpful in developing proposed program priorities for FY 1997. The new program areas selected for FY 1997 following public review and comment are school-based gang intervention and prevention, juvenile sex offenders, mental health, and cost-benefit analyses. The program called Interagency Programs on Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, described in the Proposed Program Plan as a potential competitive program, has been changed in the Final Plan to a program of OJJDP support for several ongoing programs funded by other Federal agencies. The program description, which can be found under the Public Safety and Law Enforcement category, provides a more complete explanation of this change. In addition, OJJDP has identified for FY 1997 funding a range of research and evaluation projects designed to expand knowledge about juvenile offenders; the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs; and the operation of the juvenile justice system. Specific evaluation initiatives will be undertaken related to Boys and Girls Clubs of America's gang outreach efforts, teen courts, the President's Crime Prevention Council's drug and alcohol use prevention program, and gun violence reduction. The Evaluation of Youth Gun Violence Reduction Programs, described in the Proposed Plan as a potential competitive program, will be funded through an existing evaluation grantee. A more complete explanation of this change can be found in the program description, which appears under the Public Safety and Law Enforcement Category. Combined with OJJDP programs being continued in FY 1997, these new demonstration and evaluation programs form a continuum of programming that supports the objectives of the *Action Plan* and mirrors the foundation and framework of the *Comprehensive Strategy*.

OJJDP's continuation activities and the new FY 1997 programs are at the heart of OJJDP's categorical funding efforts. For example, while focusing on the development of assessment centers as a new area of programming, continuing to offer training seminars in the Comprehensive Strategy, and looking to the SafeFutures program to implement a continuum of care system, OJJDP will be exploring how to better address juvenile sex offenders and the mental health needs of juvenile offenders. Combined, these activities provide a holistic approach to prevention and early intervention programs while enhancing the juvenile justice system's capacity to provide immediate and appropriate accountability and treatment for juvenile offenders, including those with special treatment needs.

OJJDP's Part D Gang Program will continue to support a range of comprehensive prevention, intervention, and suppression activities at the local level, evaluate those activities, and inform communities about the nature and extent of gang activities and effective and innovative programs through OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center. Similarly, our new activities related to school-based gang programs and the evaluation of the Boys and Girls Clubs gang outreach effort, along with an evaluation of selected youth gun violence reduction programs, will complement existing law enforcement and prosecutorial training programs by supporting and informing grassroots community organizations' efforts to address juvenile gangs and juvenile access to, carriage of, and use of guns. This programming will build upon OJJDP's youth-focused community policing, mentoring, and conflict resolution initiatives and programming in the area of drug abuse prevention, including funding to the Race Against Drugs program, the Congress of National Black Churches, and the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise for schools, local church, and neighborhood-based drug abuse prevention programs.

In support of the need to break the cycle of violence, OJJDP's SafeKids/Safe Streets demonstration program, currently being implemented in partnership with other OJP offices and bureaus, will improve linkages between the dependency and criminal court systems, child welfare and social service providers, and family strengthening programs and will complement ongoing support of Court Appointed Special Advocates, Child Advocacy Centers, and prosecutor and judicial training in the dependency field, funded under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

The Plan's research and evaluation programming will support many of the above activities by filling in critical gaps in knowledge about the level and seriousness of juvenile crime and victimization, its causes and correlates, and effective programs in preventing delinquency and violence. At the same time, OJJDP's research efforts will also be geared toward efforts that monitor and evaluate the ways juveniles are treated by the juvenile and criminal justice systems and the trends in this response, particularly as they relate to juvenile violence and its impact.

OJJDP is also utilizing its national perspective to disseminate information to those at the grassroots level-practitioners, policymakers, community leaders, and service providers who are directly responsible for planning and implementing policies and programs that impact juvenile crime and violence.

OJJDP will continue to fund longitudinal research on the causes and correlates of delinquency, the findings of which are shared regularly with the field through OJJDP publications; utilize state-of-the-art technology to provide the field with an interactive CD-ROM on promising and effective programs

designed to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism; air national satellite teleconferences on key topics of relevance to practitioners; and publish new reports and documents on timely topics such as truants and dropouts, mentoring, home visitation and parent training, youth-related community policing strategies, youth gang homicides and drug trafficking, conflict resolution, collaborative partnerships, sharing of information pursuant to the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act, confidentiality of juvenile court records, innovative sentencing options, and strategies to reduce youth gun violence.

The various contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency fund transfers described in the Program Plan form a continuum of activity designed to address youth violence, delinquency, and victimization. In isolation, this programming can do little. However, the emphasis of OJJDP's programming is on collaboration. It is through collaboration that Federal, State, and local agencies; Native American tribes; national organizations; private philanthropies; the corporate and business sector; health, mental health, and social service agencies; schools; youth; families; and clergy can come together to form partnerships and leverage additional resources, identify needs and priorities, and implement innovative strategies. Together, as the promising statistics published last year demonstrate, we have made-and we can continue to make-a difference.

Fiscal Year 1997 Programs

The following are brief summaries of each of the new and continuation programs scheduled to receive funding in FY 1997. As indicated above, the program categories are public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; child abuse, neglect, and dependency courts; and missing and exploited children. However, because many programs have significant elements of more than one of these program categories, or generally support all of OJJDP's programs, they are listed in an initial program category called Overarching Programs. The specific program priorities within each category are subject to change with regard to their priority status, sites for implementation, and other descriptive data and information based on grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors.

A number of programs contained in this document have been identified for funding by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. Such programs are indicated by an asterisk (*). The 1997 Appropriations Act Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Programs identified 12 programs for OJJDP to examine and fund if warranted. Four of these programs (Coalition for Juvenile Justice; KidsPeace-The National Center for Kids in Crisis, North America; Law-Related Education; and Parents Anonymous, Inc.) are included in the Plan for continuation funding. The remaining eight are receiving careful consideration for funding in FY 1997. They are:

Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education
Restorative Justice Challenge Grants
Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior
Consortium on Children, Families, and the Law
Kansas Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center
Project O.A.S.I.S.
Savannah Youth Foundation
Teen Night Out

Fiscal Year 1997 Program Listing

Overarching

SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency
Evaluation of SafeFutures
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
Study Group on the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender
National Academy of Sciences Study of Juvenile Justice
The Hamilton Fish National Institute on School/Community Violence *
OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development
Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement
Cost-Benefit Analyses of Juvenile Justice Programs
Juvenile Justice Data Resources
National Juvenile Court Data Archive*
National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center
Technical Assistance for State Legislatures
OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract-Juvenile Justice Resource Center
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Telecommunications Assistance
Coalition for Juvenile Justice*
Insular Area Support*

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program
Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program
Targeted Outreach With a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)
The Developmental Dynamics of Gang Membership and Delinquency
National Youth Gang Center
Evaluation of Youth Gun Violence Reduction Programs
The Chicago Project for Violence Reduction
Child-Centered Community-Oriented Policing
Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program
Violence Studies

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders
Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program
Juvenile Restitution: A Balanced Approach
Training and Technical Assistance Program to Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders
Cook County Juvenile Female Offenders Project
Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies
Replication and Expansion of Fagan Transfer Study
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts*
Juvenile Court Judges Training*
The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit
Due Process Advocacy Program Development
Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) Evaluation
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Interventions To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah Ann Wysinger Memorial Program)
State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers
Juvenile Probation Survey Research
Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)
Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Management Staff

Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections
Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams To Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding
National Program Directory
A Comprehensive Juvenile Sex Offender Typology
KidsPeace-The National Centers for Kids in Crisis, North America*
The Bethesda Day Treatment Program
Interagency Programs on Mental Health and Juvenile Justice

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Training In Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies
Youth Substance Use Prevention Programs (The President's Crime Prevention Council)
Survey of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention Programs
Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution
Teens, Crime, and the Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*
Law-Related Education*
Communities In Schools-Federal Interagency Partnership
The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign (NADVC)
Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development
Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project
Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Programs
Training and Technical Assistance To Promote Teen Court Programs
Evaluation of Teen Courts
Henry Ford Health System
Angel Gate Academy*
Suffolk County PAL (Police Athletic League)*
Do the Write Thing

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*
Parents Anonymous, Inc.*

Missing and Exploited Children

Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center*

Overarching

SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will award grants of up to $1.4 million to each of six communities, initially funded with FY 1995 funds, to assist with comprehensive community programs designed to reduce youth violence and delinquency. Boston, Massachusetts; Seattle, Washington; St. Louis, Missouri; Contra Costa County, California; Imperial County, California; and Fort Belknap, Montana (Native American site) were selected competitively to receive 5-year awards under the SafeFutures program on the basis of their substantial planning and progress in community assessment and strategic planning to address delinquency.

SafeFutures seeks to prevent and control youth crime and victimization through the creation of a continuum of care in communities. This continuum enables communities to be responsive to the needs of youth at critical stages of their development through providing an appropriate range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and sanctions programs.

The goals of SafeFutures are (1) to prevent and control juvenile violence and delinquency in targeted communities by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors for delinquency; providing a continuum of services for juveniles at risk of delinquency, including appropriate immediate interventions for juvenile offenders; and developing a full range of graduated sanctions designed to hold delinquent youth accountable to the victim and the community, ensure community safety, and provide appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services; (2) to develop a more efficient, effective, and timely service delivery system for at-risk and delinquent juveniles and their families that is capable of responding to their needs at any point of entry into the juvenile justice system; (3) to build the community's capacity to institutionalize and sustain the continuum by expanding and diversifying sources of funding; and (4) to determine the success of program implementation and the outcomes achieved, including whether a comprehensive program involving community-based efforts and program resources concentrated on providing a continuum of care has succeeded in preventing or reducing juvenile violence and delinquency.

Each of the six sites will continue to provide a set of services that builds on community strengths and existing services and fills in gaps within their existing continuum. These services include family strengthening; afterschool activities; mentoring; treatment alternatives for juvenile female offenders; mental health services; day treatment; graduated sanctions for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; and gang prevention, intervention, and suppression.

A national evaluation is being conducted by The Urban Institute to determine the success of the initiative and track lessons learned at each of the six sites. OJJDP has also committed a cadre of training and technical assistance (TTA) resources to SafeFutures through OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center, which has brought together more than 40 TTA providers and dedicated a full-time TTA coordinator for SafeFutures. The Center also assists the communities in brokering and leveraging additional TTA resources. In addition, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has provided interagency support of $100,000 for training and technical assistance targeted to violence and delinquency prevention in public housing areas of SafeFutures sites. Thus, operations, evaluation, and TTA have been organized together to form a joint team at the national level to support local site efforts.

SafeFutures activities will be carried out by the six current SafeFutures grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Evaluation of SafeFutures

With FY 1995 funds, OJJDP funded six communities under the SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program. The program sites are: Contra Costa County, California; Fort Belknap Indian Community, Harlem, Montana; Boston, Massachusetts; St. Louis, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Imperial County, California. The SafeFutures Program provides support for a comprehensive prevention, intervention, and treatment program to meet the needs of at-risk juveniles and their families.

Up to approximately $8.4 million will be made available for annual awards over a 5-year project period to support the efforts of these jurisdictions to enhance existing partnerships, integrate juvenile justice and social services, and provide a continuum of care that is designed to reduce the number of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.

The Urban Institute received a competitive 3-year cooperative agreement award with FY 1995 funds to conduct a national evaluation of the SafeFutures program. The evaluation will consist of both process and impact components for each funded site. The evaluation process includes an examination of planning procedures and the extent to which each site's implementation plan is consistent with the principles of a continuum of care

model. The evaluation will identify the obstacles and key factors contributing to the successful implementation of the SafeFutures program. The evaluator is responsible for developing a cross-site monograph documenting the process of program implementation for use by other communities that want to develop and implement a comprehensive community-based strategy to address serious, violent, and chronic delinquency.

In FY 1996, The Urban Institute developed a logic model, held a cross-site cluster meeting, and conducted site visits at each of the six SafeFutures sites. The Urban Institute is working closely with local evaluators to develop individual project logic models. In FY 1997, the grantee will submit an evaluation plan and design and begin implementation.

