



Eleventh Analysis
and Evaluation

*Federal Juvenile
Delinquency
Programs*

1987

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| Substance abuse | ■ | Missing children |
| Disorder in schools | ■ | Child victimization |
| Habitual offenders | ■ | Juvenile statistics |



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- Juvenile statistics

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National Institute of Justice**

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

Preface

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), created by Congress in 1974, is the Federal agency primarily responsible for addressing juvenile crime and delinquency.

This Eleventh Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs summarizes the activities that OJJDP and other Federal agencies sponsored in 1987 to address juvenile delinquency and justice.

President Reagan's commitment to the drug problem in the United States and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 focused national attention on the problem of drug abuse. Consequently, many agencies targeted their efforts at reducing and preventing youth illegal drug use and trafficking.

OJJDP and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention played a leading role in coordinating these drug programs. The Eleventh Analysis documents these Federal efforts, including research, technical assistance, training, and dissemination programs.

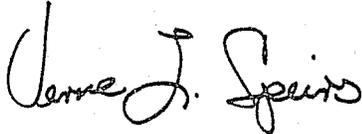
OJJDP developed its FY 1987 Program Plan to address five major areas related to juvenile delinquency: prevention, law enforcement and prosecution, adjudication, supervision, and missing and exploited children. The projects funded in these areas are designed to prevent delinquency, to ensure that juvenile offenders are held accountable for their actions, and to protect the rights of victims of crime.

OJJDP also initiated a major effort to improve the collection of data about juvenile offenses, offenders, and victims. The lack of accurate and in-depth statistics in these areas often hinders States and local jurisdictions in developing effective policies to prevent juvenile crime and to deal with juvenile offenders and victims. To help remedy this, OJJDP, with the help of other Federal agencies, developed an action plan to improve the collection and dissemination of juvenile statistics and initiated a new program to implement the plan. This priority is in keeping with Congress' mandate that OJJDP provide a leadership role in preventing juvenile crime.

OJJDP and other Federal agencies also focused their efforts in the critical area of missing and exploited children. These efforts involve joint federally supported projects, as well as those with private organizations.

Cooperation at the local, State, and national level is necessary if success is to be achieved in preventing juvenile crime and delinquency. The Eleventh Analysis summarizes how we are coordinating such efforts at the Federal level to make sure that they are well planned and cost effective.

In addition, I hope that this analysis will help guide those involved in the juvenile justice system at the local and State levels in developing policies to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Verne L. Speirs". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

Verne L. Speirs
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice

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Introduction

The Eleventh Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs provides a comprehensive picture of Federal activities and programs relating to juvenile delinquency, juvenile justice, and the victimization of children and youth. It includes descriptions of 151 relevant Federal initiatives supported by 8 Federal departments and discusses the coordination of activities involved in their implementation.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415) was passed by Congress to address the increasingly serious problem of juvenile delinquency. This Act established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement and administer juvenile delinquency programs and policies, and gave OJJDP the responsibility for the coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.

The Administrator of OJJDP, with input from the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is responsible for providing an annual analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs to Congress and the President. As required by Section 204(b)(5) of the JJDP Act, this report includes an analysis of the Federal effort as well as a recommended plan of action for the future.

As the only Federal agency whose legislative mandates primarily relate to juvenile delinquency and the coordinated Federal effort, OJJDP is involved with many of the Federal programs and activities discussed in this report. Chapter 1 focuses on the responsibilities and activities of OJJDP. The chapter concludes with recommendations of the OJJDP Administrator for the future direction of the agency and the Federal effort.

Given the extent and range of programs that address juvenile delinquency, coordination of Federal efforts is a major responsibility. Congress therefore established the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to assist OJJDP in this task. The members of the Council represent those Federal agencies with programs relating to juvenile delinquency issues. Chapter 2 discusses the role and activities of the Coordinating Council, highlighting the Council's extensive efforts to address drug and alcohol abuse among America's youth. Also included in this chapter is a brief overview of the priorities and activities of each agency on the Council. Recommendations by the Coordinating Council for future activities are additionally addressed. Finally, Chapter 2 briefly presents a section on the responsibilities and activities of two additional bodies involved in the coordination of Federal activities. The U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children provides guidance to the OJJDP Administrator in facilitating coordination among federally funded

missing children's programs. The Interagency Panel on Research and Development on Children and Adolescents serves as a forum for Federal agencies to share information on research relating to children and youth.

In 1986, the Coordinating Council agreed on six recommendations to guide Federal programming in juvenile justice issues as set forth in the 10th annual report:

- Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Youth.
- Missing Children.
- School Dropouts and Disorder and Violence in Schools.
- Child Victimization.
- Chronic, Serious, and Violent Juvenile Offenders.
- National and Local Statistics on Children and Youth.

Chapters 3 through 8 discuss each of these recommendations individually in their respective order. Each chapter includes inventories of programs and projects that respond to each recommendation or have subcomponents that may have impact.

Information is provided on programs, when all projects supported under that program are similar in nature, and on specific projects when they are unique in nature. Each initiative is included in only one inventory (under the recommendation it most clearly targets) but may be further referenced in the discussion of efforts under other relevant recommendations.

Section 204(1)(1) of the JJDP Act requires that Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements be submitted annually to the Coordinating Council by all Federal agencies that administer juvenile delinquency programs. These Delinquency Development Statements are important to improve the coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and to indicate the extent to which the respective agencies' programs conform to Federal juvenile delinquency goals and policies. The Council decided that the most effective and expeditious means of complying with this mandate would be to collect this information for inclusion in each Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs. In accordance with the procedures established by the Council, the program descriptions included in each chapter's inventories serve as Delinquency Development Statements on those programs.

Because of the broad nature of the definition of juvenile delinquency programs, many programs go beyond the issues addressed in the Coordinating Council's 1986 recommendations. Therefore, Chapter 9 discusses all juvenile delinquency initiatives which fall outside the scope of Chapters 3 through 8.

The final chapter provides an overview of the entire Federal effort in relation to all 1986 Coordinating Council recommendations. This chapter additionally includes an index of all initiatives discussed in this report for easy reference.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Overview and Organization of the Office

Congress established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) with the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act). The Act represented the first Federal legislation to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. Specifically, the Act authorized OJJDP to:

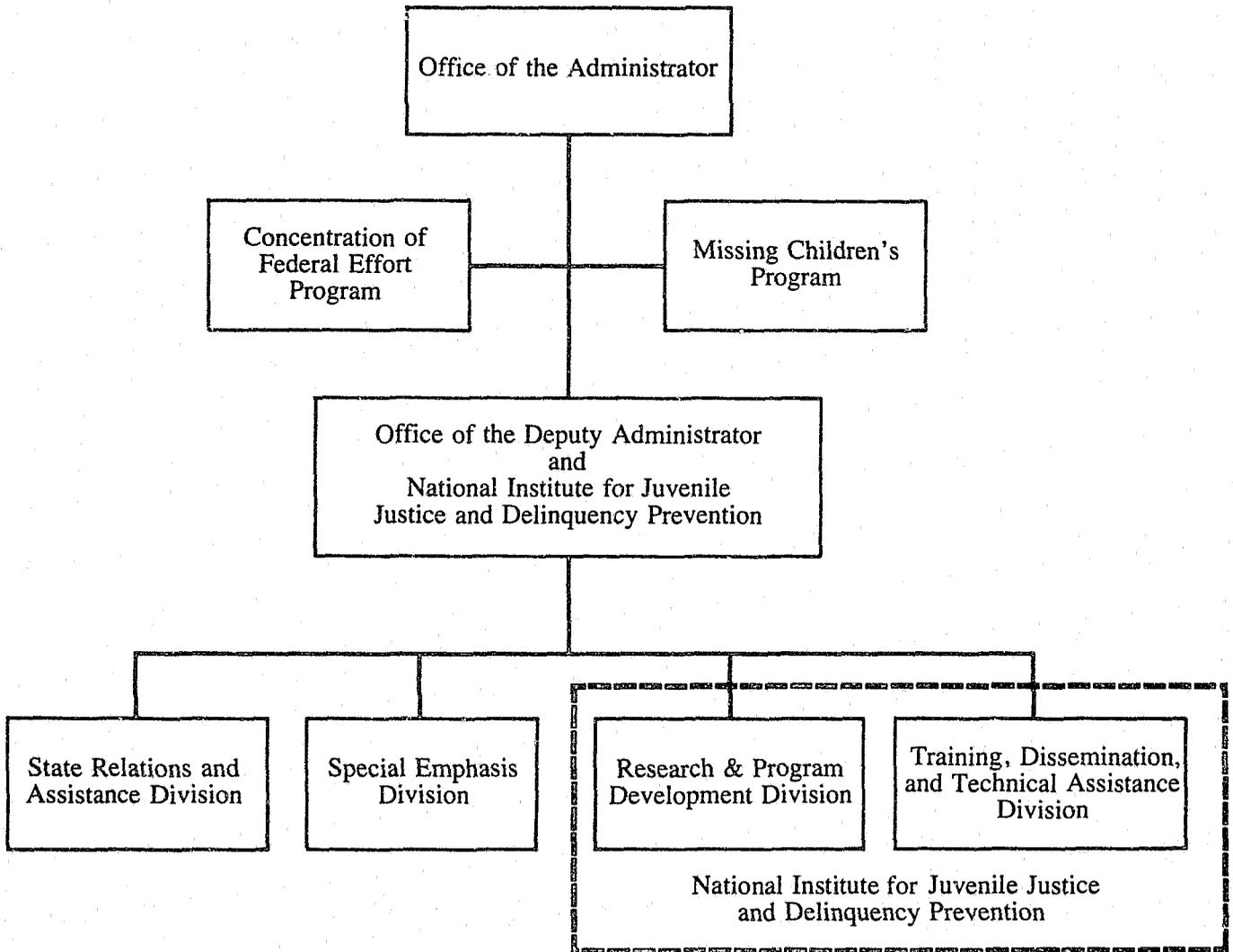
- ⊙ Coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.
- ⊙ Provide formula grants to States.
- ⊙ Develop and implement effective programs through the Special Emphasis Program.
- ⊙ Provide technical assistance to government and nongovernment agencies.
- ⊙ Conduct research on the problems of juvenile delinquency.
- ⊙ Evaluate juvenile justice programs.
- ⊙ Train juvenile justice practitioners.
- ⊙ Develop standards for juvenile justice.
- ⊙ Act as an information clearinghouse.

OJJDP reflects its 1987 program activities and accomplishments in a document entitled Report of OJJDP: FY 1987, which also describes the agency's enabling legislation, organization, program planning and development process, priorities, program areas, and FY 1987 discretionary and formula grants. This chapter constitutes a summary of that report. By including a description of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP) activities called for in Part C of the JJDP Act, this report fulfills the mandate of section 245 of the Act to summarize the Institute's annual report, now a part of the larger OJJDP publication.

Organizationally OJJDP is structured into four divisions: the Special Emphasis Division; the State Relations and Assistance Division; the Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division; and the Research and Program Development Division. The latter two divisions comprise the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP also administers two national-level programs: the Concentration of Federal Effort Program and the Missing Children's Program, responsible for coordinating all Federal juvenile delinquency and missing children initiatives, respectively. (See Figure 1 for organizational chart.)

Figure 1

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



The Special Emphasis Division assumes those responsibilities mandated by Section 224(a) and (b) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. These Sections authorize the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to develop and support discretionary grant programs to develop, implement, and test program strategies and approaches in a wide variety of areas related to juvenile justice and delinquency, ranging from community-based treatment programs to prevention of school crime.

The Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds directly to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to foster promising new approaches to delinquency prevention and control.

On October 12, 1984, Congress passed the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-473), which specify the kinds of programs that may be funded and mandate that a percentage of funds be awarded each year for programs in each of six specific areas. Section 224 (a) of Title II, Part B, Subpart II, provides that not less than 15 percent, but not more than 25 percent, of funds appropriated each fiscal year for this part shall be awarded for each of the following:

- ⊙ Community-based alternatives to incarceration.
- ⊙ Diversion programs, including restitution and reconciliation projects testing selected arbitration models.
- ⊙ Development and support for advocacy programs to improve services and/or due process for youth.
- ⊙ Model programs that strengthen and maintain the family unit to prevent delinquency.
- ⊙ Prevention and treatment programs for serious offenders, including deterrence of involvement in illegal activities and promotion of involvement of lawful activities by gang members.
- ⊙ Law-related education programs, including training of trainers.

Section 224(b) of Subpart II provides that remaining funds, not to exceed 10 percent of funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this part, may be awarded to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals to develop and implement new approaches, techniques, and methods designed to:

- ⊙ Improve the capability of public and private youth-serving agencies.

- Develop, with the Secretary of Education, model programs and methods to keep students in elementary and secondary schools, preventing unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions, and to encourage new approaches and techniques to prevent school violence and vandalism.
- Develop programs for youth employment, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and others, including business and industry.
- Develop programs to encourage and enable State legislators to consider and further the purposes of this title.
- Develop statewide programs through subsidies or other financial incentives to assist States in removing juveniles from jails and lockups; replicate exemplary programs; or establish and adopt standards for the improvement of juvenile justice within each State.
- Develop model programs for special education needs of delinquent and other youth.

The State Relations and Assistance Division administers OJJDP's formula grants program that provides funds to States and units of local governments to impact delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. As required by Section 222 of the JJDP Act, funds are allocated annually among the States on the basis of the percentage of the population under age 18. No allotment to any State shall be less than \$225,000, except that for the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands no allotment shall be less than \$56,250. Once distributed, the funds are utilized for planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating juvenile justice projects either directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies. Tables 1 and 2, in Appendix 1, present the FY 1987 funds for States and territories provided under this program.

The State Relations and Assistance Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance and determining State eligibility for participation in the formula grants program. While participation is voluntary, States must demonstrate established levels of compliance with Section 223(a)(12), (13), (14), and (15) of the JJDP Act. These mandates involve the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders, the separation of juveniles from adult offenders in adult facilities, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and the establishment of compliance monitoring systems.

Prior to receiving formula grant funds, each State must submit a 3-year plan addressing juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice issues in the State. This plan is amended annually to include new programs. In addition, States annually submit performance reports describing their progress in implementing programs contained in their original plan.

Another major responsibility of this Division is the provision of technical assistance to States with regard to compliance with Section 223 of the JJDP Act.

The Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division is responsible for developing and implementing training programs for professionals working with juveniles; providing technical assistance to governments, agencies, and individuals for addressing juvenile delinquency issues; and collecting and disseminating information on all aspects of juvenile delinquency and its prevention. The Division serves as an integral part of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and, as such, works to fulfill NIJJDP's goals. These goals seek to improve the juvenile justice system's ability to prevent, treat, and control delinquent behavior by informing and training professionals in that system on alternative means of responding to the problem.

To address the broad juvenile justice training function, the Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division develops and conducts training programs, seminars, and workshops for professionals involved with juveniles and the juvenile justice system. Current training focuses on various groups and organizations, including legislators, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, court and juvenile justice personnel, school personnel, and volunteers.

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service carries out the dissemination function of this Division. The Clearinghouse provides detailed and individualized information support to the juvenile justice community, OJJDP staff, and other user audiences through a system that includes an easy access toll-free telephone line.

Technical assistance, another function of this Division, benefits agencies, institutions, and individuals at all levels of government and the private sector and assists them in planning, establishing, funding, operating, and evaluating juvenile delinquency programs. Technical assistance is provided not only by OJJDP's qualified staff, but by accessing, as needed, experienced professionals with specialized knowledge and expertise.

The Research and Program Development Division conducts studies focusing on juvenile delinquency and the exploitation of children. Such research involves estimating the extent and nature of these problems, identifying risk factors, as well as developing and evaluating alternative strategies to prevent, control, and treat juvenile offenders and nonoffenders. The overall goal of these activities is to develop sound information to guide Federal, State, and local policymakers in allocating limited resources to prevent and control juvenile crime and the exploitation of children.

The Division has developed programs under the five OJJDP program areas: prevention of delinquent behavior and child exploitation,

law enforcement/prosecution, adjudication, supervision, and missing children. Consistent with the 1984 amendments to the JJDP Act and the 1987 major OJJDP program themes, the majority of resources in each of these areas are devoted to serious juvenile crime, child exploitation, and statistics.

This Division also develops joint programs with the Special Emphasis Division. The results of research are applied to the development of OJJDP's Special Emphasis discretionary grant programs by assessing each specific topic area, developing prototype or model programs, and evaluating the prototypes.

Section 204 of the JJDP Act established the Concentration of Federal Effort Program to be the key coordinating mechanism for all Federal juvenile justice efforts. It mandated that the Administrator of OJJDP "implement overall policy and develop objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities relating to prevention, diversion, training, treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation, research and improvement of the juvenile justice system in the United States."

At the center of this program is the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice, which was authorized by the JJDP Act to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. The Coordinating Council, with statutorily mandated members from the Federal agencies administering juvenile delinquency programs, develops objectives, sets priorities, and coordinates the overall policy of the Federal effort. Support and staffing for this Council are provided by OJJDP.

As the oversight body for Federal juvenile delinquency programs, OJJDP is responsible for assisting and providing technical assistance to agencies sponsoring such programs, conducting and supporting evaluations of Federal programs, and implementing such programs and activities among Federal agencies. OJJDP, as the agency charged with the administration for the Concentration of Federal Effort Program, encourages the development of Interagency Agreements, and facilitates the joint sharing of information among agencies as to the latest research findings and the identification of promising approaches to the prevention and control of delinquency.

With input from the Coordinating Council, OJJDP must annually submit to the President and Congress an analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs, with plans and recommendations for the continuation of the Federal effort against juvenile delinquency. Additional information on the organization and activities of the Coordinating Council and the coordinated activities under this program is provided in Chapter 2--Coordination of Federal Efforts.

The Missing Children's Program, in the Office of the OJJDP Administrator, was established by Congress through the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984. The Missing Children's Program

serves as the central coordinating mechanism for all Federal agencies as well as public and private initiatives dealing with missing and exploited children's issues.

As part of its responsibility under this program, OJJDP provides the means to facilitate effective coordination among all federally funded programs relating to missing children. The Administrator is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private organizations, or combinations thereof, for research, demonstration projects, or service programs designed:

- (1) to educate parents, children, and community agencies and organizations in ways to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children;
- (2) to provide information to assist in the locating and return of missing children;
- (3) to aid communities in the collection of materials which would be useful to parents in assisting others in the identification of missing children;
- (4) to increase knowledge of and develop effective treatment pertaining to the psychological consequences, on both parents and children, of the abduction of a child, both during the period of disappearance and after the child is recovered, and of the sexual exploitation of a missing child;
- (5) to collect detailed data from selected States or localities on the actual investigative practices utilized by law enforcement agencies in missing children's cases; and
- (6) to address the particular needs of missing children by minimizing the negative impact of judicial and law enforcement procedures on children who are victims of abuse or sexual exploitation and by promoting the active participation of children and their families in cases involving abuse or sexual exploitation of children.

Through OJJDP, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was established in 1984 to act as a national resource center and clearinghouse. The Center also operates a national toll-free telephone line through which individuals may report information regarding missing children.

In order to increase the information available about the missing children problem, OJJDP is required to conduct periodic national incidence studies and analyze, compile, publish, and disseminate an annual summary of relevant research and demonstration projects. In addition, OJJDP works with the Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children to develop an annual comprehensive plan

for promoting and facilitating cooperation and communication among agencies involved with missing children.

The Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children was established by the Missing Children's Assistance Act in 1984. The Board advises the OJJDP Administrator and the Attorney General on the coordination of the Federal activities to assist missing children and their families and the establishment of funding priorities relating to missing children. Additional information on the activities, organization, and membership of the Advisory Board on Missing Children is presented in Chapter 2--Coordination of Federal Efforts.

OJJDP Program Development and Planning Process

Each fiscal year, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds programs targeted at those issues deemed most critical in the juvenile justice field. To ensure the development of well planned, cost-effective programs, and fiscal accountability, OJJDP in FY 1987 developed a new and strategic planning process to establish program priorities and ensure decisions on the allocation of staff and resources that reflect the mission of the Office.

All OJJDP planning and program development activities are guided by a framework which specifies four sequential phases: research, development (testing), demonstration, and dissemination. This four-phase process allows OJJDP to examine and assess its resource allocation, program priorities, and activities at various stages of program development. It also allows the Office to build upon knowledge and information developed during the previous phases. A program or project can be initiated at any phase, depending on the amount and type of information available and the goals of the program.

Each of the four phases contains its own discrete stages. For example, the second phase, development, is composed of four stages: an assessment to determine the state-of-the-art and to translate that information into recommendations for program model development; the design of a program model specifying policies and procedures; the development of a training curriculum to guide model implementation; and a test of the program model in one or more sites.

Each stage of this incremental program development process is designed to result in a complete, useful product which can be disseminated to the field. This kind of approach to program development allows OJJDP to systematically track the development of programs; to monitor financial obligations and project future expenditures; to ensure the information needs of future stages or phases of the project are considered in program development; and to periodically reassess its resource commitments to a program at

the completion of each developmental stage. This process provides for a flexible OJJDP program which can easily be redirected to aggressively meet the needs of the juvenile justice field as they develop.

The program-planning process for FY 1987 consisted of two primary components. The first involved an extensive internal program review, while the second involved a solicitation of input from juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and representatives of State and local jurisdictions including State Advisory Groups.

As part of the internal process, OJJDP staff reviewed the status of existing programs being considered for continuation funding. In addition, recommendations for new programs were made based on both the results of previous OJJDP programs as well as the suggestions that the staff had received continuously from the field.

Two major events provided external input: a Program Development Seminar and a Program Development Workshop. These events were designed to enable outside constituents to participate with agency staff in the planning process.

The Program Development Seminar convened in November 1986 for the purpose of informing both the OJJDP Administrator and principal office staff about critical juvenile justice issues from the perspectives of practitioner experts. Seven experts made presentations and led discussions focusing on juvenile justice concerns within the context of five program areas: prevention, law enforcement/prosecution, adjudication, supervision, and missing and exploited children.

The 2-day Program Development Workshop convened in December 1986, with the primary objectives focusing on identifying key juvenile justice issues and recommending and outlining specific program strategies that would address these concerns. Participating in the workshop were 24 outside consultants, 9 OJJDP staff members, and 6 Juvenile Justice Resource Center support staff. OJJDP selected consultants to represent a broad range of juvenile justice experience, with expertise in various issue areas, to reflect different geographic locations, and to include such diverse backgrounds as practitioners, researchers, policy analysts, information specialists, planners, and academicians.

The workshop opened with the presentation of eight issue papers prepared by consultants to generate discussion and elicit programming ideas. The participants were then divided into five working groups to identify priority issues and to develop specific, responsive program strategies. Each breakout session addressed a different area of concern, including: prevention, law enforcement/prosecution, adjudication, supervision, and missing and exploited children. A total of 25 program descriptions were prepared through the workshop for consideration and review by OJJDP.

The FY 1987 Program Plan was finalized by the Administrator, taking into account information obtained through both the internal and external components of the planning process as well as the legislative mandates and authorities of the JJDP Act.

As a result of this process, 35 continuation programs and 27 new programs were recommended for funding in the program plan. The distribution of the programs awarded in FY 1987 across the five program areas is presented in Appendix 1, Table 3. It is anticipated that four additional awards will be made in early FY 1988 pursuant to the FY 1987 program plan.

Five major themes that emerged from the planning process guided the selection of specific programs for 1987 funding. These themes are:

1. The development of programs aimed at preventing and controlling serious juvenile crime. These programs address such issues as the control and prosecution of youth gang members, improved system processing and specialized handling for serious offenders, and better services for the victims of serious crimes.
2. The coordination, development, and implementation of programs for the prevention, intervention, and treatment of illegal drug use among high-risk youth. These programs focus on the coordination of Federal efforts aimed at youth who are at high risk of involvement in illegal drug use and trafficking. They include research to identify high-risk factors and consequences of substance abuse, the development and implementation of effective strategies for preventing, intervening, and treating substance abuse among high-risk youth, and the dissemination of information on this issue.
3. The development of programs to identify and address the problem of missing and exploited children. These programs focus on the measurement and analysis of problems involving missing and exploited children, the development and implementation of effective measures to find and return these youth to their homes, and the provision of services to the victims and their families.
4. Assistance to States in achieving compliance with the JJDP Act's statutory mandates. These programs focus on providing information, financial support, training, and technical assistance to States to aid them in their attempts to comply with requirements of the JJDP Act, including removal of juveniles from adult jails, separation of juveniles and adult offenders, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.
5. The development of accurate and useful national, State, and local statistical information. These programs focus on the collection and analysis of data to determine the

extent, nature, and trends of juvenile crime and victimization, and to assess the effects of juvenile justice policies and programs. Such information is necessary for the continued planning of effective strategies to address the problems of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice.

All programs identified and administered by OJJDP under these themes, and those addressing other concerns, are individually presented and described in Chapters 3 through 9.

Recommendations of the OJJDP Administrator

Section 204(b)(5) of the JJDP Act requires recommendations to the President and Congress with respect to modifications in organization, management, personnel, standards, budget requests, and implementation plans necessary to increase effectiveness of juvenile justice programs.

The following are the FY 1987 recommendations of the OJJDP Administrator, which incorporate the recommendations of NIJJDP as required by Section 245 of the JJDP Act.

1. Federal agencies should be encouraged to collaborate on programs to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system in order to maximize cost-effectiveness, avoid duplication and overlap, and assure utilization and dissemination of research findings.
2. The effectiveness of Federal programs for youth should be strengthened by increasing the degree of participation of the private sector in facilitating opportunities for youth productivity. Business and industry should be encouraged to provide opportunities for job training. Community leaders and civic groups should be encouraged to complement national goals through sponsorship of constructive youth activities and recognition of achievements by youth in education, sports, arts, and community service.
3. Rigorous and extensive research to validate drug prevention and treatment approaches should be a major priority of the Federal Government. Information and technical assistance on promising approaches should be provided to communities on a regular basis.
4. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention should continue to focus primarily upon the reduction of serious, chronic, and violent crime committed by young people. Activities to encourage all sectors of society to hold young offenders accountable for their behavior should be encouraged.

5. The tragic national problem of child abuse, including abduction, exploitation, and pornography, must be aggressively addressed by all responsible Federal agencies in partnership with local communities. Prosecution of child pornographers and others who sexually exploit children should be a major priority of every court.

Coordination of Federal Efforts

Two groups have been created and empowered to facilitate coordination among Federal agencies that deal with issues related to juveniles, juvenile delinquency, and missing and exploited children: The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children. In addition, a voluntary group of government officials representing several agencies constitutes the Inter-agency Panel on Research and Development on Children and Adolescents. This chapter discusses the organization and activities of these structures, along with the recommended plan of action for future efforts in juvenile justice approved by the Coordinating Council and mandated by the JJDP Act as part of this report.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Organization of the Council

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is the coordinating mechanism for the Concentration of Federal Effort Program. Section 206 of the JJDP Act established the Coordinating Council as an independent body in the executive branch of the Federal Government. The primary mission of the Council is to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and, with the Advisory Board on Missing Children, to coordinate all programs relating to missing and exploited children.

The Council is required to make annual recommendations to the President and Congress, via this report, with respect to the coordination of overall policy and the development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities. Additionally, the Council reviews and makes recommendations on any joint funding proposals made by OJJDP and any agency represented on the Council.

The Coordinating Council is comprised of 18 member agencies mandated to serve by the JJDP Act and four other voluntary participants. A list of statutory members and participating agencies follows.

Statutory Members

Attorney General of the United States

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Education

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office

Director, ACTION

Director, Bureau of Prisons

Director, Office of Community Services

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and
Rehabilitative Services

Director, National Institute of Justice

Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs

Associate Commissioner, Administration for
Children, Youth and Families

Deputy Administrator, National Institute for
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Justice Programs

Commissioner, Administration for
Children, Youth and Families

Participating Agencies

Drug Enforcement Administration

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Administration

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Highlights

The next section provides a brief overview of each agency that participates on the Federal Coordinating Council. Individual programs funded and/or implemented by the agencies are presented and described in Chapters 3 through 9.