A FY 1997 supplemental award will be made to the current grantee, The Urban Institute, to complete second year funding. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Three project sites participate in the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: The University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of Pittsburgh, and the State University of New York at Albany. Results from this 10-year longitudinal study have been used extensively in the field of juvenile justice and have contributed to the development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and other program initiatives.

OJJDP began funding this program in 1986 and has invested approximately $10.3 million to date. The program has addressed many issues of juvenile violence and delinquency. These include developing and testing causal models for chronic violent offending and examining interrelationships among gang involvement, drug selling, and gun ownership/use. To date, the program has produced a massive amount of information on the causes and correlates of delinquent behavior.

Although there is great commonality across the project sites, each has unique design features. Additionally, each project has disseminated the results of its research through a variety of publications, reports, and presentations.

With FY 1996 funding, each site of the Causes and Correlates Program was provided additional funds to further analyze the longitudinal data. New publications were developed, and both the role of mental health in delinquency and pathways to delinquency were the subject of further analyses.

In FY 1997, the sites will continue their collaborative research efforts. Site-specific research will also continue. Additionally, the grantees will work on developing a cross-site data access capability to provide quick access to data from all three sites.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees-Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh; and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York at Albany. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Study Group on the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender

In FY 1995, OJJDP funded the Study Group on the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender to answer questions about these offenders. The objective of the Study Group is to develop a report that will include critical areas of interest including prevention, intervention, gangs, and other topics. The report will include programs that appear to be effective in responding to the violent juvenile offender. The report is expected to be completed in June 1997. Fiscal year 1997 funding will be provided for the Study Group to develop research papers on cost-benefit analysis and other topics that support the research on serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. The Study Group, as an adjunct to their report, will also undertake the development of a 5-year research plan for OJJDP's Research and Program Development Division. The plan will include short-term and long-term research goals and objectives.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Pittsburgh. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

National Academy of Sciences Study of Juvenile Justice

The unprecedented increase in the rates of violent crime arrests of youth between the ages of 12 and 17 through the mid 1990's, combined with the projected growth of this population over the next decade, portends an unwelcome increase in future violence by adolescents. Public anxiety over the growing seriousness of juvenile violence has led many States away from rehabilitation and toward deterrence and punishment as the primary thrust of their juvenile justice efforts.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will support a 24-month study by the National Academy of Sciences to examine research on the functioning of the juvenile justice system over the past 10 years in the area of delinquency prevention and control. The purpose of this extensive review will be to provide a scientifically sound basis for planning a multidisciplinary, multiagency agenda for research that not only informs policymakers and practitioners about the nature and extent of juvenile delinquency and violence but also identifies the most effective strategies for preventing and reducing youth crime and violence.

Issues of interest to the study include (1) an assessment of the status of research into youth violence, methodological approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of youth violence prevention efforts and the efficacy of Federal, State, and local efforts to control youth violence; (2) a review of research literature and data on juvenile court practices during this period, including the experience with Federal requirements regarding status offenders, detention practices, and the impact of diversion strategies and waivers to criminal court for certain offenders and offenses; (3) a review of research literature and data on clients in the juvenile justice system including concerns regarding disproportionate minority representation and gender bias; (4) an assessment of available evaluation literature on system programs and prevention strategies and programs, gaps in the research and recommendations to strengthen it; and (5) the relationship between the research on the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency and normal adolescent growth and development.

A project report, synthesizing materials gathered from discussions and papers presented at workshops and panel meetings, will provide an overview of the critical issues confronting the juvenile justice field, gaps in current knowledge base, and future directions for research and program development.

The program will be implemented by the National Academy of Sciences. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*The Hamilton Fish National Institute on School/Community Violence**

This consortium of eight universities will study violence in schools and the relationship of violence in schools to violence in the community. The consortium includes the George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), Morehouse School of Medicine (Georgia), the University of Oregon, the University of Kentucky, Florida State University, the University of Wisconsin,

Syracuse University (New York), and the University of Kansas. The Institute is a research, development, and service organization committed to assisting State and local policymakers, criminal justice officials, school administrators, teachers, parents, and students to reduce the present levels of violence in and around schools.

Each of the universities will establish a local community/schools/university partnership committed to a long-term reduction in violence. Each school, surrounding community, and a partner university will work to diagnose specific problems of violence that occur in and around the selected schools. After problem identification, the consortium and the local community and schools will design and implement interventions to address identified violence problems.

This program will be implemented by the George Washington University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract

The purpose of this contract, competitively awarded in FY 1995 to Caliber Associates, is to provide an expert resource capable of performing independent, management-oriented evaluations of selected juvenile delinquency programs. These evaluations are designed to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of either individual projects or groups of projects. The contractor also assists OJJDP in determining how to make the best use of limited evaluation resources and how best to design and implement evaluations.

In FY 1996, contract activities included continued evaluation of three OJJDP-funded boot camps; continued support for the evaluation of Title V delinquency prevention programs at the local level; assistance in preparing OJJDP's 1995 Title V Program Report to Congress; assistance to OJJDP program development working groups; assistance in the creation of an ''evaluation partnership for juvenile justice'' designed to improve the number and quality of evaluations conducted by Formula Grants Program grantees, other Federal agencies, private foundations that fund evaluations, and State and local governments; and conducting other short-or long-term evaluations as required.

Evaluation activities under consideration for FY 1997 include (1) OJJDP's Pathways to Success program; (2) two law enforcement training seminars, Managing Juvenile Operations and SAFE POLICY; (3) continued impact evaluations of three OJJDP-funded boot camps; (4) continued evaluation of Title V programs; (5) assistance to the OJJDP evaluation working group; (6) support to OJJDP Formula Grants Program grantees; and (7) evaluating OJJDP's implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. The contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Caliber Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development

The Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) program was competitively awarded to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to improve national, State, and local statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The project has focused on three major functions: (1) assessing of how current information needs are being met with existing data collection efforts and recommending options for improving national level statistics; (2) analyzing data and disseminating information gathered from existing Federal statistical series and national studies. (Based on this work, OJJDP released the first *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report* in September 1995 and released *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence* in March 1996); and (3) providing of training and technical assistance for local agencies in developing or enhancing management information systems. A training curriculum, *Improving Information for Rational Decision Making in Juvenile Justice,* was drafted for pilot testing.

In this final phase of the SSD project, NCJJ will complete a long-term plan for improving national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders, including constructing core data elements for a national reporting program for juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court; an implementation plan for integrating data collection on juveniles by juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare agencies; and a report on standardized measures and instruments for self-reported delinquency surveys. The project will also make recommendations to fill information gaps in the areas of juvenile probation, juvenile court and law enforcement responses to juvenile delinquency, violent delinquency, and child abuse and neglect. In addition, the SSD Project will provide an update of *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report* and work with the Office of Justice Programs' Crime Statistics Working Group and other Federal interagency statistics working groups. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement will replace the biennial Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, known as the Children in Custody census. This newly designed census will collect detailed information on the population of juveniles who are in juvenile residential placement facilities as a result of contact with the juvenile justice system. Over the past 3 years, OJJDP and the Bureau of the Census, with the assistance of a Technical Advisory Board, have developed a census designed to more accurately represent the numbers of juveniles in residential placement and describe the reasons for their placement. The new method of data collection, tested in FY 1996, involved gathering data in a roster-type booklet format or by electronic means. The new methods are expected to result in more accurate and useful data on the juvenile population, with less reporting burden for facility respondents.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will fund the initial implementation of this census, including form preparation, mailout, and processing of the census forms. Some followup will also be done under this agreement. This program will be implemented through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Cost-Benefit Analyses of Juvenile Justice Programs

Finite resources require that hard choices be made among competing programs. Juvenile justice practitioners are increasingly being asked to justify their activities in terms of cost and effectiveness. Should programs be continued, expanded, or discontinued? Cost-benefit analyses are an important tool for policymakers and juvenile justice program administrators. They can provide useful, quantifiable, and integrated information. Accordingly, OJJDP will support studies designed to determine monetary program benefits of multiple but similar kinds of programs, of single programs, and across different programs.

A competitive solicitation for up to two studies will be issued in FY 1997 to support cost-benefit analyses.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources

OJJDP has entered into an agreement with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan to make OJJDP data sets routinely available to researchers. Under this agreement, ICPSR assures the technical integrity of data and develops a universal data format. The codebooks, along with the data, provide clear guidance for additional analyses. Once prepared, ICPSR provides access to these data sets to member institutions and the public. Among the data sets previously processed and available through ICPSR are the Children in Custody series; various data sets from the Juvenile Court Statistics series; the Conditions of Confinement Study; the National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART); and data from the Delinquency in a Birth Cohort II study.

This program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with ICPSR. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*National Juvenile Court Data Archive**

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates automated data and published reports from the Nation's juvenile courts. The Archive's reports examine referrals, offenses, intake, and dispositions in addition to providing information on specialized topics such as minorities in juvenile courts and specific offense categories. The Archive also provides assistance to jurisdictions in analyzing their juvenile court data.

In FY 1996, the Archive enhanced the collection, reporting, and analysis of detailed data on detention, dispositions, risk factors, and treatment data using offender-based data sets from a sample of juvenile courts. In support of OJJDP's National Forum on Female Offenders, the Archive prepared a special statistics summary, *Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System*.

In addition to preparing traditional reports, NCJJ prepared a software package, *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics 1990–1994*, that allows users to quickly answer questions regarding a wide range of case characteristics supported with national estimates. The software is distributed free on diskette and is also available through OJJDP's homepage on the World Wide Web.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center

The National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) was competitively funded in FY 1995 for a 3-year project period to develop a national training and technical assistance clearinghouse, inventory and coordinate integrated delivery of juvenile justice training/technical assistance (TA) resources, and establish a data base of these resources.

In FY 1995, initial work involved organization and staffing of the Center, orientation for OJJDP training/TA providers regarding their role in the Center's activities, and initial data base development. In FY 1996, NTTAC provided coordinated TA support for the OJJDP SafeFutures and gang program initiatives, continued to promote collaboration among OJJDP training/TA providers, developed training/TA materials, and completed the OJJDP *Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog*. In addition, NTTAC assisted State and local jurisdictions and other OJJDP grantees with specialized training, including the development of training-of-trainers programs. NTTAC continued to evolve as a central source for information pertaining to the availability of OJJDP-supported training/TA programs and resources.

In FY 1997, in cooperation with OJJDP training/TA grantees and contractors, NTTAC will complete jurisdictional team training/TA packages for gender-specific services and juvenile correctional services, field test the packages, and coordinate delivery upon request. NTTAC will also update the *Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog*, the repository of training/TA materials, and the electronically maintained data base of training/TA materials. Another task for 1997 will be to develop one additional jurisdictional team training/TA package.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Community Research Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures

State legislatures are being pressed to respond to public fear of juvenile crime and a loss of confidence in the capacity of the juvenile justice system to respond effectively. Nearly every State has already implemented, or is considering, statutory changes affecting the juvenile justice system. State legislatures have historically lacked the information needed to properly address juvenile justice issues. In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded a 2-year grant to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) to provide relevant, timely information on comprehensive approaches in juvenile justice that are geared to the legislative environment. In FY 1995 and FY 1996, NCSL convened Leadership Forums for selected legislators, organized focus groups, and established an information clearinghouse function. In FY 1997, OJJDP will award continuation funding to the NCSL to further identify, analyze, and disseminate information to assist State legislatures to make more informed decisions about legislation affecting the juvenile justice system. A complementary task involves supporting increased communication between State legislators and State and local leaders who influence decisionmaking regarding juvenile justice issues. NCSL will provide intensive technical assistance to four States, continue outreach activities, and maintain its clearinghouse function.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCSL. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract-Juvenile Justice Resource Center

This 3-year contract, competitively awarded in FY 1994, provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, its grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. This program support contract will be extended in FY 1997. The contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation. A new competitive contract solicitation will be issued during FY 1997, and a new contract awarded in FY 1998.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) is OJJDP's central resource for collecting, maintaining, producing, and sharing information on all aspects of juvenile justice. Types of information managed by JJC include research and evaluation findings, State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans, availability of resources, training and educational programs, and statistics. JJC reaches the entire juvenile justice community and

other interested persons, serving researchers, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, probation and corrections staff, youth-service personnel, legislators, the media, and the public.

Among its support services, JJC offers toll-free telephone and online access to information; prepares specialized responses to information requests; produces, warehouses, and distributes OJJDP publications; exhibits at national conferences; and maintains a comprehensive juvenile justice library and data base. Because of the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers of promising program approaches, JJC continually develops and recommends new products and strategies to communicate more effectively the research findings and program activities of OJJDP and the field. The entire NCJRS, of which the OJJDP-funded JJC is a part, is administered by the National Institute of Justice under a competitively-awarded contract.

The contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Telecommunications Assistance

Developments in information technology and distance training have expanded and enhanced OJJDP's capacity to disseminate information and provide training and technical assistance. These technologies have the advantages of increased access to information and training for professionals in the juvenile justice system, reduced travel costs to conferences, and reduced time attending meetings requiring one or more nights away from one's home or office. Additionally, the successful use of live satellite teleconferences by OJJDP during the past 2 years has generated an enthusiastic response from the field.

During 1996, OJJDP's grantee, Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) produced five live satellite teleconferences on the following topics: juvenile boot camps, conflict resolution for youth, reducing youth gun violence, youth out of the education mainstream, and the future of the juvenile court.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will continue the competitively awarded cooperative agreement to EKU in order to provide program support and technical assistance for a variety of information technologies, including audiographics, fiber optics, and satellite teleconferences, producing five additional live national satellite teleconferences. The grantee will also continue to provide technical assistance to other grantees interested in using this technology and explore linkages with key constituent groups to advance mutual information goals and objectives.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, EKU. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Coalition for Juvenile Justice**

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports and facilitates the purposes and functions of each State's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG). Coalition members, acting as a statutorily authorized, duly chartered Federal advisory committee, review Federal policies and practices regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and prepare and submit an annual report and recommendations to the President, Congress, and the Administrator of OJJDP. The Coalition also serves as an information center for the SAG's and conducts an annual conference to provide training for SAG members.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Insular Area Support**

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental financial support to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Funds are available to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in these insular areas, as specified by Section 261(e) of the JJDP Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5665(e).

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program

This program supports the implementation of a comprehensive gang program model in five jurisdictions. The program was competitively awarded with FY 1994 funds under a 3-year project period. The demonstration sites implementing the model, which was developed by the University of Chicago with OJJDP funding support, are Bloomington, Illinois; Mesa, Arizona; Riverside, California; San Antonio, Texas; and Tucson, Arizona. Implementation of the comprehensive gang program model requires the mobilization of the community to address gang-related violence by making available and coordinating social interventions, providing social/academic/vocational and other opportunities, and supporting gang suppression through law enforcement, probation, and other community control mechanisms.

During the past year, the demonstration sites completed initial gang violence problem assessments to identify the full nature and extent of the gang problem in the community and its causes. The assessment process has helped communities to understand causes of gang violence in their community; identify key points for prevention, intervention, and suppression; and identify benchmarks by which program success may be measured. The demonstration sites also participated in training and technical assistance activities, including cluster conferences sponsored by OJJDP and visits to a program in Chicago where the model has been implemented and demonstrated positive initial results through a 4-year evaluation. In addition, the demonstration sites began strategy implementation and service provision and made progress in community mobilization, either through existing planning structures or by creating new structures.

In FY 1997, demonstration sites will receive third-year funding to continue implementation of the model program and build upon the sustained mobilization, planning, and assessment processes. Additionally, the demonstration sites will continue to target youth prone to gang violence through continuing implementation of the program model and work with the independent evaluator of this demonstration program. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention and Suppression Program

The University of Chicago, School of Social Services Administration, received a competitive cooperative agreement award in FY 1994. This 4-year project period award supports the evaluation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program. The evaluation grantee assisted the five program sites (Bloomington, Illinois; Mesa, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; Riverside, California; and San Antonio, Texas) in establishing realistic and measurable objectives, documenting program implementation, and measuring the impact of a variety of gang program strategies. It has also

provided interim feedback to the program implementors.

In FY 1996, the grantee designed and implemented organizational surveys and youth interviews; developed and implemented program tracking and worker questionnaires and interviews; gathered and tracked aggregate level offense/offender client data from police, prosecutor, probation, school, and social service program sources; developed and implemented uniform individual level criminal justice data collection efforts; consulted with local evaluators on development and implementation of local site parent/community resident surveys; and coordinated ongoing efforts with local researchers conducting special surveys of gang youth in the program.

In FY 1997, the grantee will continue to gather data required to evaluate the program and provide ongoing feedback to project sites.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Chicago, School of Social Services Administration. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Targeted Outreach With a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs, intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement, and divert youth from gang activities into constructive activities and programs. In FY 1996, Boys and Girls Clubs of America provided ongoing training and technical assistance to 30 existing gang prevention and 4 intervention sites and expanded the gang prevention and intervention program to 23 additional Boys and Girls Clubs, including clubs located in OJJDP's SafeFutures program sites.

In FY 1997, Boys and Girls Clubs of America will provide training and technical assistance to 20 new gang prevention sites, 3 new intervention sites, and the 6 SafeFutures sites and initiate a national evaluation of the Targeted Outreach: Gang Prevention and Intervention Program.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

The Developmental Dynamics of Gang Membership and Delinquency

The Seattle Social Development Project (SSDP) is a longitudinal gang prevention study conducted in collaboration with Seattle Public Schools. Initially funded under a competitive field-initiated research program, the analysis of gangs in the SSDP data set has examined juveniles ages 10–18 to identify risk and protective factors for gang membership. Analysis details predictors of gang membership, age of initiation, length, desistance from gang membership, and consequences, measured at age 18, of gang membership during early and mid-adolescence.

In FY 1996, the research study revealed the extent of gang membership in the SSDP sample, the types and proportion of crime committed in the sample that are committed by gang members, the extent of gang crime increases, when youth join gangs or already delinquent youth join gangs, the length of time youth stay active members, the childhood predictors of joining a gang in adolescence, and the developmental risk factors that best predict joining a gang.

In FY 1997, the SSDP will obtain official criminal records for a sample group, ages 18–21 years, and integrate them into the longitudinal data set from the SSDP. Additional data analysis will examine (1) the individual, peer, family, school, and neighborhood predictors of early initiation into gangs; (2) the predictors of sustained gang involvement; and (3) the effects of criminal justice system involvement on gang membership.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Washington. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

National Youth Gang Center

The proliferation of gang problems in large inner cities, smaller cities, suburbs, and even rural areas over the past two decades led to the development by OJJDP of a comprehensive, coordinated response to America's gang problem. This response involved five program components, one of which was the implementation and operation of the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC). The NYGC was competitively funded with FY 1994 funds for a 3-year project period. NYGC was created to expand and maintain the body of critical knowledge about youth gangs and effective responses to them. NYGC assisted State and local jurisdictions in the collection, analysis, and exchange of information on gang-related demographics, legislation, research, and promising program strategies.

The Center also coordinated activities of the OJJDP Gang Consortium-a group of Federal agencies, gang program representatives, and service providers. Under the sponsorship of OJJDP, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and members of the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program, the NYGC coordinated a National Youth Gang Symposium in June 1996, with over 700 participants in attendance. Results of the first NYGC National Youth Gang Survey were compiled and analyzed in FY 1996 and will be published in FY 1997.

Other major NYGC tasks in FY 1996 included analysis of gang legislation and coordination of the OJJDP Youth Gang Consortium. The Consortium is developing information that will provide an overview of Federal agencies, including the development of a matrix to include information on planning cycles, contacts, and gang-related programs.

In FY 1997, NYGC will prepare the matrix of the program planning cycle, information resources, contacts, and programs of the Consortium members and promote collaboration so State and local youth-serving agencies will be able to coordinate resources available from Federal agencies. Also, NYGC will hold additional focus group meetings to review the results of the first National Youth Gang Survey and to plan the format of followup surveys.

Fiscal year 1997 funds will support third-year funding of the NYGC cooperative agreement to the current grantee, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Evaluation of Youth Gun Violence Reduction Programs

In response to the problem of juvenile gun violence, OJJDP and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) have identified promising programs designed to reduce gun violence by youth. Currently, numerous communities have implemented or are in the process of implementing youth gun violence reduction programs. However, not enough is known about the effectiveness of such programs.

In the Proposed Program Plan for FY 1997, OJJDP proposed to evaluate a select number of promising youth gun violence reduction programs currently under way in communities across the country, as identified by IACP. After careful consideration, OJJDP decided not to issue a separate solicitation for this evaluation but to combine this work with research that is currently being undertaken under the Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Gun Violence, a grant that was recently awarded to the

COSMOS Corporation. The Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Gun Violence will document and evaluate the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, collaborative approach to reducing gun violence involving juveniles. The evaluation of the IACP sites is a natural addition to the COSMOS project. With an expanded base of youth gun violence projects, there is greater opportunity to identify sites that are employing similar strategies with different targeted populations. Combining the two projects will result in certain economies in terms of staffing and other project costs.

OJJDP will, therefore, incorporate the program summarized in the Proposed Program Plan and referred to as the Evaluation of Youth Gun Violence Reduction Programs into the Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Youth Gun Violence. The current grantee, the COSMOS Corporation, will implement the evaluation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention's primary goal is the development of a citywide, accelerated, long-term effort to reduce violence in Chicago. Secondly, the Chicago Project demonstrates a comprehensive, citywide violence prevention model. Overall project objectives include reductions in homicide, physical injury, disability and emotional harm from assault, domestic abuse, sexual abuse and rape, and child abuse and neglect.

The Chicago Project is a partnership among the Chicago Department of Public Health, the Illinois Council for the Prevention of Violence, the University of Illinois, and Chicago communities. It began in January 1995 as a public health initiative with OJJDP funding. The project currently provides technical assistance to a variety of community-based and citywide organizations involved in violence prevention planning. The majority of technical assistance supports community level work and agencies working to directly support the community plan.

In FY 1996, technical assistance was provided to the central planning group for the Austin community-based coalition, leadership and staff of the Westside Health Authority in the Austin community, and to other selected groups involved in the Austin plan for the development of their components (e.g., to Northwest Austin Council for the development of the afterschool and drug treatment components of the Austin plan). These groups are members of the violence consortium in Austin.

In FY 1997, the Chicago Project will further refine the violence prevention strategy developed in the Austin community and begin implementation of the strategy and continue to provide technical assistance to the Logan Square and Grand Boulevard communities as they develop their violence prevention strategies.

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Illinois, School of Public Health. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Child-Centered Community-Oriented Policing

In FY 1993, OJJDP provided support to the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered community-oriented policing model being implemented in New Haven, Connecticut. The basic elements of the model are a 10-week training course in child development for all new police officers and child development fellowships for all community-based district commanders who direct neighborhood police teams. The fellowships provide 4 to 6 hours of training each week over a 3-month period at Yale's Child Study Center. The program also includes (1) a 24-hour consultation from a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers who assist children who have been exposed to violence; (2) weekly case conferences with police officers, educators, and child study center staff; and (3) open police stations located in neighborhoods and accessible to residents for police and related services, community liaison, and neighborhood foot patrols.