U.S. Department of Justice

Representatives from six Department of Justice agencies participate in Coordinating Council activities and in the coordination of programs. These agencies include: the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) plays the primary role in promoting a unified Federal effort to address the range of issues surrounding juvenile delinquency. In addition to taking the lead in the Concentration of Federal Effort Program, the OJJDP Administrator serves as Vice Chairman of the Coordinating Council. Further, in 1987 the Administrator was appointed Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board's Committee on Demand Reduction Among High-Risk Youth.

Sixty-two projects from OJJDP are highlighted in this year's Eleventh Analysis. The projects address all recommendations adopted by the Coordinating Council for FY 1987, and a number involve interagency agreements with other agencies.

Collaborative efforts between OJJDP and other Coordinating Council member agencies have been extensive in the past year. These activities are highlighted in the next section of this chapter, under Coordinating Council activities. OJJDP is additionally involved in interagency agreements with agencies not represented on the Coordinating Council. These agreements include:

- National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program--a jointly sponsored OJJDP/U.S. Fire Administration initiative to develop and disseminate information about effective strategies to prevent and control juvenile arson.
- Access to National Crime Information Center and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)--an interagency agreement with the Justice Management Division of the Department of Justice to establish mutual responsibilities regarding access, use, and dissemination of FBI-National Crime Information Center missing persons records by the NCMEC.

The responsibilities, activities, and organization of OJJDP have already been described in greater detail in Chapter 1 of this report. Specific collaborative activities are described beginning on page 29.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) focuses its activities on research related to crime, criminal behavior, and the criminal justice system. Nineteen NIJ programs are included in this report because of their relevance to juvenile issues, such as prevention and control of child abuse, chronic youthful offenders, child victimization, school violence, and drug or alcohol abuse.

NIJ's coordination efforts with other agencies include information-sharing programs, joint-funding programs, and complementary research programs dealing with the prevention and control of drug abuse. Information-sharing and dissemination programs are aimed at reducing the demand for drugs among high-risk youth. Several NIJ projects seek to prevent and reduce drug consumption and drug-related crime, to measure the extent of drug use, and to inform State and local officials about effective drug interdiction and enforcement policies and about the impact of drugs on public safety. These collaborative efforts are described later in this chapter.

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Of the ten Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) programs addressed in this report, seven FY 1987 efforts focus on the issue of drug and alcohol use among youth. Two additional BJA programs deal with the problem of child victimization, and one relates to the chronic, juvenile offender. In FY 1987, priorities for BJA included the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program, a primary prevention program which teaches juveniles to resist drug use; the Child Abuse Prosecution Demonstration Program; the Community Crime Prevention Program; and Restitution by Juvenile Offenders.

BJA undertook several activities relating to its emphasis on project DARE including the development of an implementation manual, the development and selection of administrative criteria to be used in establishing DARE training centers, and the establishment of three regional training centers to provide technical assistance and training to replicate DARE programs.

Two BJA programs that address the issue of victimization of children and their families are the Child Abuse Prosecution Demonstration Program, which provides assistance and resources to prosecutors in their handling of child abuse cases; and Family Violence and the Role of the Juvenile and Family Court, which focuses on spouse abuse and assistance to all family members.

In FY 1987, BJA provided continued funding for the Community Crime Prevention Programs. Five demonstration sites funded through the Community Crime Prevention Programs received supplemental funds in FY 1987. Technical assistance and training was provided to programs funded through the Restitution by Juvenile Offenders program, supported through the BJA Block Grant Program.

BJA has collaborated with NIJ and OJJDP on several initiatives focused on the illegal use of drugs and alcohol by juveniles during FY 1987. These collaborative efforts are described later in this chapter.

Drug Enforcement Administration

In FY 1987, the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) priorities relating to juvenile justice included several activities aimed at reducing or eliminating drug use through drug awareness. These activities included seminars and conferences for high school coaches, youth rallies against drug abuse, law enforcement explorer training, publication and audiovisual development and dissemination, and government, private industry, and association liaison activities.

Two major DEA programs included in this year's report are the Sports Drug Awareness Program and the Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Prevention Program. Both projects involve collaborative funding and program direction by DEA and OJJDP. Additional support is provided to these programs by two other agencies outside the government. Boy Scouts of America provides funds for the Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Prevention Program, and the National High School Athletic Coaches Association provides technical assistance for the Sports Drug Awareness Program.

Office of Justice Programs

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is an active member of the Coordinating Council. OJP coordinates the activities of the DOJ agencies, including NIJ, BJS, OJJDP, and BJA, rather than funding programs or publishing program priorities of its own. Therefore, there are no program entries in the Eleventh Analysis which are independently sponsored by OJP.

Bureau of Prisons

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) of the U.S. Department of Justice is a statutory member of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention although it serves primarily adults. One BOP program included in this year's Analysis is a collaborative effort with the Administration for Children, Youth and Families focused on providing assistance to incarcerated parents and their children.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

In addressing the recommendations of the Coordinating Council and promoting delinquency prevention initiatives, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has undertaken a significant effort with regard to the issues of child abuse, neglect and victimization; runaway and at-risk youth; drug and alcohol abuse; and chronic and violent offenders. This extensive involvement is reflected in the numbers and types of HHS programs and projects highlighted in this year's report.

Programs included in this report are funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Community Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Office of Substance Abuse Prevention; and National Institute of Mental Health.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

The two program priorities of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) that relate to the 1986 Coordinating Council recommendations are:

- 1) To provide temporary shelter, counseling, and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth through community-based centers which provide mandated and other support services, and
- 2) To address high-impact problems, such as substance abuse and sexual exploitation, that go beyond the routine services a runaway center provides, by supporting research and demonstration grants to enhance the service capacities of nine Title III-funded programs.

Three ACYF programs highlighted in this report focus on child victimization. Another program targets drug and alcohol abuse among youth, another addresses the issue of missing children, and a final one targets other Federal efforts in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention.

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, signed in 1974 and reauthorized in 1977, 1980, and 1984, provides for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP). RHYP makes grants to local organizations to operate centers that provide temporary shelter, outreach, counseling, and aftercare for runaway and homeless youth and their families. The National Runaway Switchboard (Hotline), also funded and operated through RHYP, is a toll-free, 24-hour switchboard that serves as a neutral channel of communication between young people and their families as well as a source of referral to needed services.

In addition to the RHYP projects described above, nine High Impact Supplemental Demonstration grants that support services beyond the basic RHYP grants received funding from ACYF. These High Impact

Grants focus on additional problems faced by runaway and homeless youth, including substance abuse, sexual exploitation, chronic runaway behavior, homeless adolescents, and military families.

ACYF and the National Institute of Corrections jointly fund and sponsor demonstration grants for Parenting Programs for Incarcerated Parents. These grants address such issues as parenting education, visitation, and other programs for incarcerated parents with children, and the impact of these programs on the children and parents.

ACYF activities highlighted in this report include:

- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants--grants to States are provided to improve and increase activities for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program--funds are earmarked for research, demonstration, service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance activities to increase efforts aimed at prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.
- Family Violence Prevention and Services Act--formula grants are provided to States and Native American Indian tribes to provide immediate shelter and related assistance to victims of violence and their dependents.
- Youth 2000--the Department of Labor, ACYF, and other agencies within HHS work collaboratively to help youth achieve social and economic self-sufficiency and to fulfill their potential as able, contributing members of society. This effort is jointly implemented through existing legislative and funding authorities of each agency.

Office of Community Services

While the Office of Community Services (OCS) does not earmark or set aside funds for juvenile justice, two OCS efforts target at-risk youth.

The Office of Community Services Demonstration Partnership Program, a new grant program, requires those seeking grant funds to develop partnerships and/or significant new combinations of resources to fight the causes of poverty. Issues considered through this grant program include teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, and school dropouts.

The OCS Community Service Block Grant program has increased the number of community service agencies to help runaway or homeless youth. As a result of the applicability and relationship of OCS programs to other grant programs (i.e., Runaway and Homeless Youth Act grants) ongoing discussions are taking place between ACYF and OCS to cross-reference and coordinate efforts.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) administers and coordinates national programs to improve understanding and prevention of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health disorders. ADAMHA encompasses three institutes--the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The chief mission of these institutes is to advance scientific knowledge by conducting and supporting basic and applied scientific research. The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) was established within the Office of the Administrator at ADAMHA as mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. OSAP's primary goal is to prevent illegal alcohol and other drug use by adults and youth and to develop drug-free communities. OSAP has combined prevention activities previously carried out by NIDA and NIAAA.

Office of Substance Abuse Prevention

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration's Office of Substance Abuse Prevention provides substantial support for programs that reflect its goals and legislative mandates to 1) sponsor regional workshops; 2) coordinate research findings of the Public Health Service on alcohol and drug prevention; 3) develop and disseminate prevention materials and materials on drugs, alcohol abuse, and other related problems; 4) conduct training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation of programs; 5) support model community-based programs to discourage alcohol and drug abuse; and 6) fund a grant program to stimulate new alliances, produce new knowledge, and foster collaborative efforts in prevention, intervention, and treatment among high-risk populations.

Demonstration Grants for the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among High-Risk Youth supports these mandates through its award of 124 demonstration grants totaling \$24 million for substance abuse prevention activities. This program complements the activities of NIDA and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).

Another ADAMHA/OSAP program highlighted in this report is the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information--a coordinated effort between NIDA, NIAAA, and the Department of Education. The Clearinghouse collects, analyzes, processes, prepares, promotes, and disseminates information on drugs and alcohol to researchers, policymaking practitioners, and the general public.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

An important research effort funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is Research on the Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Juvenile Populations. This jointly funded research project is aimed at developing information on the prevalence of drug

abuse in ethnic and minority populations as well as examining etiological and developmental factors that may play a role in determining vulnerability to drug abuse. The five projects awarded through this effort involve the identification of reciprocal effects between ethnic and minority group membership and culturally related factors that may influence drug use, as well as the identification and analysis of factors related to access to drugs. Research efforts also focus on the consequences of drug abuse and related behavior and its impact on society, the etiology and function of drug abuse, and the identification of naturally occurring support systems that promote the use or nonuse of drugs.

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health's (NIMH) efforts that relate to the Coordinating Council's recommendations focus on reducing violent crimes committed by juveniles. Funded through the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch of NIMH, the five projects highlighted in this report are indicative of two agency priorities. The first priority focuses on an improved understanding of factors and processes that are reflected in the development, maintenance, and cessation of antisocial and violent behaviors. The second priority calls for the conceptualization, development, testing, refinement, and evaluation of new and more effective treatment models for youth who manifest antisocial, delinquent, criminal, violent, and criminally deviant sexual behaviors.

One of the major NIMH efforts highlighted in this report is the National Youth Study, supported by NIMH since 1975. This research involves the study of deviant behavior and mental health problems in a representative sample of males and females. Periodically interviewed, the individuals ranged from 11 to 17 years of age when first questioned in 1977, and from 18 to 24 years of age when last interviewed. Over the past several years, the study has provided significant data on the initiation, course, and termination of antisocial behavior. Its methodology went well beyond self-reported delinquent behavior to the testing of theories of delinquency and analysis of linkages between delinquency, mental health, and substance abuse.

NIMH is also funding a research effort, Neurological Deficits and Delinquency, that will attempt to determine if performance on neuropsychological tests predicts later delinquency. In particular, the study will assess whether future delinquents display a certain pattern of specific deficits on neurophysical tests.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Six projects of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) directly relate to the problem of illegal drug and alcohol use among youth. Many involve research to examine the impact of State legislation, policies and procedures, prevention strategies, and education campaigns on the use or nonuse of alcohol by juveniles.

NIAAA has been involved in a series of media campaigns aimed at youth and the prevention of alcohol use and abuse. During FY 1987 NIAAA worked collaboratively with several associations, national and State highway administrators, and public high schools to promote the campaign and disseminate information.

U.S. Department of Education

A total of 32 programs from the U.S. Department of Education (ED) are addressed in the Eleventh Analysis. More than one-third of these programs deal with problems associated with drug and alcohol involvement of youth. An additional one-third of the programs are associated with juveniles who are handicapped or are in need of special education programs and who are also youthful offenders, dropouts, or substance abusers.

Three priority areas for FY 1987 have been noted by ED. The first priority is to develop a curriculum emphasizing the fundamental principles on which the legal system is based. The second priority is to foster student character development, and the third priority is to develop, test, demonstrate, and distribute new approaches or techniques in law-related education. Programs included in this year's report reflect these priorities.

ED programs focused on substance abuse prevention include two multimillion dollar programs--the Drug-Free Schools and Communities: Federal Activities Grants Program and the Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education program. Several additional projects are funded through the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. Other ED programs are aimed at better understanding, dealing with, and reporting on the problems associated with youth development and drug and alcohol abuse.

Law-Related Education involves a cooperative, coordinated effort between ED and local agencies to address a variety of learning approaches in such subject areas as the administration of the criminal, civil, and juvenile justice systems; the maintenance of safe and orderly schools; Federal, State, and local lawmaking processes; and fundamental legal doctrines and principles on which learning approaches are based.

Several prevention programs funded by ED involve cooperation or coordination with other agencies or organizations either through funding or in-kind services. While some of these activities are discussed in the next section, other joint efforts include:

- The Drug-Free Schools and Communities: Federal Activities Grants Program, and Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education coordinated with HHS to sponsor conferences and to avoid duplications of awards for projects.
- Schools Without Drugs--The Challenge program cosponsored by more than 10 organizations and associations.

- Interagency Agreement for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at HHS provided funds to prepare and disseminate information for use in elementary and secondary schools.
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) project directed toward developing, publishing, and disseminating information to school-aged youth on the dangers of steroids.
- The Office of Personnel Management initiative to prepare papers and conduct workshops on student drug abuse.

In FY 1987, the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) of ED funded several projects focusing on the correlations between handicapping conditions and juvenile problems such as crime and drug and alcohol abuse. For example, Community Based Research on Substance Abuse Among Handicapped Youth is a study of the nature and extent of substance abuse among behaviorally disordered and other handicapped youth. Handicapped Adolescents and Crime Victimization is attempting to look at expectancies and concerns about independent living for handicapped juveniles, including their vulnerability to crime, sexual abuse, alcohol, and drugs. Project Self Start is a research effort designed to examine and test causal factors of delinquency for handicapped juveniles.