In FY 1994, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) community policing funds helped OJJDP to support the first year of a 3-year training and technical assistance grant to replicate the program nationwide. These funds supported the development of criteria for a request for proposals, protocols for consultation, training-for-trainers sessions for New Haven police and clinical faculty, and the development of a multimodel strategy for data collection and program evaluation. Fiscal year 1995 OJJDP funds supported initiation of program replication efforts in Buffalo, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; and Portland, Oregon. Fiscal year 1996 funds supported the implementation of the five-phase replication protocol in the four selected sites. Fiscal year 1997 continuation funding from OJJDP will further support replication, site data collection and analysis activities, and development of a detailed casebook about the model and program.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Yale University School of Medicine, in collaboration with the New Haven Department of Police Services. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program

Juvenile crime and victimization present major challenges to practitioners who are responsible for prevention, intervention, and enforcement efforts. Increasing rates of violent crime committed by juveniles, rising juvenile involvement in gangs and drugs, and decreasing fiscal resources are just some of the challenges facing juvenile justice practitioners today.

OJJDP is committed to helping State and local agencies, organizations, and individuals face these challenges through a comprehensive program of training and technical assistance that is designed to enhance the juvenile justice system's ability to respond to juvenile crime and delinquency. This assistance targets many audiences, including law enforcement representatives, social service workers, school staff and administrators, prosecutors, judges, corrections and probation personnel, and key community and agency leaders.

Fiscal year 1997 funds will support the continuation of OJJDP's Chief Executive Officer Youth Violence Forum; the Managing Juvenile Operations (MJO) workshop; the Gang, Gun, and Drug POLICY workshop; the School Administrators for Effective Police, Prosecution, Probation Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY) workshop; the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP); the Youth Oriented-Community Policing workshop; and the Tribal Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance workshop.

In FY 1997, through a competitive selection process, OJJDP awarded a 3-year contract to implement the Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program. The contractor is the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, teamed with the COSMOS Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Violence Studies

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act directed OJJDP to fund 2-year studies on violence in three urban and one rural jurisdiction. Building on the results of OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, these studies were to examine the incidence of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas of the United States. In FY 1994, OJJDP initiated a University of Wisconsin study of homicides by and of youth in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In that same year, under a grant to the University of South Carolina, OJJDP funded a cross-site study in rural areas in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In FY 1995, in Los Angeles, California, and Washington, D.C., the University of Southern California and the Institute for Law and Justice initiated additional violence studies.

These four studies are providing valuable information regarding community violence patterns, with a particular focus on homicide and firearm use involving juveniles. Their results will assist the juvenile justice system by identifying strategic law enforcement responses to juvenile violence and by identifying diversion, prevention, and control programs that ameliorate juvenile violence.

In FY 1996, the University of Wisconsin and the University of South Carolina analyzed their data and made their project findings. The Institute for Law and Justice collected and analyzed aggregate data from various juvenile justice providers and from a series of interviews with agency staff serving adjudicated juveniles. The University of Southern California received funds to identify violence prevention programs, conduct a household survey, and interview adolescents and their caregivers in Los Angeles County.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will provide limited funding to the University of Southern California to complete its study. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Southern California. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., have completed Phases I and II of a collaborative effort to support development and implementation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. Phase I involved assessing existing and previously researched programs in order to identify effective and promising programs that can be used in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. In Phase II, a series of reports were combined into a *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.* Phase II also included convening a forum, ''Guaranteeing Safe Passage: A National Forum on Youth Violence,'' and holding two regional training seminars for key leaders on implementing the Comprehensive Strategy.

In FY 1996, Phase III of the project was funded to provide: targeted dissemination of information on the Comprehensive Strategy at national conferences; intensive training for selected States to implement the Comprehensive Strategy in up to six local jurisdictions; the six SafeFutures sites; technical assistance to a limited number of individual jurisdictions interested in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy; and continued development of Comprehensive Strategy implementation resources.

In FY 1997, the grantees will continue to target dissemination of the *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* and hold regional training seminars in the Southeast and Midwest; provide training and technical assistance to additional state and local jurisdictions interested in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy; and provide intensive training and technical assistance in 5 competitively-selected Comprehensive Strategy States-Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Texas.

The program will be implemented by the current grantees, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program

The Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program is designed to assist local jurisdictions in the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The program was initially funded in 1993 under the Accountability-Based Community (ABC) Intervention program. Under the ABC initiative, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C., were competitively funded to plan and implement a comprehensive graduated sanctions plan.

In FY 1994, under a second competitive announcement, OJJDP awarded funds under the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offender Treatment Program to three additional jurisdictions (Boston, Massachusetts; Jefferson Parish, Louisiana; and Richmond, Virginia) to develop and implement a comprehensive graduated sanctions plan.

Each jurisdiction's graduated sanctions plan included the following basic elements: (1) assess the existing continuum of secure and nonsecure intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in each jurisdiction; (2) define the juvenile offender population; (3) develop and implement a program strategy; (4) develop and implement an evaluation; (5) integrate private nonprofit, community-based organizations into the provision of offender services; (6) incorporate an aftercare program as an integral component of all residential placements; (7) develop a resource plan to enlist the financial and technical support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, private foundations, or other funding sources; and (8) develop a victim assistance component using local organizations.

In FY 1996, each of the three FY 1994 grantees received awards to continue implementation activities. Boston and Richmond will complete operations during FY 1997. Jefferson Parish will receive a final 6-month award in FY 1997.

No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Juvenile Restitution: A Balanced Approach

OJJDP will continue support of the juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program in FY 1997. The project design is based on practitioner recommendations regarding juvenile justice program needs and the best methods for integrating and institutionalizing restitution and community service as key components of juvenile justice system dispositions. In FY 1992, a practitioner working group helped map out a plan for optimum development of the components of restitution programs. Plan components included community service, victim reparation, victim-offender mediation, offender employment and supervision, employment development, and other program elements designed to establish

restitution as a key element in improving the juvenile justice system. This project is guided by balanced and restorative justice (BARJ) principles, which include the need to provide a balance of (1) community protection, (2) offender competency development, and (3) offender accountability to individual victims and communities. The project helps juvenile justice agencies to introduce these elements in programs for sanctioning and controlling juvenile offenders.

In FY 1995, the project assisted three local jurisdictions (Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Dakota County, Minnesota; and West Palm Beach County, Florida) to implement the ''balanced approach,'' participated in presenting a series of regional roundtables for States interested in adopting the BARJ model, and provided *ad hoc* technical assistance. In FY 1996, the project continued training, technical assistance, and development of guideline materials, including a *Balanced and Restorative Justice Project Resource Guide* and a *Curriculum Guide* on the BARJ model.

In FY 1997, the project will provide training-of-trainers programs on the BARJ model based on the *Curriculum Guide* and the *Resource Guide.* The grantee will also continue to offer technical assistance to the increasing number of State and local jurisdictions interested in pursuing balanced and restorative justice.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Florida Atlantic University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Training and Technical Assistance Program To Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act addressed, for the first time, the issue of gender-specific services. The Amendments require States participating in OJJDP's State Formula Grants Program to conduct an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of services available, the need for such services, and a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

In FY 1995, the OJJDP Gender-Specific Services Program focused on providing training and technical assistance directly to States and on providing and promoting the establishment of gender-specific programs at the State level. Training and technical assistance were provided to a broad spectrum of policymakers and service providers regarding services for juvenile female offenders through direct grants, sponsorship of national conferences, and inclusion of a gender-specific service component in OJJDP's SafeFutures program.

In FY 1996, building upon these past efforts, OJJDP awarded a 3-year competitive grant to Greene, Peters and Associates (GPA) to provide a comprehensive framework for assisting policymakers, service providers, educators, parents, and the general public in addressing the complex needs of female adolescents who are at risk for delinquent behavior. The project's objectives are to develop and test a training curriculum for policymakers, advocacy organizations, and community-based youth-serving organizations that conveys the need for effective gender-specific programming for juvenile females and the elements of such programs; to develop, test, and deliver a technical assistance package on the development of gender-specific programs; to inventory female-specific programs, identifying those program models designed to build upon the gender-specific needs of girls, and prepare a monograph suitable for national dissemination; to design and test a curriculum for line staff delivering services to juvenile females; to design and implement a public education initiative on the need for gender-specific programming for girls; and to design and conduct training for trainers. Because the grant was awarded at the end of FY 1996, work on the project is in its initial stages.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, GPA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Cook County Juvenile Female Offenders Project

In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded a competitive grant to enable Cook County to plan programs for juvenile female offenders in the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. A Steering Committee formed to oversee the project included community and government agency representatives working together to effectuate change in the way juvenile female offenders are handled. To coordinate efforts, the committee organized a task force of 30 government and community-based agencies to promote gender equity and fairness.

The Steering Committee, with the assistance of task force members, accomplished several key objectives during their planning effort. They (1) developed a gender-specific needs and strengths assessment instrument and a risk assessment instrument for juvenile female offenders through a consulting contract with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency; (2) provided training in implementing gender-appropriate programming to more than 300 management and line staff representing more than 100 local public and private agencies; (3) compiled a directory of gender-specific services available in Cook County; (4) assessed the strengths and interactions, and the areas for improvement of interaction, among the five custodial agencies involved in legal responsibilities for juvenile female offenders in Cook County (the Chicago Police Department, Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Illinois Department of Corrections—Juvenile Division, and Cook County Juvenile Probation); and (5) designed a pilot program that includes a community-based continuum of care with a unique case management system.

In FY 1997, the project will join Federal, State, and local resources to implement the pilot program. Under the program, each juvenile female offender will have a case manager who will follow her throughout her involvement in the juvenile justice system. The case manager will advocate for services to meet the juvenile's needs in a timely and consistent manner.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Cook County Board of Commissioners. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies

States are increasingly enacting juvenile code revisions broadening judicial waiver authority, providing prosecutor direct file authority, and mandating transfer of older, more violent juveniles to criminal court. Many States are also developing innovative procedures, such as blending traditional features of juvenile and criminal justice sentencing practices, through statutes that categorize juvenile offenders into different classes according to the seriousness of the offense, designating juvenile or criminal court for each class, or providing judges with discretion to make these judgments at sentencing. Studies of the impact of criminal court prosecution of juveniles have yielded mixed conclusions. Solid research on the intended and unintended consequences of transfer of juveniles to criminal court will enable policymakers and legislatures to develop statutory provisions and

policies and improve judicial and prosecutorial waiver and transfer decisions.

To address the shortage of recent research results, OJJDP competitively funded two juvenile waiver and transfer research projects in FY 1995. The first, awarded to the National Center for Juvenile Justice, compares juvenile and criminal court handling of juveniles in four States that authorize judicial waiver of serious and violent juvenile offenders and mandate criminal court handling for specified categories of juvenile offenders. The second study, awarded to the Florida Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, evaluates Florida's system of blending the option of criminal and juvenile justice system sentencing for serious and violent juvenile offenders. Additional funding was provided in FY 1996 to enable the projects to collect case specific information on sentence completion and recidivism data in order to provide a more definitive assessment of the impact of criminal versus juvenile justice system handling of serious and violent offender cases.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will provide limited continuation funding in jurisdictions that were part of one or both of these studies and provide promising opportunities for longitudinal study. The projects will be implemented by the current grantees, the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Florida Juvenile Justice Advisory Board. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Replication and Extension of Fagan Transfer Study

OJJDP will award a grant to Columbia University to conduct a study, ''The Comparative Impact of Juvenile Versus Criminal Court Sanctions on Recidivism Among Adolescent Felony Offenders: A Replication and Extension.'' This study will be a replication and expansion of an original study and will be conducted by the Principal Investigator, Dr. Jeffrey Fagan. His 1986 New York/New Jersey study was the first transfer study comparing four contiguous counties matched on social, economic, and criminogenic factors and offender cohorts with essentially identical offense profiles. It was also the first such study to go beyond comparing sentences to studying the deterrent effects of the sanction and court jurisdiction on recidivism rates in juvenile versus criminal court.

The replication and extension is the only research project that can answer questions about how case processing decisions have changed in the last decade. The new study will compare case dispositional outcomes in 1981–82 with those cases processed in 1993–94, a time period following sustained growth in the rates of youth violence. In addition, a study component under the direction of Dr. Barry Feld will explore whether there are factors being considered by prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys that explain the variation in sentences/dispositions and recidivism between groups of offenders handled in different systems. This component will provide an analysis of the organizational, contextual, or systemic factors involved in the decision processes affecting both jurisdiction and punishment. The study will also conduct interviews with selected offenders processed in different systems to gain a perspective on the impact of criminal versus juvenile system handling of such cases on further experiences with the justice system. The project will also collaborate with the other OJJDP Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies in sharing data collection instruments and in planning joint analyses where appropriate.

This program will be implemented by Columbia University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts**

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research arm of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, provides technical assistance under this grant for juvenile court practitioners. The focus of the technical assistance is on court administration and management, program development, and special legal issues. During FY 1996, NCJJ responded to more than 850 requests for technical assistance. In addition, NCJJ staff completed the Research Report *State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime.*

In FY 1997, NCJJ will develop an online technical assistance capability to improve program monitoring and evaluation. In addition, a desktop guide for juvenile probation administrators will be completed.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Juvenile Court Judges Training**

The primary focus of this project in FY 1997 will be to continue and refine the training and technical assistance program offered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). The objectives of the training are to supplement law school curriculums by providing basic training to new juvenile court judges and to provide experienced judges with state-of-the-art training on developments in juvenile and family case law and effective dispositional options. Emphasis is also placed on alcohol and substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, gangs and violence, cultural diversity, disproportionate incarceration of minority youth, and intermediate sanctions. Training is also provided to other court personnel, including juvenile probation officers, aftercare workers, and child protection and community treatment providers. In FY 1996, some 12,775 judges and court personnel received training through 74 different programs. In addition, more than 800 training-related technical assistance requests were completed.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJFCJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit

OJJDP has historically supported prosecutor training activities through the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA). To continue that work, OJJDP awarded a 3-year project period grant in FY 1995 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), the research and technical affiliate of NDAA, to establish a Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit (JJPU). JJPU holds workshops on juvenile justice-related policy, leadership, and management for chief prosecutors and unit chiefs. JJPU also provides prosecutors with background information on juvenile justice issues and programs, training, and technical assistance.

The project is based on planning and input by prosecutors familiar with juvenile justice needs. It draws on the expertise of working groups of elected or appointed prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to support project staff in providing technical assistance, juvenile justice-related research, program information, and training to practitioners nationwide. In 1995, APRI collected information from prosecutors and sponsored a National Invitational Symposium on Juvenile Justice. The Symposium provided a forum for prosecutors to exchange ideas on programs, issues, legislation, and practices in juvenile justice. In 1996, APRI conducted three workshops for elected and appointed prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to help improve prosecutor involvement in the prosecution and prevention of juvenile delinquency. In 1997, APRI will conduct a second National Symposium,

present additional workshops, and develop new reference materials for prosecutors.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, APRI. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Due Process Advocacy Program Development

In FY 1993, OJJDP funded the American Bar Association (ABA), in partnership with the Juvenile Law Center (JLC) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Youth Law Center (YLC) of San Francisco, California, to develop strategies to improve due process and the quality of legal representation in the juvenile justice system. The goals of the program are to increase juvenile offenders' access to legal services and to improve the quality of preadjudication, adjudication, and dispositional advocacy for juvenile offenders. The strategies that have been developed are being made available to State and local defender organizations, State and local bar associations, and other relevant organizations so that they can develop approaches to increase the availability and quality of counsel for juveniles.

In FY 1994 and FY 1995, the ABA, JLC, and YLC conducted an assessment of the current state of the art with regard to legal services, training, and education. This survey included a review of literature, case law, and State statutes and a survey of public defenders, court-appointed lawyers, law school clinical programs, and judges. As a result of this survey work, the ABA developed and published a report entitled *A Call for Justice: An Assessment of Access to Counsel and Quality of Representation in Delinquency Proceedings.* The report has been widely distributed to State and local bar associations, Chairs of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, participants in the ABA survey, the National Association of Child Advocates, and others.

In FY 1996, training was initiated, beginning with the States of Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia. The structure and scope of the training are tailored to fit the needs of each State.

In FY 1997, a training manual will be completed, covering key issues such as detention, transfer or waiver, and dispositional advocacy. The curriculum in the manual will build on existing quality training curriculums and inform defender organizations and others about the best training curriculums available. The training manual will be designed to fill gaps in existing training programs. The ABA and its partners will also continue to develop networks with public defenders offices, children's law centers, and others through the HANDSNET system and mailings that provide program updates. In addition, the ABA and its partners will provide or arrange for onsite technical assistance to additional jurisdictions that are actively pursuing the goals of this initiative.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, ABA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) Evaluation

OJJDP will fund an impact evaluation of the Quantum Opportunities Program, which the U.S. Department of Labor, in partnership with the Ford Foundation, is currently replicating in seven sites across the United States. The purpose of the funding is to determine whether QOP reduces the likelihood that inner-city youth at educational risk will enter the criminal justice system, including the juvenile justice system. The QOP impact evaluation is designed to measure the impact of QOP participation on such outcomes as high school graduation and enrollment in postsecondary education and training. Other student outcomes to be examined include academic achievement in high school, misbehavior in school, self-esteem and sense of control over one's life, educational and career goals, and personal decisions such as teenage parenthood, substance abuse, and criminal activity. Data on criminal activity is being collected from individual student interviews.

This evaluation enhancement to the Department of Labor-funded evaluation will provide for the collection of analogous data from the juvenile justice system, thus allowing estimates of the impact of the QOP program on the likelihood of program youth becoming involved in the criminal justice system. Initial attention will be focused on identifying the appropriate governmental agencies responsible for the data, dealing with confidentiality requirements, determining the feasibility of collecting such information, preparing data collection protocols for each site, and preparing a report outlining the data collection design for implementation.

This program will be implemented through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program

This initiative is designed to support implementation, training and technical assistance, and an independent evaluation of an intensive community-based aftercare model in four jurisdictions that were competitively selected to participate in this demonstration program. The overall goal of the intensive aftercare model is to identify and assist high-risk juvenile offenders to make a gradual transition from secure confinement back into the community. The Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) model can be viewed as having three distinct, yet overlapping segments: (1) Prerelease and preparatory planning activities during incarceration; (2) structured transitioning involving the participation of institutional and aftercare staffs both prior to and following community reentry; and (3) long-term reintegrative activities to insure adequate service delivery and the required level of social control.

In FY 1994, The Johns Hopkins University received a multiyear grant to test their intensive community-based aftercare model in four demonstration sites: Denver (Metro), Colorado; Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada; Camden and Newark, New Jersey; and Norfolk, Virginia. Each of the four sites received funding in FY 1996 to support program implementation. The Johns Hopkins University contracts with California State University at Sacramento to assist in the implementation process by providing training and technical assistance and by making OJJDP funds available through contracts to each of the four demonstration sites. Each of the sites has developed risk assessment instruments for use in selecting high-risk youth who need this type of intensive aftercare, hired and trained staff in the intensive aftercare model, identified existing and needed community support (intervention) services, and identified and collected data necessary for the independent evaluation of the intensive community-based aftercare program. In accordance with a strong experimental research design, each of the sites uses a system of random assignment of clients to the program. The Johns Hopkins University and California State University at Sacramento have provided continuing training and technical assistance to both administrators/managers and line staff at the intensive community-based aftercare sites. Staff have been fully trained in the theoretical underpinnings of the IAP model and in its practical applications, such as techniques for

identifying juveniles appropriate for the program. Training and technical assistance in this model have also been available to other States and OJJDP grantees on a limited basis.

In FY 1997, the sites will continue to implement and test the aftercare model. An independent contractor is performing an evaluation under a separate grant. The Johns Hopkins University will provide ongoing training and technical assistance to the four selected sites and also provide aftercare technical assistance services to jurisdictions participating in the OJJDP/Department of the Interior Youth Environmental Service (YES) initiative, OJJDP's six SafeFutures program sites, and other programs, including the New York State Division for Youth's Youth Leadership Academy in Albany, New York.

The IAP project will be implemented by the current grantee, The Johns Hopkins University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

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

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) received a 3-year competitive FY 1994 grant to conduct a process evaluation and design an impact evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program at sites in Colorado, New Jersey, Nevada, and Virginia. NCCD's initial award funded the design and implementation of the process evaluation, the design of an impact evaluation, and start-up data collection. A report on the process evaluation was submitted in the spring of 1996. Fiscal year 1996 funding enabled NCCD to begin the impact evaluation. Because of the excellent progress made during the first two years on the process evaluation, OJJDP extended this program for three additional years to allow sufficient time for completion of the impact evaluation.

NCCD will use a true experimental design to answer the following research questions: (1) Is the nature of supervision and services provided to Intensive Community-Based Aftercare (IAP) youth different from that given to ''regular'' parolees? (2) Does IAP have an impact on the subsequent delinquent or criminal involvement of program participants? (3) Does IAP have an impact on specific intermediate outcomes such as reduction of substance abuse, improved peer relationships, improved self-concept, and reduced delinquent or criminal behavior? and (4) Is IAP cost-effective?

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

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

In FY 1995, under a national discretionary grant initiative, OJJDP funded eight programs designed to enable States to identify strategies to eliminate the overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure detention or correctional facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other secure institutional facilities. One of the eight awards was made to The Academy, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio, which conducted an evaluation of the Franklin County (Ohio) Juvenile Court's efforts to reduce minority overrepresentation.

The evaluation focuses on three areas: (1) Staff issues such as working conditions, morale, and attitudes toward peers, supervisors, administrative staff, and jurists; (2) treatment issues related to reducing minority overrepresentation; and (3) broader implications for research, particularly studies supported by Federal agencies.

This project is an outgrowth of the research begun in the Franklin County Juvenile Court. The Academy is concluding the evaluation of a broad range of policy modifications undertaken by this court to address minority overrepresentation at intake and in its confinement facilities. In this project, the research will shift the focus from juvenile court to a study of similar circumstances surrounding police policies and decisions to refer some juveniles to the courts, release others to their parents, and/or divert still others to community-based programs.

This program will be implemented by The Academy, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers

Through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), OJJDP will contribute funds to the BJS State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC). The supplemental funding will be offered to State SAC's to encourage them to undertake studies of juvenile transfers to criminal court for prosecution and youth gang involvement in criminal activity.

Studies of juvenile transfers to criminal court for prosecution include those studies that monitor the flow of cases involving juveniles (by reason of age and/or offense and prior history) into the criminal court and may focus on statewide or high-volume local processes, outcomes, and impact of the decision to try the case in criminal court. Preference will be given to those studies that provide appropriate comparative samples with juveniles retained in the juvenile justice system (or which have the capability to generate trends) and those studies that can and are willing to collect data currently being captured by OJJDP's studies of Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court.

The second topic area to be supported is youth gang involvement in violence, drug sales, and weapons use and system response. This area will support studies that monitor trends in such behavior (violent crime, drug markets, and weapons use and sales) by youth gangs; its concentration and migration among different neighborhoods; and the law enforcement, criminal, and juvenile justice system response to such behavior. Of particular interest will be studies that demonstrate the utility of Geographic-Based Information Systems (GIS) to monitor trends in behavior and system response spatially.

No applications will be solicited by OJJDP in FY 1997. To acquire a copy of the BJS solicitation, contact Paul White, State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program Manager, at 202–307–0771. The deadline for the first cycle of applications to BJS is June 30, 1997.

Juvenile Probation Survey Research

Juvenile probation is one of the most critical areas of the juvenile justice system. However, there is currently very little information available on juveniles on probation. We do not know how many juveniles are on probation, their demographic characteristics, their offenses, or the conditions of their probation, including length, residential confinement, electronic monitoring, restitution, etc. In FY 1996, this project conducted survey research and developed a questionnaire to collect this important information. Because States operate their juvenile probation systems in very different manners, the project also examined how these differences affected the information collected.

Also in FY 1996, OJJDP held a national meeting to assess the needs and scope of future survey work to be undertaken. The meeting included probation officers, national experts in juvenile probation, and experts in the field of survey development.

In FY 1997, the project will develop an interview protocol for exploratory interviews, conduct interviews in 20

probation offices around the country, develop an initial data collection instrument, and provide a plan for testing.