Many other OSERS projects are aimed at providing special assistance to these handicapped juveniles or those who deal with them in the juvenile justice system. Special Education in Juvenile Justice, Correctional Special Education--Slippery Rock, Masters Degree Program in Special/Correctional Education, and the Model Masters Degree Program in Special Education all focus on the development and provision of courses and materials to better prepare educators working with handicapped juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) sponsors programs that address the national problems of illegal drug and alcohol use among youth and the issue of drunk driving. These programs, geared toward promoting a systems approach to dealing with youthful impaired offenders, involve collaborative or cooperative efforts with other agencies and are described later in this chapter.

An additional NHTSA project included in this report is the Youth Directory of Programs, a nationwide public information effort directed toward increasing awareness of all DWI programs, services, and resources that are available throughout the juvenile justice system.

U.S. Department of Labor

The Department of Labor (DOL) is responsible for developing and administering programs directed toward increasing employability and fostering self-sufficiency of disadvantaged persons. Two DOL programs focus on increasing the employability of disadvantaged at-risk youth--the Job Corps and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The Job Corps focuses primarily on 16- to 21-year-old youth, providing basic educational and vocational training and support services and job placement in a residential setting. JTPA, through Title II-A, provides block grants to States and local areas for job training and related services; and through II-B authorizes the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program that provides disadvantaged youth with employment, training, and education during the summer months.

DOL's priorities in FY 1987 centered on continued implementation of these two programs, as they provide the necessary skills for many at-risk youth to become productive members of their community. DOL also will continue to work collaboratively with ACYF to help youth achieve social and economic self-sufficiency through Youth 2000.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The FY 1987 priorities for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), that relate to juvenile delinquency include placing adjudicated children in the least restrictive setting; developing diversion programs for juveniles, such as after-school programs; and administering alcohol and substance abuse prevention and intervention programs for families and children. One major BIA program included in the Eleventh Analysis, the Indian Child Welfare Act Title II Grant Program, encompasses these three priority areas.

In FY 1987, 128 separate projects received grants through the Indian Child Welfare Act Title II Grant Program. While the majority of these grants promote the stability of Indian families through counseling and support to Indian tribes, many are targeted to specific juvenile groups. For example, several projects focus on abused or neglected youth, with funds spent on prevention and treatment-related services. Other projects are geared toward youth involved with drug/alcohol abuse, with specialized services developed and targeted to this population.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) focuses on serving the housing needs of low- to moderate-income persons. As such, three HUD programs provide employment, training, and support services to high-risk youth. The Community Development Block Grant Program: Entitlement Funds, the Community Development Block

Grant Program: Non Entitlement Funds--Small Cities, and the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP) are highlighted in this report.

During FY 1987, the primary HUD program priority relating to the Coordinating Council recommendations was Drug-Free Public Housing, an initiative aimed at aiding public housing officials combat drugs in their projects. A national conference held in the summer of 1987 and a series of regional conferences will assist local officials in fighting drug abuse in public housing.

HUD plans for FY 1988 include a joint effort with OJJDP and ADAMHA to promote the development of the Boys Clubs in Public Housing.

ACTION

During FY 1987, ACTION was an active member of the Coordinating Council. Its broadbased volunteer initiatives supported Federal efforts to address juvenile delinquency. ACTION programs and activities include the Foster Grandparent Program, Volunteers in Service to America, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. These activities, as well as other ACTION programs, address the problems of at-risk youth by fostering and promoting volunteer efforts.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is not a statutory member of the Coordinating Council. However, because of its interest and support of the activities of the Council, EPA has regularly attended Coordinating Council meetings.

EPA administers several programs and activities for juveniles that deal with environmental issues. While they do not specifically relate to the recommendations of the Council, they do provide support and guidance to young people in their communities. Since the projects do not directly address juvenile delinquency, they are not included in this year's Analysis.

Coordinating Council Activities

During FY 1987, the Coordinating Council significantly enhanced its activities for coordination and collaboration among member agencies. It focused primarily on the coordination of programs for youth as mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The comprehensive coordination strategy implemented by the Council resulted in numerous joint initiatives among several agencies represented on the Council.

In order to address the drug issue, a Subcommittee on Drug Abuse was formed of the five Council member agencies with mandated responsibilities under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act: the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; ACTION; the Department of Education; the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This Subcommittee, chaired by the Administrator of

OJJDP, developed a three-phased process in which all Council agencies participated to promote the coordination of Federal funds supporting drug programs. The strategy's goal was to maximize the impact of such funds, provide a model for joint program funding at the State and local levels, integrate diverse expertise in addressing the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among youth, and minimize duplication of effort among Federal agencies. As part of this process, the Subcommittee developed a legislative matrix for cross-referencing agency activities required under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. This matrix served to identify common areas of responsibility as a basis for selecting programs that would be appropriate for joint funding.

The Subcommittee also developed a matrix of proposed programs for possible joint funding or collaboration. It included both new programs as well as the addition of drug and/or alcohol components to existing efforts. The initial program matrix contained the total funds needed and the funding commitment of the agency proposing the program. In the second phase of the coordination strategy, all agencies were asked to respond to the program matrix by identifying any proposed programs in which they were interested in participating. As a result, 44 programs of common interest among agencies were targeted for further discussion. Several agencies are in the process of discussion and/or development of interagency agreements in support of juvenile drug programs.

The coordination strategy also included the development of an inventory containing resources available from each Council agency to support drug and alcohol initiatives. The listing included descriptive materials, ongoing or completed research, curriculum and implementation guides, demonstration programs, audiovisual aids, and technical assistance resources. The inventory was designed to assist Federal agencies in formulating plans and making funding decisions for dealing with drug and alcohol use among youth.

The following are brief descriptions of the collaborative activities that have been undertaken or enhanced since the Coordinating Council implemented its comprehensive coordination strategy.

Research and Development

- o OJJDP and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) are jointly funding Research on the Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Juvenile Populations. The results will be used to develop prevention strategies for these populations.
- o OJJDP and NIJ are jointly funding a research project to assess the relationships between drug/alcohol abuse and delinquent behavior. The results will be used to assess the value of drug testing as a basis for designing intervention strategies with high-risk youth. (Drug Testing of High Risk Youth Offenders on a Detention Program)

- OJJDP and NIJ are discussing cosponsorship of research in drug abuse patterns of inner-city youth. The results will be used to establish drug abuse prevention and control strategies with high-risk youth.
- BJA and NIJ are working together on a Drug Use Forecasting Program. BJA is providing the funding while NIJ manages the research effort. Complementary studies are also being carried out by NIDA.
- OJJDP is funding a development initiative entitled Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles. This program is a result of conferences cosponsored by OJJDP and ADAMHA.

Demonstration

- NIJ and BJA are cosponsoring the D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program.
- NHTSA and OJJDP are discussing cosponsorship of a project to develop effective screening instruments to detect young drivers who may be involved in drug and alcohol abuse.
- OJJDP and ED are discussing a supplement to the Cities in Schools program which would include a special focus on prevention and intervention with youth involved in illegal drug use.
- NIJ and BJA are cofunding a project entitled Detection and Monitoring of Drug-Using Arrestees. BJA has funded replication of the D.C. Pretrial Drug Testing Program in three cities. NIJ will evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in FY 1988.
- NIJ and ED are cosponsoring a Safe Schools program. The program offers resources to school administrators for increasing the safety and stability of the learning environment. The approach involves the development of strategies for reducing school-based crime and disruption, including drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- OJJDP and BJA are jointly funding an anti-drug abuse program to implement a community capacity building and mobilization process through the National Congress of Black Churches.
- NHTSA and OJJDP are cofunding a program entitled Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies System-wide to reduce alcohol- and drug-related accidents among young people. The program components include:
 - a. Comprehensive School-Based Program Curriculum--NHTSA/OJJDP

- b. Drug/Alcohol Youth Strategies Conference--NHTSA/OJJDP
- c. Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges--NHTSA/DEA/BIA/OJJDP/ADAMHA

Training, Technical Assistance, Information Dissemination

- ⊙ The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and OJJDP continued implementation of the Sports Drug Awareness program.
- ⊙ DEA and the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) developed a protocol for sharing resources through the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.
- ⊙ DEA, OSAP, and OJJDP continued to support the Boy Scouts Law Enforcement Explorers Programs. (Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Prevention program)
- ⊙ ADAMHA and OJJDP are considering cosponsoring the following projects:
 - a. Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles.
 - b. Prevention and control of drug abuse in public housing.
 - c. Technical assistance to communities in accessing and coordinating Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds.
 - d. OSAP is providing support services to the OJJDP/BJA project being implemented by the National Congress of Black Churches.
- ⊙ OJJDP and BJA are cofunding both training for major city judges in handling juveniles involved in illegal drug use and serious, violent crime as well as the development of a juvenile court drug action agenda.
- ⊙ ED is considering publicizing successful programs through its newsletters and assisting State and local education programs in adopting projects sponsored by other Federal agencies.
- ⊙ BIA and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are cosponsoring an American Indian and Alaska Native Youth Conference which will be held in the spring of 1988. The conference agenda will focus on drug abuse prevention and leadership training for 400 youth and 100 parents and elders.

Other Coordinated Activities

- ⊙ BIA and the Indian Health Service are identifying steps to coordinate programs and resources that serve American Indians and Alaska Natives.

- BIA and ED have agreed to a transfer of ED set-aside funds to BIA as mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. (Drug-Free Schools and Communities--Programs for Indian Youth)
- BIA and ACTION are discussing the coordination of resources to assist Tribal governments in implementing local plans for reducing alcohol and drug abuse.
- ACYF, ADAMHA, and BIA are negotiating joint sponsorship of two programs focused on runaway and homeless youth.
- ACTION, HUD, EIA, DOL, OSAP, and OJJDP are considering a variety of programs that serve high-risk youth through volunteers.

Detailed descriptions of drug-related programs that were funded by two or more Federal agencies in FY 1987 are included in the Inventories of Programs and Projects of Chapter 3--Federal Efforts Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

The work of the Council with regard to coordinating drug abuse prevention and treatment programs will serve as a model for coordinating activities in other subject areas. Subsequent to the formation of the Coordinating Council Subcommittee, the Drug Prevention and Health Coordinating Group of the National Drug Policy Board established a Committee on High Risk Youth. This Committee, also chaired by Verne Speirs, OJJDP Administrator, has focused on developing a national strategy for coordinating activities, including research, demonstration and training programs, conferences, and publications, to reduce the demand for alcohol and illegal drugs among high-risk youth.

Specific factors placing the youth at "high risk" are identified in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. They include economically disadvantaged youth; school dropouts; pregnant adolescents; children of substance abusers; runaway and homeless youth; victims of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; youth who have experienced mental health problems; youth who have committed violent or delinquent acts; youth who are disabled by injury; and youth who have attempted suicide. Issue papers were developed for each factor to describe the nature of the problem and ongoing initiatives, to identify mechanisms for coordinating Federal efforts, and to recommend strategies to strengthen programming. These issue papers, along with the Committee's efforts to identify Federal activities focused on risk factors and illegal drug use, served as the foundation for a chapter to be included in the National Drug Policy Board's report to the President.

In addition to its drug-related activities, the Coordinating Council reviewed and took steps to coordinate Federal efforts relating to the problems of missing and exploited children. The Council devoted the entire agenda of its FY 1987 fourth-quarter meeting to this issue. The following topics were discussed: OJJDP's missing children research initiatives, the National Center for Missing and

Exploited Children (NCMEC), the Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management, coordination of the National Runaway Switchboard and NCMEC Hotline, and the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children. Members unanimously supported two proposals: to establish a subcommittee on missing and exploited children; and to maintain an ongoing liaison with the Attorney General's Advisory Board.

1987 Coordinating Council Recommendations

Section 206(c) of the JJDP Act requires the Coordinating Council to make recommendations to the President and to the Congress at least annually "with respect to the coordination of overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities." The recommendations adopted by the Council for the Eleventh Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs are as follows:

1. The Council recommends that member agencies continue to work together to design and implement strategies to reduce the demand for illegal drugs among America's youth. The Council especially encourages all agencies planning prevention activities for the general youth population to reach out to youth who are at high risk of drug involvement. Communities and families should implement activities designed to increase youth accountability with regard to the use of illegal drugs. The juvenile justice system is encouraged to screen youthful offenders for signs of drug dependence and to institute remedial programs.
2. The Council recommends continued coordination of activities in behalf of missing and exploited children. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families should ensure that there is sufficient communication between their respective hotlines and that children and parents are properly referred to appropriate hotlines and other available community resources.
3. The Council recommends continued Federal efforts to record the incidence of missing children including lost, short-term missing, runaways, parental kidnappings, and nonfamily abductions.
4. The Council recommends that all member agencies initiate activities to fully educate the children and youth served by their programs concerning AIDS prevention. Agencies whose youth constituency includes incarcerated youth, youth in placement, or youth who are at high risk of being intravenous drug users should be particularly assertive with regard to AIDS prevention activities.
5. The Council recommends a coordinated Federal effort to continue to combat the rising incidence of violence in schools. Information on effective intervention techniques should be

made available to local school districts through existing Federal information clearinghouses.

6. The Council recommends the continuation of the current Federal effort to improve national and local statistics on children and youth in the juvenile justice system.
7. The Council recommends that Federal agencies continue to confront the problem of child victimization by enhancing public awareness as to the incidence of child abuse and neglect and by providing technical assistance and training for local police and prosecutors. Efforts to eliminate child pornography should be accelerated at the Federal, State, and local levels.
8. The Council recommends continuation of coordinated Federal programs to promote youth productivity and employability. Public/private partnerships to address problems such as teen pregnancy, school dropouts, and unemployment should be encouraged.
9. The Council recommends continuation of Federal programs designed to reduce juvenile gang violence including the dissemination of information on effective intervention strategies to cities experiencing gang-related juvenile crime.

The Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children

Organization of the Advisory Board

The Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children, established by Section 405 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act, supports the Missing Children's Program by providing guidance to the OJJDP Administrator in fulfilling his responsibilities under the Act. These duties include both preparing an annual comprehensive plan for facilitating cooperation and coordination among agencies responsible for missing children programs as well as awarding grants and contracts for research, demonstration projects, and service programs in the field.

A highly active and visible panel, the nine-member Board by statute includes a law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, the chief executive of a local unit of government, a statewide elected officer, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Director's designee, and four members of the public who have experience or expertise relating to missing children. Members of the current Board, sworn in on April 23, 1987, are delineated here with biographical sketches.