OJJDP will provide second-year funding to complete this research through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities

There is a need to increase the accountability of detention and correctional agencies, facilities, and staff in performing their basic functions. The development of performance-based standards has emerged as a primary strategy for improving conditions of confinement. This program supports the development and implementation of performance-based standards for juvenile detention and corrections. The performance measures and standards being developed will address both services and the quality of life for confined juveniles. They will reflect the consensus of a broadly representative group of national organizations on the mission, goals, and objectives of juvenile detention and corrections. OJJDP plans to promote nationwide adoption and implementation of the measures and standards through a future training and technical assistance program.

In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded a competitive 18-month cooperative agreement to the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (CJCA) to develop national performance-based standards for juvenile detention and correctional facilities. A National Consortium of major professional and advocacy organizations provided technical advice and support in all aspects of the development and implementation of the standards. The project focused on standards in the areas of: safety; security; order; programming, treatment, and education; health; and justice.

During FY 1996, project working groups completed the drafting of performance criteria and measures and assessment tools for monitoring performance in all substantive areas. In addition, all materials were field tested and revised as needed. A plan for implementation was also completed.

In FY 1997, a complete set of performance-based standards and a measurement system will be completed, along with plans for an 18-month period of intensive demonstration and testing of the performance-based standards and their impact on juvenile corrections and detention programming.

The program will be implemented in FY 1997 by the current grantee, CJCA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

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

The primary purpose of the Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention project is to provide specialized technical assistance to juvenile corrections, detention, and community residential service providers. The grantee, the American Correctional Association (ACA), also plans and convenes an annual Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum. The Forum provides an opportunity for juvenile corrections and detention leaders to meet and discuss issues, problems, and solutions to emerging corrections and detention problems. The ACA also provides workshops and conferences on current and emerging national issues in the field of juvenile corrections and detention, writes and solicits articles for professional publications, conducts surveys, and offers technical assistance through document dissemination. OJJDP awarded a FY 1995 competitive grant to the ACA to provide these services over a 3-year project period.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, ACA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Management Staff

In FY 1997, OJJDP will continue its support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff through a new interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). Initiated in 1991, the program is designed to offer a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and midlevel management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, the role of the victim in juvenile corrections, juvenile programming for special needs offenders, and management of the violent or disruptive offender. In FY 1996, NIC conducted 8 training seminars, 5 workshops, and 1 video conference and made 10 technical assistance awards, reaching 3,302 participants.

In FY 1997, it is anticipated that the project will provide 8 seminars, 2 workshops at national conferences, and 1 national video conference to reach a total of 6,000 practitioners. The training will be conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections

In FY 1994, the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) was awarded a competitive 3-year project period grant to establish a training program to meet the needs of the more than 38,000 line staff of juvenile detention and corrections facilities. In FY 1996, NJDA developed and pilot tested the 40-hour Corrections Careworker Curriculum, developed the 24-hour Train-the-Trainer for the Corrections Careworker Curriculum, conducted 42 separate trainings for 2,700 participants, developed 2 new lesson plans in safety and conflict resolution, and provided technical assistance to 37 agencies.

In FY 1997, the third year of funding, NJDA will continue to offer training to practitioners, including the new Corrections Careworker Curriculum for juvenile corrections line staff. Additionally, NJDA will deliver selected training programs for juvenile detention and corrections line staff on current issues.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NJDA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

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

The Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Research Report (1994), completed by Abt Associates under an OJJDP grant, identified overcrowding as the most urgent problem facing juvenile corrections and detention facilities. Overcrowding in juvenile facilities is a function of decisions and policies made at the State and local levels. The trend toward increased use of detention and commitment to State facilities, which has been seen in many jurisdictions, has been reversed when key decisionmakers, such as the chief judge, chief of police, director of the local detention facility, head of the State juvenile correctional agency, and others who affect the flow of juveniles through the system, agree to make decisions collaboratively and modify existing practices and policies. In some instances, modification has occurred in response to court orders. Compliance

with court orders can be improved with the support of enhanced interagency communication and planning among those agencies affecting the flow of juveniles through the system.

In addressing the problem of overcrowded facilities, OJJDP considered the recommendations of the Conditions of Confinement study regarding overcrowding, the data on overrepresentation of minority youth in confinement, and other information that suggests crowding in juvenile facilities is a national problem. Policymakers can address this issue by increasing capacity, where necessary, or by taking other steps to control crowding.

This project, competitively awarded to the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) (in partnership with the San Francisco Youth Law Center) in FY 1994 for a 3-year project period, provides training and technical assistance materials for use by State and local jurisdictional teams. In FY 1995, the project collected information on strategies to control crowding and prepared training and technical assistance materials. Based on the demonstrated need for assistance and related criteria, NJDA selected three jurisdictions in FY 1996 (Camden, New Jersey; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and the Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections System) for onsite development, implementation, and testing of procedures to reduce crowding. In FY 1997, the third year of funding, the project will continue to provide training and technical assistance to these sites, complete the development of technical assistance materials, and assess the procedures used to control overcrowding.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NJDA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

National Program Directory

In FY 1995, OJJDP initiated the development of a *National Program Directory*, a national list of all juvenile justice offices, facilities, and programs in the United States, through the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau developed a directory format for juvenile detention and correctional facilities, which contains the addresses and phone numbers of localities, names and titles of directors, and important classification information, classifies facilities by the agency or firm that operates them, and lists the functions of the facility. This structure was developed specifically to provide OJJDP with the ability to conduct surveys and censuses of juvenile custody facilities. The effort placed into developing this structure also translated to other areas, such as a list of juvenile probation offices.

Beyond developing the computer structure, this project developed, in FY 1996, the actual sampling frame or address list. The development of complete frames for any segment of the juvenile justice system required many different approaches. The Census Bureau used contacts with professional organizations to compile a preliminary list of juvenile facilities, courts, probation offices, and programs. The Census Bureau will seek contacts in each State for further clarification of the lists, following up until a complete list of all programs of interest has been compiled.

This program will be continued in FY 1997 through an existing interagency agreement with the Census Bureau. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

A Comprehensive Juvenile Sex Offender Typology

The criminal justice system has struggled to address issues related to juvenile sex offenders' dangerousness, the most appropriate level of placement restrictiveness, the potential for rehabilitation, assessment requirements, and intervention needs. Efforts to address these issues effectively have been hampered by the lack of an empirically-based system for classifying this heterogeneous population into meaningful subgroups. OJJDP, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, will support a competitive research project to generate an empirically validated typology of the juvenile sex offender that will provide both the scientific basis for understanding differences between groups of juvenile sex offenders and direction to guide judicial decisionmaking.

*KidsPeace-The National Centers for Kids in Crisis, North America**

The purpose of this program is to provide children in crisis, specifically seriously disturbed children and adolescents, with Individual Foster Care (IFC) in a therapeutic family setting. Fiscal year 1996 accomplishments include opening up family training sessions to New Jersey foster parents and implementing outreach efforts that resulted in several hundred calls from individuals interested in working as foster parents. At present, five families are licensed and approved. Another 10 families are in various stages of the 10-week training and approval process. In the near future, a local television station will broadcast a show featuring the services being offered through this newly established program in Union, New Jersey.

KidsPeace will expand the program in FY 1997 to additional sites providing social, emotional, and educational growth and development in the children served; initial out-of-home placement, community reintegration from more restrictive residential programs, or an alternative to failed foster family placements; and intensive family treatment with professional training, supervision, and ongoing support to enhance families' abilities to meet the needs of their IFC children. The program also involves and challenges the family of origin to become active participants in their child's treatment program (whenever deemed appropriate by the courts). In FY 1997, KidsPeace will develop an outcome-based research component to better define the types of children who are best served in the IFC program, improve the services being offered, and track the progress of children following discharge from care.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, KidsPeace-The National Centers for Kids in Crisis, North America. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

The Bethesda Day Treatment Program

Bethesda Day Treatment is a program of the Bethesda Family Services Foundation. OJJDP began funding the program in FY 1993 to establish a program in Philadelphia for serious juvenile offenders. The program was expanded in FY 1995 to replicate the Bethesda model in 10 national jurisdictions. Since the original grant was made, the Foundation has established programs in 17 localities. There are programs currently operating in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

The Bethesda Day Treatment Program consists of comprehensive community-based activities designed to safely reduce overcrowding in secure facilities, provide treatment prior to adjudication, continue treatment after adjudication or after release from secure treatment, and provide a continuum of care.

Replication sites receive technical assistance in the development of six distinct units of program service: day treatment services, a prep-school, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, foster care, family systems counseling, and parenting. Accepting juveniles between ages 10 and 17, the program uses 18 different treatment modalities, intensively penetrating the home, the school, the job site, and the peer group

in order to interrupt antisocial behavior patterns.

The site replication aspect of this program will be continued in FY 1997 with a continuation award to enable the Bethesda Family Services Foundation to complete technical assistance delivery to selected sites. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Interagency Programs on Mental Health and Juvenile Justice

In October 1996, OJJDP convened a Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Working Group to discuss the mental health needs of juveniles and to suggest funding priorities for OJJDP. The Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Initiative addresses four of the eight ideas generated by the working group. These areas include: (1) Assessing screening instruments and screening procedures to identify multi-needs children, adjudicative competency, and other mental health issues; (2) examining the effectiveness of organizational structure and how organizations deal with providing mental health services on both a short-term and long-term basis; (3) examining the relationship between mental health and violence and co-occurring disorders; and (4) looking at best practices such as the use of common funding streams.

In the Proposed Program Plan, OJJDP expressed interest in providing support in one or more of these areas in FY 1997 and requested input from the field on suggested priorities, activities, and program support. The program was identified as a potential competitive program. Since the proposed plan was released, OJJDP has reassessed this program and determined that with the minimal resources available it would be more cost effective to support several ongoing programs funded by other Federal agencies. Consequently, OJJDP will not be issuing a competitive solicitation for a mental health program in FY 1997. Instead, it will transfer funds to three other agencies to support the enhancement of juvenile justice components or research on at-risk youth in the mental health area.

OJJDP will transfer funds to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to support technical assistance to the 22 existing CMHS Service Sites and sites that will be awarded in FY 1997. These funds will be used to strengthen the capacity of the existing Service Sites to provide technical assistance on mental health services for juveniles in the juvenile justice system and to include them in the continuum of care that is being created in the sites.

OJJDP will also provide funding to CMHS to support the ongoing development of Guidelines for Psychiatric Systems of Care for Adolescents in the Juvenile Justice System. These guidelines, which are being prepared by the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, will reflect the experiences of the 22 CMHS Service Sites and document the best principles for systems of care for youth with serious emotional disturbances involved in the juvenile justice system. Early identification protocols, models of diversion, and outcomes that reflect increases in early identification and reduced recidivism will be highlighted.

OJJDP will also transfer funds to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), which, along with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, supports a program to provide technical assistance with regard to dually diagnosed juvenile offenders. NIC will supplement the existing technical assistance provider, the GAINS Center, to enable it to devote technical assistance resources to the support of programs for dually diagnosed youth in the juvenile justice system. Currently, the focus of the grant is on the provision of technical assistance to the adult system.

Additionally, OJJDP will transfer funds to the National Institute of Mental Health to partially support additional costs associated with the conduct of an expanded and extended followup study of various treatment modalities for attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) in children. The expanded followup will assess substance abuse, use, and related factors necessary for evaluating changes in ADHD children's risk for subsequent substance use and abuse attributable to their randomly assigned treatment conditions. In addition, the multimodal treatment study of children with ADHD affords the opportunity to assess the experience of study participants with the legal system, e.g., contacts with the juvenile justice system, acts of delinquency, court referrals, and other criminal and/or precriminal activities.

Funding will be provided to the existing grantees, and no new applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies

OJJDP will provide additional training in FY 1997 to communities interested in developing a risk and protective factor-focused delinquency prevention strategy. This training supports OJJDP's Title V Community Prevention Grants Program and the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders by providing the knowledge and skills necessary for State, local, and private agency officials and citizens to identify and address risk factors that lead to violent and delinquent behavior in children. In FY's 1994–1996, this training was offered to all States, territories, and the District of Columbia that received discretionary grants from OJJDP to implement the Title V program.

After initiating this training program in FY 1994, OJJDP awarded a competitive contract with FY 1995 funds and continued the contract in 1996 to perform ongoing tasks and provide prevention training in the following areas: (1) orientation on risk- and resiliency-focused prevention theories and strategies for local community leaders; (2) identification, assessment, and addressing of risk factors; (3) development and provision of training of trainers in selected States to provide a statewide capacity to train communities in risk-focused prevention; and (4) provision of technical assistance to States and localities for needs identified through implementation of the Title V program.

These services will be provided in FY 1997 through third-year funding of the contract awarded to Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. A new competitive solicitation may be issued late in FY 1997 for award in FY 1998.

Youth Substance Use Prevention Programs (President's Crime Prevention Council)

Due to the urgency of the problem of drug use among juveniles and the importance of having Federal agencies undertake collaborative efforts to make the most efficient and effective use of resources, OJJDP joined with the President's Crime Prevention Council (PCPC) and early this year issued a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Youth Substance Use Prevention Program and the evaluation of that program. The program will assist community-based, youth-led, and grassroots organizations that sponsor activities designed to combat youth drug and alcohol use and provide an evaluation of the funded programs. Up to $1 million is being made available from PCPC funds. OJJDP will administer the program under an interagency agreement with PCPC.

OJJDP also issued a separate, competitive solicitation to evaluate the

Youth Substance Use Prevention Program. The substance use prevention evaluation strategy used by the selected grantee must be theory driven and based on sound research principles. Both a process and an outcome evaluation will be performed. The outcome evaluation will determine whether youth-led prevention programs are effective. The process evaluation will define the critical elements of implementing a successful youth-led prevention program.

The deadlines for applications for the Youth Substance Use Prevention Program and for its evaluation have passed, and the selection process for both awards is now under way.

Survey of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention Programs

This program will assess school-based gang prevention and intervention programs to identify promising or successful models for national demonstration and evaluation or replication and dissemination. For example, one type of program of interest is a youth gang unit in the school. The school youth gang unit serves as the first line of defense against the problem of gangs. Some units address gang crimes and school rule violations citywide. Another program of interest would be entrepreneurial skills programs for youth to prevent them from staying in gangs. Examples of this type of program are found in schools that develop stores or gardens and train young people in marketable skills, giving them high school or college credit for successfully participating in the training.

OJJDP will issue a competitive solicitation for this initiative in FY 1997.

Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution

Increasing levels of juvenile violence have become a national concern. Violence in and around school campuses and conflict among juveniles in both schools and neighborhoods are problems for school administrators, teachers, parents, community leaders, and the public. Although experts may debate the merits and impact of the varied contributing factors, they would agree that most school curriculums do not provide for the systematic teaching of problem-and conflict-resolving skills.

To address this issue, OJJDP awarded a competitive cooperative agreement in FY 1995 for a 3-year project period to the Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution (IIDR) to develop, in concert with other established conflict resolution (CR) organizations, a national strategy for broad-based education and training in the use of conflict resolution skills. In support of this task, IIDR conducted three regional conferences based on a joint publication developed by the Departments of Justice and Education. IIDR also provided technical assistance and disseminated information about CR programs to individuals, organizations, and communities.

In FY 1997, the project will conduct additional training sessions as part of, or in conjunction with, established meetings or conferences of national educational, justice, and youth-serving organizations. IIDR will also develop a training manual and provide training in CR education to administrators; school staff; and youth, parents, and staff associated with arts-based programs for at-risk youth. The arts component is funded by the National Endowment for the Arts.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, IIDR. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

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

This continuation program is conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) in partnership with the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL). Teens in Action in the 90s is a special application of the Teens, Crime, and Community (TCC) program that operates on the premise that teens, who are disproportionately the victims of crimes, can contribute to improving their schools and communities through a broad array of activities.

During FY 1996, the TCC Program expanded through five regional expansion centers located in New England, the Mid-Atlantic States, the Mid-South, the Deep South, and the Pacific Northwest Coast. These TCC projects utilized Boys and Girls Clubs of America and their affiliates to become partners in TCC efforts in these regions.

More than 5,000 teachers, social service providers, juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement officers, and other community leaders participated in intensive training to help sites implement the TCC curriculum in their communities. More than 1,000 individuals benefited from technical assistance, materials, and consultation regarding TCC in areas of program implementation, fund development, and networking opportunities. In addition, NCPC and NICEL initiated the implementation of the National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program in the six SafeFutures sites. In FY 1997, TCC will be implemented in additional sites throughout the country.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCPC. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Law-Related Education (LRE)**

The national Law-Related Education (LRE) Program, Youth for Justice, includes 5 coordinated LRE projects and programs operating in 48 States and 4 non-State jurisdictions. Youth for Justice provides training and technical assistance to State and local school jurisdictions that are designed to achieve the institutionalization of quality LRE programs for at-risk juveniles. The major components of the program are coordination and management, training and technical assistance, assistance to local program sites, public information, and program development and assessment. In 1996, the Youth for Justice program continued to provide materials, training, and technical assistance to its national network of statewide LRE centers and sponsored youth summits in more than 40 States. The focus of the program during FY 1997 will be to continue linking LRE to violence reduction efforts and to involve program participants in finding solutions to juvenile violence. Planned activities for FY 1997 include a national teleconference and dissemination of information about special applications of LRE developed for high-risk segments of the population (middle school students and teen parents). Youth for Justice will also produce and disseminate a technical assistance compendium of LRE research and best practices.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, the American Bar Association, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and Phi Alpha Delta. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Communities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership

This program is a continuation of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Communities In Schools, Inc. (CIS). CIS, Inc., provides training and technical assistance to CIS programs in States and local communities, enabling them to adapt and implement the CIS model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families in the school setting. Where CIS State organizations are established, they assume primary responsibility for local

program replication during the Federal Interagency Partnership.

The Federal Interagency Partnership program is based on the following strategies: (1) To enhance CIS, Inc., training and technical assistance capabilities; (2) to enhance the organization's capability to introduce selected initiatives to CIS youth at the local level; (3) to enhance the CIS, Inc., information dissemination network capability; and (4) to enhance the CIS, Inc., capability to network with Federal agencies on behalf of State and local CIS programs.

Fiscal year 1996 accomplishments under the Federal Interagency Partnership include the following: (1) Continued support and expansion of the CIS Youth Entrepreneurial Project, including 16 student-run entrepreneurship programs; (2) expansion of a consulting program consisting of a pool of CIS State and local program directors and other experts to support programs that include community collaboration, strategic planning, and working with at-risk youth; (3) production and distribution of two issues of *Facts You Can Use: Seeds of Help,* a technical publication concentrating on functional areas of importance to local CIS programs and the sponsors of the Federal Interagency Partnership; and (4) a 3-day training session featuring presentations from Federal agencies on the financial and programmatic resources available through their Departments.

Fiscal year 1997 activities under consideration include: (1) Provide continuing training and technical assistance on family strengthening and parent participation initiatives that will expand and enhance CIS family service activities; (2) offer and provide training and technical assistance, as requested, to the six SafeFutures sites; (3) work with groups identified by the U.S. Department of Commerce to continue to support the development of a CIS program serving a Native American community in Rapid City, South Dakota; (4)support the continued expansion of the CIS Youth Entrepreneurship initiative; (5) update and produce the publication *CIS: A History of Partnership* and produce and distribute the CIS *Facts You Can Use* technical bulletin quarterly; (6) continue to identify violence prevention and gang prevention programs appropriate for use by the CIS network; and (7) continue to incorporate evaluated family strengthening programs in the *Facts You Can Use* technical bulletin and the *Federal Products Showcase.*

The Federal Interagency Partnership program is jointly funded by OJJDP and the Department of Commerce under an OJJDP grant. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, Communities In Schools, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse/ Violence Campaign (NADVC)

OJJDP will continue to fund the Congress of National Black Churches' (CNBC) national public awareness and mobilization strategy to address the problem of juvenile drug abuse and violence in targeted communities. The goal of the CNBC national strategy is to summon, focus, and coordinate the leadership of the black religious community, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies and organizations, to mobilize groups of community residents to combat juvenile drug abuse and drug-related violence.

The campaign now operates in 37 city alliances, having grown from 5 original target cities. The smallest of these alliances consists of 6 churches and the largest has 135 churches. The NADVC program involves approximately 2,220 clergy and affects 1.5 million youth and the adults who influence their lives. NADVC also provides technical support to four statewide religious coalitions.

As a result of NADVC's technical assistance and training workshops, project sites have been able to leverage more than $2 million in private and government funding.

NADVC has contributed to the planning and presentation of numerous technical assistance and training conferences on violence and substance abuse prevention and produced a *National Training and Site Development Guide* and a video to assist sites in implementing the NADVC model.

In addition, in FY 1996, NADVC became a partner in the Education Development Center's (EDC) Juvenile Hate Crime Initiative. NADVC used EDC's hate crime curriculum to focus on prevention through the networks and resources in the faith community to address the impact and roles of juveniles and youth in engaging in and preventing hate crimes. NADVC is currently providing training and technical assistance in South Carolina, the location of the majority of the recent church burnings in the United States.

The expansion of activities in FY 1997 will be accomplished through NADVC's Regional Hate Crime Prevention Initiative, the Campaign's model for anti-drug/violence strategies, and NADVC's faith community network.

The program, which will continue to expand to new sites in FY 1997 and enhance efforts to address hate crime and family violence intervention issues, will be implemented by the current grantee, CNBC. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development

Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development, located in South Carolina, is a large-scale prevention trial involving hundreds of children and several elementary schools located in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods of Columbia, South Carolina. This program is the result of an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse have also provided funding for the program.

The trial involves a large-scale project designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, substance use, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. Interventions include a classroom program, a schoolwide conflict management program, peer social skills training, and home-based family programming. The sample includes African American and Caucasian children attending schools located in lower income neighborhoods. There is a sample of high-risk children (showing early aggressive behavior at school entry) and a second sample of lower risk children (residing in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods). The interventions begin in first grade, and children are followed longitudinally throughout the 5 years of the project. A major goal is to reduce the development of conduct problems, aggression, and subsequent delinquency and violence. The project also seeks to alter home and school climates in order to reduce risk for adverse outcomes and to promote positive youth development.

This program will be implemented through a fund transfer to NIMH under an interagency agreement. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project

Through the Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project, the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) awards vouchers to grassroots organizations to purchase technical assistance and training to effectively

address the problem of juvenile drug abuse.

As a result of a large number of incoming applications, NCNE has established a clearinghouse featuring 1,224 promising and proven anti-drug programs. They are part of the NCNE National Clearinghouse of Youth Anti-Drug Abuse Programs. Twenty-nine organizations received voucher awards totaling $62,000 in FY 1996. Awards ranged from $1,000 to $10,000 per site.

The impact of technical assistance vouchers includes enhanced organizational visibility, larger grant awards for indigenous groups, and expanded and increased services resulting from technical assistance in program development and staff training. In addition to awarding vouchers for technical assistance, NCNE provides technical assistance to applicants regarding the development of their mission, goals, and objectives.

The Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCNE. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Programs

Prevention, early intervention, and effective crisis intervention are critical elements in a community's family support system. In many communities, one or more of these elements may be missing or programs may not be coordinated. In addition, technical assistance and training are often not available to community organizations and agencies providing family strengthening services. In response, OJJDP awarded a 3-year competitive cooperative agreement in FY 1995 to the University of Utah's Department of Health and Education to provide training and technical assistance to communities interested in establishing or enhancing a continuum of family strengthening efforts. In the first program year, the grantee drafted a literature review and summaries of exemplary programs; conducted a national search for, rated, and selected family strengthening models; planned 2 regional training conferences to showcase the selected exemplary and promising family strengthening programs; convened the first conference for 250 attendees in Salt Lake City, Utah; and developed an application process for sites to receive followup training on specific program models. In FY 1997, the grantee will complete the literature review and model program summaries; convene the second regional conference in Washington, D.C.; conduct program-specific workshops; produce user and training-of-trainers guides; and distribute videos of several family strengthening workshops.