Mack M. Vines, Chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children, is presently Chief of Police of Cape

Coral, Florida. Mr. Vines was formerly Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance at the U.S. Department of Justice; prior to that appointment, he served over 20 years in law enforcement, including positions as Chief of Police in St. Petersburg, Florida, and Charlotte, North Carolina.

Michael D. Antonovich is Chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. He has been involved in government at all levels, including the California State Assembly, where he authored the child-stealing law and designed many of the State's procedures for reporting child abuse. Mr. Antonovich also served on the Commission of White House Fellowships and President Reagan's United States/Japan Advisory Commission.

John Ashcroft is Governor of the State of Missouri. As Attorney General of the State from 1976 to 1984, he helped establish landmark Supreme Court precedence strengthening the criminal law and also created the Attorney General's Council on Crime Prevention, which was responsible for improving coordination among local law enforcement. Governor Ashcroft has served on the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, dealing with family problems that include child abuse.

Joan R. Davies is the mother of John Thomas Davies, a missing child later found murdered. Mrs. Davies is the Assistant Principal of Milpitas High School in California, where she has been instrumental in designing school curriculums and training educators. She and her husband recently formed PACE (People Against Child Exploitation), a coalition of nonprofit organizations serving missing and exploited children and their families.

Joseph R. Davis has served with the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1968 in a number of capacities, including Chief of the Legal Research Unit and Chief Counsel of the Drug Enforcement Administration. At present he is General Counsel to the FBI and Assistant Director, Legal Counsel. A graduate of the University of Alabama School of Law, Mr. Davis has authored several articles and taught extensively in the areas of criminal and constitutional law.

Dr. James Dobson is founder and president of Focus on the Family and has served as an advisor to the President and other Administration officials on the impact of government programs on the family. Dr. Dobson, formerly a Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, has lectured and written extensively on issues relating to children and the family.

Stephen Goldsmith has been the Prosecutor of Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, since 1979. His administration of the Prosecutor's Office has been marked by vigorous prosecution of serious offenders and increased coordination in the criminal justice system in cases of missing children. Mr. Goldsmith is Chairman of the Governor's Child Support Commission, and his Child

Support Office recently received recognition as the country's outstanding program.

Jay A. Parker serves as President of the Lincoln Institute for Research and Education and is editor of the Lincoln Review. He was formerly director of President Reagan's transition team at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and a member of the White House Regional Fellowship Selection Panel. Actively involved in civic, professional, and cultural associations in the Nation's Capital, Mr. Parker is experienced in coordinating efforts with the private sector.

Dr. Roland Summit has been a community psychiatrist for 20 years, specializing in child sexual abuse. He is presently Head Physician of the Community Consultation Service of Harbor/UCLA Medical Center and is an Assistant Professor of Psychiatry. A founder of the UCLA Family Support Program and the Los Angeles County Child Sexual Abuse Project, Dr. Summit has written and lectured extensively on the subject of child sexual abuse.

Advisory Board Activities

Since its inception, the Advisory Board has worked to implement a comprehensive, broad-based effort that relies on coordination and cooperation among governments, the private sector, and individuals for its impetus in addressing the missing children problem. Congress formally recognized this need for joint efforts in Section 405(b)(3) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act, which mandates that the Administrator of OJJDP work with the Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children to develop an annual plan for facilitating these processes. Thus, during its two FY 1987 meetings, the Board focused its deliberations on the scope and content of its forthcoming Comprehensive Plan.

To provide input for its discussions, the Board heard speakers on the National Incidence Studies, the Department of Justice National Obscenity Enforcement Unit, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Behavioral Science Unit, The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and training and technical assistance for private voluntary organizations and law enforcement. Members also viewed a videotape prepared by the Parents' Music Resource Center on the violent and pornographic content of some of today's rock music. Using the information from these presentations, combined with their own personal and professional expertise, the Board formulated its 1987 report to include an overview of the missing and exploited children problem, an update on the 24 recommendations of the 1986 Comprehensive Plan, and an action plan of new and continuing needs to be addressed. The Comprehensive Plan is targeted for publication in early 1988.

During the coming year, the Advisory Board will further study the sexual exploitation of children, working closely with the National Obscenity Enforcement Unit and the Coordinating Council to target

strategies for combating the problem and to develop public awareness on the issue. The Board will follow the progress of both the National Incidence Study and the Study of the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and will suggest to the OJJDP Administrator new research and program initiatives in the area of missing children.

The Interagency Panel on Research and Development on Children and Adolescents

Organization of the Panel

In 1970, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare requested that the Office of Child Development take the lead in establishing an interdepartmental panel to coordinate research and development efforts relating to children.¹ Over the years, the focus and composition of this panel has been broadened to include representatives from other Federal Departments and to address issues concerning research on adolescence. In 1985, the Interagency Panel on Research and Development on Children and Adolescents, as it is known today, was formally established.

Agencies represented on the current panel's Executive Committee, elected in the Spring of 1987, are:

Administration for Children, Youth and Families, HHS

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, HHS

National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (ex-officio), HHS

Maternal and Child Health, Public Health Service, HHS

Office of Policy, Planning and Legislation, OHDS

Bureau of Labor Statistics, DOL

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DOJ

Office of Educational Research and Improvement, ED

Panel Activities

Within the Federal Government and in the research community, there is a wide range of basic and applied research, development, demonstration, and evaluation efforts for children and adolescents.

The Panel's activities and efforts are aimed at addressing the questions of:

- How is information on the research activities of the various government agencies disseminated to other agencies?
- How do the different agencies which fund research determine the relationships of their efforts to needs and gaps in research in order to avoid duplicating or overlapping what other groups or agencies are funding?
- How may agencies coordinate their research and planning efforts?
- How may agencies assure the feasibility of cross-research analyses and cumulative research analysis of fundings and data?

To respond to these questions, each representative reports on the research currently funded by his or her agency and provides information on the focus and/or emphasis of that agency. Monthly meetings provide an opportunity for members to recommend joint research efforts in areas of common interest or concern and to report on research and development activities apart from federally supported or directed efforts.

Topics that have been covered in the Panel monthly meetings include:

- Research in child welfare: Attending to foster children.
- Drug abuse.
- Family demographics and public policy.
- Longitudinal studies of children's biobehavioral development.

The Panel also convenes a yearly conference that focuses on topics of interest to all Panel members. Experts from outside the Federal Government play an active part in these yearly conferences. The Panel encourages conference participants to view its activities as a vehicle for achieving their own agency or organization research and development goals.

The FY 1987 Annual Conference, Positive Approaches to Child and Adolescent Development, addressed the issues of improving coping skills and optimizing development to promote healthy, self-reliant children. The conference focused on how research advances can be effectively communicated to practitioners and the public.

Notes

1. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is now called the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Child Development is now known as the Administration for Children, Youth and Families.

Federal Efforts Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Coordinating Council's 1986 Recommendation 1:

In addressing the tragic national problem of illegal drug and alcohol use among youth, the Council recommends that collaborative Federal efforts be directed toward preventing illegal drug and alcohol use by America's young people.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), in its annual survey of high school seniors in 1986, found that the rates of illicit drug and alcohol use among this group remained alarmingly high. While current use of marijuana had dropped from 41 to 39 percent, there had been relatively no decline in alcohol and cocaine use. Eighty-five percent of high school seniors reported use of alcohol in the last year, and 13 percent indicated they had used cocaine during that period.¹

Spurred by the President's initiative and by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Federal activity addressing the problem of substance abuse among youth increased greatly over the past year. The Coordinating Council and many of the agencies represented on the Council have been extensively involved in the development and coordination of programs in this area. The Coordinating Council's FY 1987 collaborative activities relating to drug abuse were discussed in Chapter 2, and will not be readdressed in the discussion here. However, detailed descriptions of the programs highlighted in Chapter 2 are included in the inventories of this chapter.

In addition to the extensive collaborative efforts of the Coordinating Council, agencies on the Council are also independently involved in the overall effort to fight alcohol and drug abuse among youth. These projects fall into three primary areas, including: (1) technical assistance, training, and information dissemination efforts that are focused on improving the system's ability to prevent and deal with substance abuse and are geared toward increasing public awareness of the magnitude of such problems; (2) research efforts that focus on risk factors for drug and alcohol abuse or evaluate the impact of legislation, programs, and policies regarding drinking, driving, and use of illegal drugs; and (3) program development activities aimed at promoting and ensuring drug-free youth, and demonstration programs designed to replicate and increase the numbers of successful prevention and intervention services for youth.

Summary of Federal Efforts

The Coordinating Council, in its recommendations, called for collaborative Federal efforts directed toward the prevention of illegal drug and alcohol use by our Nation's youth. As evidenced by the vast number and types of programs that address this problem and include joint funding, Council agencies involved with the coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency programs realize the magnitude and seriousness of the problem.

Drug and alcohol abuse research initiatives highlighted in this chapter include projects aimed at obtaining a better understanding of the whys and hows of juvenile drug and alcohol involvement; evaluations of innovative programs, practices, and prevention efforts; and studies of changes in policies and procedures and their impact on drug and alcohol use among juveniles.

Technical assistance, training, and information dissemination efforts show an overwhelming concern for and attempt to deal with this nationwide epidemic. These efforts provide support and encouragement to existing programs and services, and pave the way for the development of new, innovative programs across the Nation.

Program development and demonstration activities display innovative and effective ways to reach and prevent youth at risk from becoming involved in drugs and alcohol. They also encourage the development and replication of successful approaches to combating illegal drug/alcohol use.

Together, these programs and projects indicate an extensive coordinated Federal effort to deal with illegal drug and alcohol use among our Nation's youth. Individually and collectively, they show a strong commitment to develop a positive, drug-free society and prevent drug and alcohol abuse in this generation and in generations to come.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 4, in Appendix 1, lists drug- and alcohol-related research and development projects for juveniles and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section contains both descriptive and funding information on each Federal program and project targeting drug and/or alcohol abuse among youth.

Project Title: Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Level of Coordination: OJJDP provides funding. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration assisted in background work during the developmental stage.

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to assist communities experiencing high rates of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse through the identification and review of promising juvenile drug programs, the development and testing of program prototypes, and the provision of training based on the prototypes. Specifically, it will include four stages: (1) Identification and assessment of selected programmatic approaches; (2) Prototype (model) development based on the existing approaches; (3) Development of training and technical assistance materials to transfer the prototype designs; and (4) Testing of the prototypes.

Population Served: Youth nationwide

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 224(a)(1) and (5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$500,000

Project Title: Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquent Behavior

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to improve our understanding of the development of prosocial and antisocial behavior patterns. The principal objectives are: (1) to identify the sequential ordering of different developmental processes and life experiences including social, psychological, behavioral, and environmental, which lead to either positive socialization or adaptation of a delinquent or criminal lifestyle; (2) to identify those predisposing factors that characterize a child at risk for involvement in antisocial behavior, delinquency, and crime; (3) to examine the etiology of crime and delinquency in the context of the community, family, and individual differences; (4) to enhance our ability to identify and intervene with high-risk children for the prevention of delinquency; and (5) to advance the development of a sound theoretical framework for delinquency prevention and justice system intervention.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for prevention and control of delinquency and drug use

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(1)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$1,504,374 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)

Project Title: Research on the Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Juvenile Populations

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Level of Coordination: NIDA and OJJDP provide funds for this program.

Project Description:

This research is designed to:

- Identify reciprocal effects between ethnic and minority group membership and special culturally related factors which may influence drug usage.
- Identify and analyze factors relating to drug usage.
- Identify correlations and consequences of drug abuse behavior and the impact on society.
- Develop conceptual models of the etiology and function of drug abuse.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for prevention of illegal drug use among ethnic and minority youth populations

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$936,019

Project Title: Drug Testing of High Risk Youth Offenders in a Detention Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Level of Coordination: NIJ and OJJDP jointly fund this project.

Project Description:

This cosponsored research effort is designed to assess the relationship between drug and alcohol abuse and delinquent behavior. The results will be used to determine the value of drug testing based on urinalysis for diagnosing service needs and predicting drug use and delinquency.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for controlling illegal drug use among juvenile offenders

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$200,000

Project Title: Research on Drug Use Among Juveniles

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This program is designed to increase our understanding of why youth become involved in drug abuse and to identify natural community support systems and treatment strategies that are effective in controlling and rehabilitating juvenile drug users.

The results of these studies will increase understanding of risk factors for drug abuse and provide specific recommendations for promising prevention and rehabilitation strategies.

Population Served: Research community; and policymakers and practitioners responsible for prevention and control of illegal drug use among youth

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$125,000

Project Title: Evaluating Drug Prevention Education

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) is a model program started in Los Angeles, involving police and public schools who act as partners in teaching children to resist offers to try

drugs. This project will evaluate the transfer to and long-term impact of this program on the Virginia schools. An evaluation of a similar program in New York City will also be conducted to determine whether DARE program concepts tailored to other jurisdictions have the same impact and to compare the two models in terms of their effect on demand reduction.

Population Served: Practitioners, research community, and policymakers

FY 1987 Funds: \$90,000

Project Title: Street Gang Cocaine Markets

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This study will assess the impact of the growing involvement of street gangs in cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles. Its central hypotheses are that increased gang involvement increases both (1) potential users' access to a ready "supply," thus driving up the "demand" for cocaine, and (2) the level of violence associated with cocaine. In addition, the study will explore the roles of concurrent changes in drug distribution technology toward cocaine "rocks," which are easy to manufacture, hide, carry, and dispose of in an emergency. Another area of focus is on the growing proliferation of "rock houses" or defended distribution centers that provide relatively safe and easy access to cocaine users. Analyses will be made of police data on trends in cocaine incidents, such as changes in location, involvement of weapons, and violence; gang affiliations of adult and youth arrestees and their offense histories; homicide incidents with cocaine involvement; and police tactical responses to the changing drug enforcement problem. The results are expected to be relevant to criminal justice policy questions concerning effective interdiction of drug distribution networks and reduction of associated drug trafficking and violence.

Population Served: Research community and youth at risk

FY 1987 Funds: \$174,000

Project Title: Drugs and Criminal Careers

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

Early drug involvement has been established as an indicator of highly active criminals. This effort will study narcotics addicts to determine the role drugs played in various phases of their criminal careers.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$120,000

Project Title: NIAAA Research on Legal Drinking Age

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Project Description:

The Oklahoma legislature has passed a bill raising the minimum legal age for drinking 3.2 percent beer from 18 to 21. This research examines the utility of this type of legislation by looking at the behavior of young college students before and after passage of the bill. To determine what changes might take place following implementation of such a bill, these data are compared with similar information gathered in 1981.