This program will continue to be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Utah's Department of Health and Education. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Training and Technical Assistance To Promote Teen Court Programs

OJJDP considers teen courts, also called peer courts, to be a promising mechanism for holding juvenile offenders accountable for their actions while promoting avenues for positive youth development. Teen courts are included as a promising early intervention program in OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.*

To encourage the use of teen court programs to address problems associated with delinquency, substance abuse, and traffic safety, OJJDP provided funding in FY 1996 to supplement the existing Teen Court Programs Project of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The NHTSA grant was awarded in FY 1994 for a 3-year project period to the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) to develop a teen court guide and provide training and technical assistance to develop or enhance teen court programs. This existing NHTSA grant and OJJDP's FY 1996 funds supported the development of the joint publication *Peer Justice and Youth Empowerment: An Implementation Guide for Teen Court Programs* and additional technical assistance to three selected sites. Technical assistance to develop or enhance teen courts was provided to Lane and Deschuttes Counties in Oregon; Minnesota Planning, Inc., in St. Paul, Minnesota; and the Orange County Teen Court Program in Orlando, Florida. The additional funds from OJJDP enabled APPA to provide more onsite assistance to each of the three agencies in the areas of identifying problems and overcoming barriers.

The national response to the training and technical assistance and to the *Guide* has been enthusiastic. NHTSA and OJJDP have received numerous requests to provide additional training seminars and technical assistance based on the *Guide.* In FY 1997, OJJDP will provide funding to NHTSA through an interagency agreement to supplement the existing grant with APPA. This will enable APPA to provide six intensive training seminars and site-specific technical assistance to three additional sites in FY 1997. The seminars will each cover 2½ days of intensive training that is accredited by APPA for 1½ continuing education units to help maintain certification or for employment or school requirements. Technical assistance will be provided to three selected jurisdictions with site-specific strategic planning for the program organizers on developing, implementing, or enhancing teen court programs. To be eligible for technical assistance, recipients need to have completed an APPA teen court training seminar. A request for proposals will be sent to the six training seminar participants and to participants who completed earlier teen court training seminars held by APPA. Site selection for the training and technical assistance will be determined by APPA project staff with input and approval from OJJDP and NHTSA.

This project will be implemented by the current NHTSA grantee, APPA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Evaluation of Teen Courts

Teen courts constitute one approach to reducing underage drinking, impaired driving, and other problem behaviors of youth such as shoplifting and vandalism. Teen courts emphasize concepts such as accountability, positive peer influence, competency development, and youth empowerment and involvement. Teen court programs offer jurisdictions a potential means for holding youthful offenders accountable for problem behaviors, including those for which they previously may have received little or no intervention.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will begin an evaluation of teen court programs currently underway in communities across the country. During this initial phase, OJJDP will award a competitive grant to conduct an inventory of as many teen courts and teen court models as can be found in operation and to develop a strategy for selecting programs that have a sound theoretical foundation and are structured to support a rigorous evaluation that will help to refine that program model. This program will encourage a collaborative research approach between practitioners and researchers. Upon determination of the evaluation potential of the identified sites, OJJDP will support a full process and impact evaluation of these programs in subsequent fiscal years.

Henry Ford Health System

The Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) Center has developed and initiated a program in Detroit with FY

1995 and FY 1996 OJJDP funds that serves the Northern High School attendance area, including seven elementary schools and two middle schools that serve as feeder schools for Northern High School. Michigan Formula Grants Program funds assisted in this effort. The underlying objective of the program is the reduction of gang and community violence among children attending these Detroit schools. The program is designed to identify individuals at moderate to high risk of violence, assess the needs of the target population of youth and the resources available in the community to deal with those needs, coordinate community resources to create comprehensive violence reduction programs, and evaluate the efficacy of component programs and the initiative as a whole. Evaluation will be based on the project's effect on reducing the incidence of specific violent acts, in both school and community settings.

Five health centers were opened in 1996. The staff include a physician assistant, nurse practitioners, social workers, medical assistants, and receptionists. Along with analysis of crime and health data from the past 2 years in the target area, surveys were conducted in six of the school's areas. The health education programs were created in direct response to needs identified by community surveys and an overall evaluation of community resources. In FY 1997, this program will implement centers in the remaining school sites and strengthen the multiple component activities in each school such as community patrols, tutoring, drama, peer education, and substance abuse prevention.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, HFHS. No new applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Angel Gate Academy**

In FY 1997, OJJDP will fund the Angel Gate Academy, a 4-week residential program jointly developed by the California National Guard (CNG), which runs the program, and the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), which recruits and refers high-risk youth and provides both teachers for the camp and reintegration support when the youth return to their respective schools.

Targeted youth are between 11 and 14 years of age and are referred to the program by the LAUSD because they are exhibiting various high-risk behaviors. Their participation is voluntary, and parents are actively involved in the referral decision and in participating with staff during the reintegration program. All of the children are part of the IMPACT counseling program that is supported by Drug-Free Schools and Communities funding from the U.S. Department of Education.

The camp is located on a National Guard facility near San Luis Obispo, California. At the camp, the youth learn discipline and leadership skills and participate in an educational program at nearby Cuesta College. The youth spend most of the day in the education program, where they participate in a curriculum that teaches critical thinking skills, science, and math. Additional educational experiences in writing and literacy are provided by the assigned LAUSD teachers. Other modules provided under the curriculum jointly developed by the CNG and LAUSD include physical fitness training, leadership training through drill and ceremony, self-discipline, team building, IMPACT counseling, and enrichment activities.

It is anticipated that up to 460 youth will participate in the 7 camps during this 9- to 10-month program. When they return to their schools, they will again engage in the intensive IMPACT counseling program and their parents will be provided the opportunity to participate in parenting classes by the LAUSD.

No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Suffolk County PAL (Police Athletic League)**

The Suffolk County Police Athletic League Program provides recreational and athletic programs to hundreds of children in Suffolk County, New York. The youth are coached by police volunteers from the surrounding area. With this OJJDP grant, the Suffolk County PAL will expand its program over a 2-year period to increase the number of youth who participate; add a mentoring/tutoring component that will recruit law enforcement, business, and community leaders to mentor the youth; and fund an impact evaluation of the program. This 2-year effort will result in serving at least 400 new children each year.

This program will be implemented by Suffolk County PAL. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Do the Write Thing

A program of the National Campaign to Stop Violence, the Do The Write Thing program was founded in 1994. The program approach is to encourage at-risk youth to write about the violence and drugs in their neighborhoods and lives, to identify solutions, and commit to a personal course of action to reduce violence. The program focuses on youth ages 12–14, offering them a therapeutic way to deal with the violence that surrounds them.

Do The Write Thing began as a local project in Washington, D.C. In 1996, the program expanded to 10 cities, with 300 middle schools and 5,000 children participating. Participating cities are Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; Miami, Florida; New York, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The program received solid support from mayors, police chiefs, judges, prosecutors, school superintendents, and other community leaders. With corporate and government support, including OJJDP, Do The Write Thing was able to compile and distribute a publication of winning essays and sponsor a national recognition ceremony in Washington, D.C.

In FY 1997, OJJDP will assist the program to expand the project within the ten existing sites and begin the process of expanding to new sites for the 1997–98 school year. The Do The Write Thing program will be implemented by the National Campaign to Stop Violence. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

*Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children**

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

The project is implemented by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). Under this project, NCJFCJ also provides technical assistance to help communities improve handling of child abuse and neglect

cases and supports replication of the model court improvement program in selected jurisdictions.

During the past project year, 31 State and national training programs were held. NCJFCJ also implemented a new program to divert families from the court system through arbitration under court supervision in a number of courts, using private funding sources. The court diversion project and efforts to improve dependency court administration, documented in the publication *Resource Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Abuse and Neglect Cases,* were incorporated into training under this project. NCJFCJ also worked closely with allied national organizations, including the National Association of Public Child Welfare Administrators, the Association of Interstate Compact Administrators, and the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association, to coordinate and leverage efforts to improve permanency planning for children. A key activity was the development of a curriculum to train judges and compact administrators on the new regulations regarding interstate placement.

With FY 1997 funds, NCJFCJ will continue and expand its training and technical assistance efforts, update the permanency planning curriculum, and strengthen and establish new linkages with allied organizations. The project's purpose remains focused on improving the ability of the dependency courts and related systems to make timely and informed decisions on placement for children and adolescents.

The Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJFCJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

*Parents Anonymous, Inc.**

Parents Anonymous, Inc. (PA) establishes groups and adjunct programs that respond to the needs of families through a mutual support model of parents and professionals sharing their expertise and their belief in each individual's ability to grow and change in ways that create caring and safe environments for themselves and their children. In FY 1994, OJJDP supported PA to enhance its mission to prevent child abuse and neglect by developing a new capability within the PA network to address the needs of high-risk, inner-city, and Native American populations.

As a result of OJJDP funding, PA has developed and maintained 40 new groups serving families of color in high-risk neighborhoods and on reservations in 12 States. In FY 1996, PA produced extensive technical assistance materials through two national teleconferences for several hundred participants on Successful Parents Anonymous Groups in Prisons and Promoting Effective Parent Leadership and conducted two regional conferences in Phoenix and Atlanta providing training to develop and maintain PA programs. PA also published and distributed nationwide 16,000 copies of *Innovations,* the PA, Inc., newsletter, with focused articles on the needs of Latino families and cultural responsiveness, and 30,000 copies of *The Parent Networker,* the PA, Inc., newsletter by and for parents. PA produced two program bulletins, *Parent Leadership Is a Powerful Tool for Outreach, Public Awareness and Advocacy* and *Parents Anonymous as Parent Education: A Model for Success Based on Adult Learning Styles,* and developed a manual for the PA National Network providing concrete methods for implementing PA programs in high-risk communities. PA also produced a brochure for judges, probation officers, and other professionals serving youth with delinquency problems and began information sharing to plan technical assistance for SafeFutures sites.

During FY 1997, PA, Inc., plans to (1) expand program sites for families of color with a specific focus on Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Texas; (2) provide technical assistance and training to PA groups with a focus on targeted populations and/or groups held in specialized settings such as local jails, State prisons, and Federal penitentiaries for incarcerated mothers and fathers; (3) develop a special national fathers' initiative in sites across the United States; (4) develop new program materials to address the needs of families of color; (5) expand PA's emphasis on parent leadership; and (6) create media opportunities for outreach, public awareness, and education on PA for professionals and families.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, PA, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Missing and Exploited Children

*Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center**

This program establishes the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center (JRLETC) at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The purpose of JRLETC is to enhance the overall response to nonparental abductions by providing training and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel. Fiscal year 1997 funds will be expended as follows:

NCMEC will expand its national Chief Executive Officer (CEO) training seminar into a 3-day course. The seminar will highlight the most current research and practices and provide information pertaining to comprehensive response protocols and NCMEC and Federal resources to assist State and local law enforcement.

Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC), OJJDP's missing children training contractor, will accelerate delivery of the Response to Missing and Exploited Children training course. This course targets State and local law enforcement and contains modules providing investigative information on all aspects of missing children cases.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services Division will provide training for National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Control Terminal Officers in the new NCIC flagging system, Federal resources to assist State and local law enforcement investigating missing children cases, and NCIC Missing Person File definitions.

The FBI Child Abduction Serial Killer Unit (CASKU) will provide training and technical assistance to State and local law enforcement investigating difficult missing children cases. CASKU and the Hardiman Task Force will assess incident response for the purposes of curriculum development and will assist in the CEO training at JRLETC.

Fiscal year 1997 funds will be awarded by grant or transferred via interagency agreement to the organizations carrying out the activities outlined above. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1997.

Dated: June 24, 1997.

Shay Bilchik,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

[FR Doc. 97–16858 Filed 6–27–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P