Population Served: General population

FY 1987 Funds: \$37,255

Project Title: NIAAA Research on Adolescent and Alcohol Peer Resistance Strategies

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Project Description:

This research involves the development of three curriculums that will teach resistance skills, establish conservative social norms with respect to drinking, or combine both approaches. The curriculums will be tested in 7th and 9th grade settings, since previous research indicates a marked increase in alcohol use between the 7th and 10th grades. Subjects will be pre- and post-tested on measures of alcohol use, attitudes, beliefs, normative expectations, and alcohol use by others.

Population Served: Youth, primarily in the 7th to 9th grade

FY 1987 Funds: \$564,309

Project Title: NIAAA Research on Alcoholic Beverage Control Policies on Drunk Driving

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Project Description:

This 3-year prevention research project is a descriptive study which focuses on the role of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) agencies in preventing drunk driving, particularly as that role relates to server-intervention programs. The project has five research agendas: (1) a detailed analysis of current State ABC agency regulations, structures, and policies; (2) an analysis of the scope of ABC agencies' responsibilities regarding server-intervention programs; (3) a legal analysis of all appellate court decisions which have affected ABC agency policies; (4) recommendations for future research; and (5) the development of a research guide for legislators and ABC agency officials.

Population Served: General population

FY 1987 Funds: \$151,818

Project Title: NIAAA Research on Children of Alcoholics

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Project Description:

Recent research suggests that a significant portion of alcoholism has a genetic basis. What is now known is the nature of inherited traits which place an individual at risk for alcoholism. Research on biological markers is encouraged through this project with the hope that early identification of alcohol-prone individuals will eventually become possible. For example, recent research shows evidence for a biological marker in the P3 component of evoked potentials that differ between male children of alcoholic fathers and male children of fathers who are not alcoholic. The identification of other demographic, biochemical, neurophysiological, and psychological markers would be potentially useful.

Population Served: Youth and families at risk

FY 1987 Funds: \$500,000

Project Title: NIAAA Research on Teenage Drunk Driving

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Project Description:

The effects of a new Maine law on teenage drinking, frequency of driving after drinking, and crash involvement are being studied in this 4-year natural experimental study project. The 1983 law suspends the driving license of a person under age 20 for 1 year if the person's blood alcohol level (BAL) while driving indicates any alcohol consumption (BAL above .02). By contrast, most jurisdictions impose sanctions against drivers with a BAL of .10 and above. In this project the investigators are monitoring Maine arrest and conviction activity under the .02 law, and Maine and Massachusetts arrests of 16- to 19-year-olds for driving under the influence of alcohol. The study objectives are to test whether teenagers in Maine perceive heightened drunk driving law enforcement, whether the frequency of their drinking after driving declines, and whether, relative to Massachusetts, Maine achieves a lower rate of fatal crashes among teenagers after (compared to before) the law's implementation.

Population Served: Youth ages 16 to 19

FY 1987 Funds: \$327,312

Project Title: New Research Perspectives on Student Drug Abuse

Agencies: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) and The Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Training Assistance Program

Level of Coordination: ED and OPM provide joint funding and program planning.

Project Description:

This project represents a first step toward the development by OERI of the foundation for a research agenda on student drug abuse. It also will enhance OERI staff understanding of research issues related to student drug abuse. Support will be provided for a series of commissioned papers prepared by 10 to 15 leading scholars and researchers. They will be asked to examine drug issues anew and to contribute to the development of a research agenda. This agenda will address creative ways to approach and conduct research that will assist the effort to eliminate drug abuse in schools.

Several tutorial workshops will be convened to provide a forum to present the commissioned papers, as well as to review, debate, and discuss the status of research in the area of student drug abuse, promising research directions, and problems or issues in the area requiring immediate resolution.

Population Served: School-age children, youth aged 19 to 22, and school staff

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,000

Project Title: Community Based Research on Substance Abuse
Among Handicapped Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This study will be conducted in two phases: Phase I, naturalistic inquiry; and phase II, empirical inquiry. Phase I involves a qualitative investigation of the nature and extent of substance abuse among behaviorally disordered and other handicapped adolescents. The open-ended interview method of data collection is used to investigate services received by handicapped youth for alcohol and drug abuse. There is a focus on the differences between behaviorally disordered and other handicapped youth and others with substance-abuse problems. Phase II examines (1) facets of drug abuse among handicapped adolescents and the perceptions of these youths, their parents, and professionals who work with them; (2) differences between handicapped youth and their peers; and (3) the relationship between background characteristics, academic achievement, school environment, teacher ratings, peer networks, and reported use of alcohol and drugs. There is one comparison group per school district area to control for specific factors. Under the control group, two studies focus on (1) the drug and alcohol among adolescents in at least one high school and those adolescents labeled as emotionally handicapped; and (2) administering a peer-network measure to both groups to test for differences in the adequacy of social networks between substance-abusing adolescents and their nonuser cohorts.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,000

Project Title: Research to Validate Intervention Strategies for
High Risk Secondary Age Learning Disabled Students
Which Will Improve Attendance, Behavior, and
Reduce Drug Abuse

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Educa-
tion and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project conducts research on the effectiveness of interven-
tion strategies for secondary learning disabled students who are
considered high risk for drug abuse, attendance, and discipline
problems, and academic failure. Procedural objectives include:
(1) developing a student-based social skills and assertion inter-
vention strategies curriculum; (2) improving academic achievement
and attendance; (3) reducing frequency of discipline referrals;
and (4) teaching assertion skills and changed attitudes toward
drug use.

The quasi-experimental research design provides for differential analysis of three treatment groups and one no-treatment group. These three treatment groups provide data on the validation of (1) the Strategies Intervention Model (SIM), (2) SIM and Assertion Training, and (3) Assertion Training. The no-treatment group is taught by teacher(s) implementing regular curriculums using none of the other three validation methods. Dependent variables include: measurement of reading and math achievement using the Woodcock Johnson Psycho Educational Battery; attendance using official school records; frequency of discipline referrals; and social skills using the Social Influence Scale.

Population Served: High-risk, learning disabled youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$97,991

Demonstration Efforts

Table 5, in Appendix 1, lists drug- and alcohol-related demonstration projects for juveniles and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section contains both descriptive and funding information on each Federal program and project targeting drug and/or alcohol abuse among youth.

Project Title: Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Level of Coordination: OJJDP and NHTSA provide funds. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Administration provides in-kind services.

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to perform three separate but integrated activities. The grantee will conduct a conference of selected national private not-for-profit organizations in order for them to define their constituencies' needs, explain their current and planned programmatic responses, and encourage coordination with each other and cooperation with the Federal Government in the present effort. The grantee will also demonstrate a community planning and organization strategy for communities to as-

sess and respond to their current juvenile drug abuse problems and needs, as well as provide information concerning the most promising technologies in drug abuse prevention and treatment through a systemwide response curriculum. Finally, the grantee will develop and test a training program for high school students to assist them in organizing their high schools to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. This program is cofunded with the NHTSA, Department of Transportation. It will consist of four stages: assessment; development of a manual; training and technical assistance; and replication.

Population Served: Juvenile court judges, community program coordinators, and high school students

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$260,000 OJJDP \$155,000/NHTSA \$105,000

Project Title: Super Teams

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The Super Teams program enhances the ability of schools to prevent drug and alcohol use by teaching resistance skills and alternative behaviors. The program will accomplish the following objectives:

1. To form support groups among students and school personnel;
2. To teach students alternatives to the use of alcohol and drugs;
3. To develop strategies to resist negative peer pressure for alcohol and drug use;
4. To develop positive standards (norms) about alcohol and drug use;
5. To develop action plans to improve individual and group achievement academically, athletically, and socially; and
6. To teach students skills to inform younger children in elementary and junior high school about the hazards of drug and alcohol use.

Population Served: Inner-city, high-school-age youth

Relevant Section Of JJDP Act: 204(b)(4)

FY 1987 Funds: \$50,000

Project Title: Targeted Outreach: Drug Prevention Supplement

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This project provides for supplemental funding to an existing special emphasis cooperative agreement to the Boys Clubs of America (BCA). The overall goal of the existing grant is to provide assistance to local clubs of the BCA to target at-risk and delinquent youth by providing services as an alternative or supplement to the juvenile court and other youth-serving agencies. The National Office of the BCA assists 75 local clubs located in 10 major metropolitan areas to provide services for at-risk and first-time juvenile offenders who are not now participating in BCA activities. This supplemental award will provide training for BCA personnel in the development of drug prevention and intervention services.

The program is called "SMART MOVES" and emphasizes youth involvement, family involvement, positive peer pressure, enhancing self-esteem, and resistance to negative peer pressure.

Population Served: Personnel of selected Boys Clubs serving at-risk youth

Relevant Section Of JJDP Act: 224(a)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$150,000

Project Title: High Risk Youth Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to demonstrate a coordinated network of services in Ohio at the State and local level to reduce substance abuse among youth. By developing a comprehensive planning and program development process, communities will maximize utilization of existing and new resources for youth at high risk of involvement in illegal drug use.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for prevention and control of illegal drug use among high-risk youth

Relevant Section Of JJDP Act: 204(b)(4)

FY 1987 Funds: \$125,000

Project Title: Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to establish Boys and Girls Clubs in selected housing projects.

This will be accomplished by providing training and technical assistance to personnel from both the public housing authority and the sponsoring Boys and Girls Club. The training and technical assistance will contain information from the Boys Clubs of America's TARGETED OUTREACH and SMART MOVES programs that focus on delinquency and drug prevention and intervention strategies.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for public housing and Boys Clubs operations

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$212,640

Project Title: Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The objective of this program is to reduce delinquency and drug abuse by youth by providing community agencies with increased information and skills to implement family strengthening programs for high-risk children and youth. This will be accomplished by identification, assessment, and dissemination of family-oriented programs that have demonstrated success in decreasing risk factors for involvement in delinquency and drug use or indirectly reducing delinquency and drug use. This demonstration program includes four stages: assessment; development of manuals; training and technical assistance; and replication.

Population Served: Families; and policymakers and practitioners responsible for prevention and control of delinquency and illegal drug use among high risk youth

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(4)

FY 1987 Funds: \$350,000

Project Title: Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Level of Coordination: OJJDP and BJA jointly fund this project.

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to develop, test, and implement a planning and community organization strategy to address illegal drug use among youth and families in selected urban settings. Specific black churches in target communities will serve as catalysts for project implementation. The project is currently in a planning and development phase of a projected 30-month effort implemented by the Congress of National Black Churches.

Population Served: Policymakers, practitioners, and residents in the targeted communities

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 204(b)(4)

FY 1987 Funds: \$175,000

Project Title: D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Level of Coordination: NIJ and BJA both fund this project.

Project Description:

The D.C. Pretrial Services has begun a program in which all arrested juveniles are tested for drug use, and those users who are released pending a juvenile court finding are placed on a schedule of urine testing. Adjudicated juveniles granted probation also are placed on a drug-testing program to control drug use and subsequent criminal behavior.

Population Served: D.C. youth and the community

FY 1987 Funds: \$988,000

Project Title: Community Crime Prevention Programs

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Project Description:

Community Crime Prevention Programs, funded through Bureau of Justice Assistance Discretionary Funds, focus on the development of proactive crime prevention techniques and the provision of services to the community by local law enforcement agencies. Community participation in crime prevention is enhanced through this program by creating a partnership with law enforcement and the related government and social service agencies.

The primary award was made to the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). The success of this nationwide crime prevention campaign can be attributed to a number of factors.

- The production and airing of public service announcements.
- The development and use of NCPC's 114-member Crime Prevention Coalition.
- The development of a full range of crime prevention materials, from brochures to books.
- The provision of technical assistance to the Bureau of Justice Assistance block grant recipients and States.
- The sharing of information through the Computerized Information Center and Resource library.
- The launching of crime prevention initiatives aimed at children and youth, especially in the area of drug abuse prevention.

Additional complementary activities sponsored by NCPC include the Drug Enforcement Administration's Demand Reduction Initiative (aimed at our Nation's youth) and NASCAR Motor Sports Video ("Say No To Drugs").

Population Served: General community

FY 1987 Funds: \$2,675,000

Project Title: Youth 2000

Agencies: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Human Development Services, Public Health Service, Family Support Administration; U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

Level of Coordination: The Youth 2000 initiative is being jointly implemented by HHS and DOL under existing legislative and funding authorities.

Project Description:

Youth 2000 is a nationwide "call to action" between now and the year 2000, that is designed to enlist the involvement of all sectors of society in helping vulnerable youth achieve social and economic self-sufficiency and fulfill their potential as viable, contributing members of society.

The goals of Youth 2000 are: (1) to increase the employability and economic self-sufficiency of young people; (2) to improve literacy and educational attainment; (3) to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy; (4) to promote lifestyles free from substance abuse; and (5) to reduce violent and accidental injuries and deaths among young people.

HHS, DOL, and the National Alliance of Business have entered into a partnership to create this nationwide "grassroots movement" to address the problems facing today's youth.

Population Served: At-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: Not applicable

Program Title: Demonstration Grants for the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among High Risk Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

Program Description:

The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention of ADAMHA will award grants for projects to demonstrate effective community-based models for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug and alcohol abuse among high-risk youth.

The goals of the High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program are:

- To encourage the development, implementation, documentation, evaluation, and dissemination of successful, generalizable approaches to drug and alcohol abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation for the target populations.
- To promote the involvement and coordinated participation of multiple community service agencies in the planning and development of comprehensive services for high-risk youth.
- To increase the availability and accessibility of appropriate, effective, community-based prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services for the target population.

- To decrease the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse among high-risk youth.

This program is intended to support projects that demonstrate and evaluate community-based approaches to minimize the occurrence of alcohol and drug problems among high-risk youth. Since the population susceptible to alcohol and drug abuse is not homogeneous, plans for its reduction must be varied and multifaceted. Programs that address multiple risk factors are encouraged, as it is generally agreed that youth with the greatest number of use factors are most likely to develop substance abuse problems.

One hundred twenty-four demonstration grants totaling \$24 million for substance-abuse prevention activities will be awarded and targeted to high-risk youth.

This grant program is designed to reach those young people at greatest risk for alcohol and drug problems, including abused and/or neglected children, school dropouts, children of substance abusers, those who have committed violent or delinquent acts, homeless or runaway youths, gateway drug users, physically or mentally handicapped children, pregnant teenagers, latchkey children, and young people who are economically disadvantaged.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$24,000,000

Program Title: Drug-Free Schools and Communities--Federal Activities Grant Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Level of Coordination: This program is funded by ED. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides support through the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

Program Description:

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program--Federal Activities Grants Program supports model development, dissemination, technical assistance, and curriculum development activities for drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention. Awards may be made to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions. From the \$5 million available, 30 to 50 awards averaging \$100,000 each will be made.

Population Served: School-age children, youth aged 19 to 22,
parents, and school staff

FY 1987 Funds: \$5,000,000

Project Title: Youth Impaired Driving Public Hearings

Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway
Traffic Safety Administration

Level of Coordination: Activities are coordinated with the
National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

Project Description:

This program will consist of five separate public hearings in Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Houston, and Seattle. The testimony presented during the hearings will focus on Driving While Intoxicated program successes and failures, and will highlight the impaired driving problem among youth.

Population Served: Nationwide, general population

FY 1987 Funds: \$50,000

Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Efforts

Table 6, in Appendix 1, lists drug- and alcohol-related training, technical assistance, and dissemination projects for juveniles and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section contains both descriptive and funding information on each Federal program and project targeting drug and/or alcohol abuse among youth.

Project Title: Juvenile Court Drug Action Agenda

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency (OJJDP) and Bureau of Justice Assistance
(BJA)

Level of Coordination: OJJDP and BJA both fund this project.

Project Description:

A special component of the Juvenile and Family Court Judges Training and Technical Assistance Program, Drug Action, will mobilize the juvenile courts to prevent and control youth drug and alcohol abuse through a special conference, the development of major policy recommendations for the courts, publications, and specialized training. In addition, special attention will be given to the involvement of juvenile gangs in the selling and transport of drugs.

Population Served: All courts with juvenile jurisdiction nationwide

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$225,161

Project Title: Regional Training Centers

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Project Description:

Up to four regional training centers will be established in FY 1988 through Bureau of Justice Assistance Discretionary Funds. These centers will provide training and technical assistance for departments wishing to replicate the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program. Training for police and other staff working in the program, as well as technical assistance resources will be available through the regional training centers. Individualized training, which is more accessible to small departments at a lower cost, will be the focus of the training centers.

Population Served: Children and youth nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$120,000

Project Title: Drug Abuse Resistance Education Regional Officer Training Center Criteria

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Project Description:

In FY 1987 the BJA, through discretionary funds, provided resources for the development of selection and administration criteria to be used in the establishment of Drug Abuse Resistance Ed-

ucation (DARE) training centers. This included the preparation of eligibility criteria to be used to select police officers to serve as DARE instructors as well as eligibility criteria to be used to select regional training sites. This program also included the development of a curriculum to be used in the schools with guidance in curriculum modification to ensure its applicability to each jurisdiction. Position descriptions and test elements were developed, and training and technical assistance to training centers and other departments was provided as necessary.

Population Served: Children and youth nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$70,000

Project Title: Implementation Manual for Project Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE Program Brief)

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Project Description:

The Bureau of Justice Assistance, through discretionary funds, has provided resources for the preparation of a program brief to be used to replicate DARE Programs (Drug Abuse Resistance Education Programs). This program brief will include:

- ⊙ A complete description of DARE;
- ⊙ A list of available training and technical assistance resources/contacts;
- ⊙ Essential elements necessary to replicate the DARE program;
- ⊙ Step-by-step instructions to administer the DARE program; and
- ⊙ Performance indicators used to evaluate the program's effectiveness.

Population Served: Children and youth nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$69,104

Project Title: Sports Drug Awareness Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Level of Coordination: DEA and FBI provide in-house support such as training, publications, and information dissemination. The National High School Athletic Coaches Association provides technical assistance: OJJDP provides funding for this effort via an interagency transfer to DEA.

Project Description:

The goal of this program is to prevent drug abuse among school-age youth, with special emphasis on the role of the coach and the student athlete. The key elements include the distribution of a brochure to every coach in the United States entitled "For Coaches Only: How to Start a Drug Prevention Program." Secondly, a booklet of materials entitled "Team up for Drug Prevention" is distributed to provide an action plan and guidelines on how to start a drug abuse prevention program for student athletes. Finally, seminars and clinics are provided for coaches in order to assist them in understanding the nature of the youth drug problem and how to take the necessary steps to develop and implement a program in their high schools. The program is conducted in conjunction with the National High School Athletic Coaches Association and several national sports leagues and national associations.

Population Served: 3,000 coaches who outreach to 360,000 youth

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 204(b)(4)

FY 1987 Funds: \$150,000

Project Title: Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Prevention

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Level of Coordination: DEA, OJJDP, and the Boy Scouts of America provide funds for this project.

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to develop and disseminate training materials on prevention of illegal drug use among youth to Law Enforcement Explorers Posts and Boy Scouts of America Councils.

Population Served: Leadership of the Law Enforcement Explorers and the Boy Scouts who outreach to 360,000 youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$73,540

Project Title: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Level of Coordination: The Department of Education and the National Institute on Drug Abuse join in this program by warehousing and distributing materials.

Project Description:

The purpose of this 3-year project is to operate the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. NCADI's specific purpose is--with an emphasis on prevention--to collect, analyze, process, prepare, promote, and disseminate information on alcohol and drugs to scientists, policymakers, planners, practitioners, educators, and the general public and to work with a broad array of intermediaries to accomplish these objectives. Organizationally, the Clearinghouse is administered by the Division of Communication Programs, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP).

To accomplish its mission NCADI has several objectives. These include:

- Developing and maintaining a bibliographic data base of citations and abstracts to the programmatic literature on alcohol and drug abuse and conducting computer searches of other data bases containing scientific and other related information on alcohol and drugs.
- Responding to inquiries on a broad range of topics related to alcohol and drugs.
- Developing publications, periodicals, and other materials, diverse in style and format, to disseminate information about alcohol and drugs in the most effective manner.
- Interacting and cooperating with other Federal agencies, organizations in the public and private sectors, and the States to acquire and/or develop materials and programs related to alcohol and drugs.
- Warehousing and distributing materials for OSAP, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Department of Education, and as required, other Federal agencies who have a clearinghouse-related working relationship with OSAP.
- Providing duplication and mailing services, including mailing list development and maintenance.

Population Served: General public

FY 1987 Funds: \$4,500,000 (for 3 years)

Project Title: NIAAA Communications Projects

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Project Description:

NIAAA has been involved in a broad number of communications projects to increase public awareness and education and promote safety with regard to alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

For the first time, NIAAA assisted the National Association of Broadcasters in Operation Prom/Graduation. This project encouraged high school youth to plan and participate in alcohol- and drug-free activities during prom and graduation season and also encouraged them to avoid driving after drinking.

National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week was again observed in FY 1986 during the winter holiday season. NIAAA again joined with the National Association of Broadcasters, the States, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to discourage chemically impaired driving. NIAAA provided public service announcements (PSA's) to all television stations through the National Association of Broadcasters satellite feed. NIAAA also supported this project with printed materials that included fact sheets on drinking and driving and recipes for fun, nonalcoholic drinks.

During FY 1986, NIAAA launched a major public education campaign aimed at preventing alcohol-related birth defects. This campaign, "My Baby...Strong and Healthy," was geared toward preventing alcohol-related birth defects and included collaboration with a wide range of agencies and voluntary organizations.

Activities continued during FY 1986 in preparation to launch the first Federal campaign targeted at 8- to 12-year-olds before they face increasing peer and societal pressure to drink. In FY 1986 NIAAA selected the theme for the campaign, "Be Smart! Don't Start!" A song and music video was prepared with the same slogan. The music video and PSA's were released officially through the mass media in April 1987.

Population Served: Youth, primarily between the ages of 11 and 18

FY 1987 Funds: \$2,500,000

Program Title: Drug-Free Schools and Communities--State and Local Programs

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Drug-Free Schools Task Force

Level of Coordination: This program is funded by ED. The Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance sponsor conferences or projects.

Program Description:

This is a formula grant program which allocates funds to States based on school-age population. Each State's allocation is divided between the State Education Agency (SEA) (70 percent) and the Office of the Governor (30 percent). The SEA must allot at least 90 percent of the funds it receives to local education agencies to improve alcohol and drug abuse education, prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation referral programs. The Governor provides financial support for alcohol and drug abuse programs in community-based organizations. At least 50 percent must be used for high-risk youth programs.

Population Served: School-age children, youth 19 to 22, parents, and school staff

FY 1987 Funds: \$161,046,000

Program Title: Drug-Free Schools and Communities--Regional Centers Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Drug-Free Schools Task Force

Level of Coordination: This program is funded by ED. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance sponsor conferences or projects and assist in the application review process.

Program Description:

The law authorizes the Department to maintain five regional centers to train school teams to assess and combat drug and alcohol abuse problems; assist State Educational Agencies (SEA's) in coordinating and strengthening alcohol and drug abuse education and prevention programs; assist Local Educational Agencies (LEA's) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE's) in developing and maintaining programs for educational personnel; and evaluate and disseminate effective substance-abuse prevention programs.

The Department of Education will be awarding five cooperative agreements to fulfill the requirements of the Act.

Population Served: School-age children, youth aged 19 to 22,
parents, school staff, SEA's, LEA's, and IHE's

FY 1987 Funds: \$8,752,000

Program Title: Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of
Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs

Level of Coordination: This program is funded by ED. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources, including the National Institute on Drug Abuse, has provided statistical information on drug abuse for distribution to member schools. HHS has also provided technical assistance.

Program Description:

The Challenge is a followup to the ED handbook Schools Without Drugs and is sponsored by the Department of Education and 14 nationally known educational, law enforcement, and parental associations. The Challenge program invites schools and communities to establish or sustain an alcohol and drug program based on the principles of the Schools Without Drugs handbook. The objective is to mobilize the schools and local communities to combine the efforts of students, parents, teachers, school administrators, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations to get alcohol and drugs out of schools.

Commitment to this plan of action is accomplished by participants signing a pledge card and mailing it to The Challenge along with the school's prevention plan. By becoming a member of The Challenge, a school is eligible to purchase a "Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge" banner as a symbol of the school's commitment to combat drugs and alcohol.

The Challenge can provide names and locations of schools close to a new member or provide the name of a contact person within a school where special activities have been helpful in its antidrug efforts. The Challenge will also provide a bimonthly newsletter which describes successful antidrug programs, what other schools are doing, and information on current research in areas of drug prevention and drug education.

The Department of Education sponsored a major enrollment drive in August and September for The Challenge to encourage schools to join. A series of public service announcements is planned.

Population Served: School-age children, youth aged 19 to 22, parents, school staff, law enforcement personnel, and the community

FY 1987 Funds: \$300,000

Program Title: Drug-Free Schools and Communities--Hawaiian Natives Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Drug-Free Schools Task Force

Program Description:

This program provides financial assistance to organizations primarily serving and representing Hawaiian Natives who are recognized by the Governor of the State of Hawaii. Funds must be used to plan, conduct, and administer alcohol and drug abuse education and prevention programs that are consistent with the legislation.

Population Served: School-age children, youth aged 19 to 22, parents, school staff, and any population consistent with the subtitle that is also classified as Hawaiian Native

FY 1987 Funds: \$389,000

Program Title: Drug-Free Schools and Communities--Programs for Indian Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED), Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Drug-Free Schools Task Force

Level of Coordination: This program is funded by ED. A memorandum of agreement is being negotiated with the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior will provide program planning, technical assistance, and a transfer of funds.

Program Description:

This program provides funds for alcohol and drug abuse education and prevention programs for Indian children on reservations who attend elementary and secondary schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The law also permits grants or contracts with recognized Indian tribes.

Population Served: School-age children and youth aged 19 to 22

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,945,000

Project Title: Interagency Agreement for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

Agencies: U.S. Department of Education (ED), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Level of Coordination: ED and HHS provide funding and technical assistance.

Project Description:

The Clearinghouse assists in the dissemination of printed and audiovisual drug education materials for use in elementary and secondary schools.

Population Served: Schools, communities, and the general public

FY 1987 Funds: \$500,000

Program Title: Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education

Agency: U.S. Department of Education (ED)

Level of Coordination: ED and the Department of Health and Human Services share lists of grantees to avoid duplication of awards.

Program Description:

Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education, part of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, supports preservice or inservice personnel training or curriculum demonstration in drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention for use in elementary and secondary schools.

Institutions of Higher Education are the only eligible applicants. It is estimated that 50 to 60 awards averaging \$125,000 each will be made from the \$7.8 million available.

Population Served: Parents and school staff, as well as children and youth in elementary and secondary schools

FY 1987 Funds: \$7,780,000

Project Title: Education/Food and Drug Administration

Agencies: U.S. Department of Education (ED), U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Level of Coordination: The ED and FDA provide funding and technical assistance.

Project Description:

ED is transferring resources to FDA to assist in the development, publishing, and dissemination of posters informing the school-age population of the dangers of steroids.

Population Served: School-age youth, grades K through 12

FY 1987 Funds: \$45,000

Project Title: Criteria and Procedures for Evaluation of K-12 Substance Abuse Curricula

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)

Project Description:

OERI intends to develop, produce, and disseminate a guide to help school building and school district staff select and implement substance-abuse curriculums in elementary and secondary schools. Specifically the guide will:

1. Direct attention to a number of critical issues that research indicates should be considered in the selection and implementation of substance-abuse curriculums.
2. Provide a typology to serve as a framework for school districts to classify, review, and evaluate substance-abuse curriculums relative to those issues.
3. Provide criteria or standards for evaluating substance-abuse curriculums.
4. Suggest strategies which have proven effective for translating curriculums into effective practice in classrooms and schools.

Research and development activities pursuant to the goals of this project will be carried out by OERI staff in the Research and Applications Division. A 15-member panel representing a variety of perspectives on substance-abuse prevention courses and curriculums in schools will be chosen to provide substantive guidance and

technical direction to the work of OERI staff. The contractor selected under this procurement will be responsible for all logistical and clerical tasks to support the work of both panelists and staff.

Population Served: School-age children, parents, and school staff

FY 1987 Funds: \$300,000

Project Title: Drug-Free School Recognition Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Project Description:

The Drug-Free School Recognition Program will operate in a manner similar to the Department's School Recognition Program with some important differences. It will receive guidance from an advisory group consisting of experts in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse. Drug-Free schools will be nominated for recognition by State Departments of Education and other agencies involved in the prevention and elimination of drug abuse. Nominated schools will be reviewed and visited by a panel consisting of a law enforcement officer, a guidance counselor, a school person who has worked with drug abuse programs, a minister, a parent of a teenager, or a civic-minded person who is acquainted with drug programs. Schools or programs selected for recognition will be honored at ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

This procurement will provide essential logistical support services to allow the Drug-Free School Recognition Program to function efficiently.

Population Served: School-age children, parents, and school staff

FY 1987 Funds: \$750,000

Project Title: Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges

Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Level of Coordination: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) provide coordination. The State's Office of Highway Safety provides funding.

Project Description:

This 1-day workshop, developed by NHTSA in collaboration with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, is conducted State-by-State and funded by each State's Highway Safety Office. The goal of the workshop is to alert judges to the serious nature of impaired driving and drug/alcohol offenses and to encourage them to take appropriate steps in working with enforcement and treatment agencies and the community at large to enhance prevention and deterrence efforts. The workshop presents an overview of the juvenile impaired driving problem and the drug and alcohol problem in general. Other major topics addressed include: the court's role in police enforcement; alcohol problem identification; offender education and treatment; effective sanctions; and the judge's role in the community. This workshop has been conducted in Tennessee, Virginia, Oregon, Nevada, and Ohio, and is scheduled for three additional States by the fall. The funding level is \$10,000 to \$15,000 per workshop. ADAMHA has been supportive in promoting collaboration with State alcohol and drug abuse directors.

Population Served: Juvenile court judges

FY 1987 Funds: \$10,000

Project Title: Youth Directory of Programs

Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Project Description:

This directory will consist of youth Driving While Intoxicated programs in all areas of a community's "system." Examples would include school programs, workplace programs, law enforcement-involved programs, and diversionary court programs.

Population Served: Program coordinators

FY 1987 Funds: \$25,000

The programs listed in Appendix 1, Table 7, have not been discussed in this chapter, but have been identified from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as having components that target drug and alcohol abuse among youth. Descriptions of these programs were not provided for this report.

Notes

1. "High School Senior Drug Use: 1975-1986," NIDA Capsules, March 1987.

Federal Efforts in Behalf of Missing and Exploited Children

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation 2:

The Council recommends continued support of Federal initiatives dealing with missing children and emphasizes that coordinated efforts between the Department of Justice's Missing Children's Program and the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children, Youth and Families should be actively pursued. The Council encourages exploring the possibility of linkages between the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the National Runaway Switchboard, thereby ensuring immediate and appropriate responses for all types of missing children and their families.

Determining the actual number of missing children is difficult largely because of a lack of systematic reporting of incidences. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that there are more than 1.0 million runaways and throwaways (youth discarded by their families) annually in the U.S.¹ The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has reported, through an in-depth analysis of police records, a total of 269 cases of kidnapping and attempted kidnapping by nonfamily members in only two of the major cities in this country (Houston and Jacksonville) for the year 1984.² The Center also indicated that between fall of 1984 and fall of 1987,³ 5,562 parental abduction cases were reported to the Center.

The Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984--Title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act--created the impetus for Federal programs addressing the issue of missing children. The Coordinating Council, along with the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children, has played an important role in the coordination and development of many critically needed programs. However, our Nation's ability to meet the needs of missing and exploited children and their families requires broad-based support and a pooling of resources--from all levels of government, law enforcement, child protection agencies, schools, private corporations, the media, and individual citizens.

Summary of Federal Efforts

The programs and projects discussed in this chapter represent a substantial Federal effort to address the problems of missing and exploited children. Significant progress has been made in providing nationwide coordination of information, service referrals, and support to law enforcement, families, and missing children.

Direct services to youth and their families are being supported or supplemented through several Federal initiatives, and research to accurately determine the extent and nature of the problem and to identify effective strategies for dealing with such problems is being carried out.

Two of the major programs continued during FY 1987 are OJJDP's National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the Administration for Children, Youth and Family's (ACYF) Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs. In addition to the National Runaway Switchboard, ACYF's initiative supports community-based programs throughout the country to provide services to runaway and homeless youth. Federal efforts also provide financial support for services for missing and exploited children and their families and for the coordination and expansion of existing capabilities, through the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Community Service Block Grant Program and OJJDP's Assistance to Missing Children's Private Volunteer Organizations for example. Finally, significant research is under way both to increase knowledge of the problem of missing and exploited children and to identify the most successful approaches for responding. Projects include the National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children, the National Study of Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth, and Families of Missing Children--Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 8, in Appendix 1, provides a list of the research and development projects targeting missing and exploited children and shows their FY 1987 funds.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on those Federal programs and projects specifically addressing the issue of missing children.

Project Title: National Study of Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This study is designed to systematically describe the role of law enforcement agencies both in responding to reports of missing children and in the identification and recovery of these children. This comprehensive national study will focus primarily on local

law enforcement agencies' practices including their utilization of State and Federal information resources such as the National Crime Information Center/Missing Persons File (NCIC/MPF) and the Unidentified Deceased File (UDF). The scope of the study includes law enforcement's handling of all categories of missing children as well as homeless youth. It is expected that the knowledge gained from this study will contribute to our understanding of the extent and nature of the problem of missing children nationwide and to help identify effective responses at the Federal, State, and local level to missing children and homeless youth.

Population Served: Police agencies

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 406(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$850,000 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)

Project Title: National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The primary objectives of these studies are (1) to develop valid and reliable national estimates of numbers of children reported and/or known to be missing in the course of a year as well as the number of these children who are recovered, and (2) to establish profiles of missing children and characterizations of the incidents themselves. These objectives will be applied to four subtypes of missing children: family-abducted children, nonfamily-abducted children, runaways, and throwaways.

Specifically, three principal methods will be utilized in the national incidence study: a telephone survey of 40,000 households, a law enforcement records study, and a special analysis of the existing Study of the National Incidence and Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-2).

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for missing children

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 404(b)(3)

FY 1987 Funds: \$984,708

Project Title: Families of Missing Children--Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The goal of this research is to increase our knowledge of the psychological consequences for the parents, the missing child, and other siblings during the period of disappearance and after the child is recovered, including the consequences of any abuse or sexual exploitation a missing child may have experienced. The study is focused on all categories of missing children (e.g., parental abductions, nonfamily abductions, runaways, and throw-aways/pushouts). The program is designed to identify effective treatment strategies for ameliorating the adverse psychological consequences of abduction and sexual exploitation.

Population Served: Practitioners, policymakers, and families

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 406(a)(4)(A) and (B)

FY 1987 Funds: \$250,000

Demonstration Efforts

Table 9, in Appendix 1, identifies the demonstration project targeting missing and exploited children and shows its FY 1987 funds.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on the Federal program specifically addressing the issue of missing children.

Program Title: Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,
Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)

Program Description:

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is designed to address the crisis needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families by establishing and/or strengthening community-based programs which provide temporary shelter, counseling, and aftercare services. The Program also provides support through coordinated network grants designed to share information, expertise, and available resources among service providers. A 24-hour toll-free National Runaway Switchboard serving as a neutral communication channel

between young people and their families and a referral source for needed services is supported by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

In 1987, approximately 290 centers providing temporary shelter, outreach, counseling, and aftercare for runaway and homeless youth and their families were funded through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. Approximately 359,000 youth were served through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, with an additional 260,000 served through the National Runaway Switchboard.

A total of nine High Impact Supplemental Demonstration Projects were funded by ACYF in FY 1986 and 1987. Three-year awards to those programs focus on the development and implementation of approaches that go beyond the routine services and activities a basic center grantee is ordinarily able to provide. Specific problems and needs addressed by these nine High Impact Supplemental Demonstration Projects are highlighted below including substance abuse, sexual exploitation, chronic runaway behavior, older homeless adolescents, and military families programs.

Education Alliance in New York services drug-abusing or experimenting runaway and homeless youth, ages 18 and under, with an emphasis on addressing the problems of "crack," which has reached epidemic proportions in New York City. This project provides shelter, intensive intake assessment, and individual and group counseling, including conflict-resolution-oriented family conferences to 150 youth and 75 families. The project interfaces with local schools, social service, drug treatment, and other runaway projects locally.

Metropolitan Assistance Corporation in New York serves youth engaged in or at risk of becoming involved in prostitution in the Times Square area of New York. Services include a drop-in center emergency shelter provided through a cooperative agreement with a local YMCA, specialized counseling, and individual assistance. About 300 youth will receive training and information on topics such as teenage pregnancy, AIDS, and crack addiction. About 100 youth will be placed in emergency housing, and 120 will be served in the drop-in center.

Alexandria Community Y (This Way House) in Alexandria, Virginia, provides an on-base outreach worker at a local military base to coordinate and promote better utilization of the program's services among military families. Referrals, training consultations with military personnel, crisis intervention, and individual and family counseling is emphasized. During the 3-year phase of this project, more than 1,000 families will be served directly or indirectly.

Sasha Bruce in Washington, D.C., is designed to address the PCP drug problems in the District of Columbia and the problems of the "punk" community who tend to be heavy substance abusers. Community education, information dissemination, family and group counseling, and streetwork counseling are components of this project.

St. Paul Youth Service Bureau (Cross Streets Program) in St. Paul, Minnesota, added an outreach component to its existing crisis intervention program. The focus of the outreach is to develop a Safe Site to serve sexually exploited youth at night. The Safe Site offers a safe place for youth to meet their immediate needs for safety, shelter, and medical care while exploring alternatives to prostitution or sexual exploitation. At least 200 youth will be served during the 3 years of this demonstration project.

Connecting Point in Toledo, Ohio, focuses on the development and implementation of improved methods and practices for the assessment, prevention, and intervention of substance abuse. Approximately 225 youth will receive assistance to prevent the escalation of alcohol and drug abuse. This effort also will serve as a replicable model for interagency cooperation and resource sharing for runaway and homeless youth programs.

Runaway, Homeless and Missing Youth Network in Ames, Iowa, addresses unique needs of chronic runaways and street youth in the Metropolitan Des Moines area, including substance abuse and prostitution. At least 130 clients will be provided intensive services over a 3-year period.

Catholic Social Services in San Francisco, California, is focusing on increasing resources and expertise to conduct more effective screening, crisis intervention, and case management to moderate- to high-risk homeless and runaway youth. This project is increasing interagency communication and coordination of case management and increasing the awareness of youth service providers in regard to the mental health and substance abuse service needs of homeless youth, to better serve high-risk homeless adolescents in the San Francisco area.

Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, Adolescent Medicine Division provides comprehensive medical and psychosocial screening to runaway and homeless youth in the Hollywood-Wilshire District of Los Angeles. Shelters and other services are provided by referral to participating agencies in the Rigs Impact Demonstration Network through the Coordinating Council of service providers. Onsite clinical training in the care of hardcore homeless youth is provided to physicians and allied health professionals. Approximately 1,000 youth will be contacted through this project.

Population Served: Runaway and homeless youth and their families

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 311(a),(b), and (c)

FY 1987 Funds: \$23,250,000

Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Efforts

Table 10, in Appendix 1, provides a list of the training, technical assistance, and dissemination projects targeting missing and exploited children and shows their FY 1987 funds.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on those Federal programs and projects specifically addressing the issue of missing children.

Project Title: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is funded through the Special Emphasis Division of OJJDP. The Center was established to: (1) operate a national toll-free (800/THE LOST) telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of missing children or request information regarding the location of missing children or the procedures necessary to reunite children with their legal custodian; (2) establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse which can provide technical assistance to local and State governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in locating and recovering missing children; (3) coordinate public and private programs which locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodian; (4) disseminate, nationally, information about innovative and model missing children's programs, services, and legislation; and (5) provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the law enforcement and criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of missing and exploited children cases.

Population Served: Missing and exploited children and their families

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 404(b)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$1,875,000 in FY 1986 funds to carry through FY 1987)

Project Title: Assistance to Missing Children's Private
Volunteer Organizations

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

During FY 1987, OJJDP, in accordance with the Missing Children's Assistance Act, Title IV, Section 406(a)(1),(2),(3),(4), implemented a program for Missing Children's Private Volunteer Organizations (PVO). The objectives of the program are to provide support to PVO's currently serving missing and exploited children, to establish or expand its services in ways to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children, as well as to provide information to assist in the location and return of such missing children. Supplemental funding will offset administrative, operational, and program costs associated with the provision of such services, and assist them to become more effective direct service provider organizations.

Population Served: Missing Children's Private Volunteer Organizations, as well as the youth, families, and communities they serve

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 404(b)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$838,660

Project Title: Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Volunteer Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This project provides training and technical assistance in organization and administrative management to missing children's agencies. The goal of the project is to increase the agency's capabilities to provide services to children, families, and communities in the United States.

Population Served: Missing children agencies as well as the youth, families, and communities they serve

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 406(a)(3)

FY 1987 Funds: \$175,000

Project Title: State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The objective of this cooperative agreement is to provide financial support to State (public) missing children clearinghouses. Contracts developed and negotiated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) will support data collection and analysis, computer software, and organizational development training.

Population Served: State clearinghouse personnel

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 404, 406

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$550,000 in FY 1986 funds to carry through FY 1987)

Program Title: Community Services Block Grant

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services (OCS), Family Support Administration

Program Description:

The Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) funds are distributed by an allocation formula to States, Tribes, and Territories. The Stewart B. McKinley Homeless Assistance Act provided \$38.6 million in FY 1987 for homeless funds to be distributed to States under the existing CSBG formula. Although there is no way of knowing what percentage of the funds might be spent on runaway and homeless youth programs, an amendment to the CSBG statute enacted in 1986 requires OCS to identify the impact that assistance furnished by OCS grants has on children, pregnant adolescents, homeless families, and the elderly poor. When this information is collected and evaluated, it may provide a better measure of the amount of OCS grants that are expended on juvenile justice programs.

Population Served: Low-income families, runaway and homeless youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$38,600,000

Table 11, in Appendix 1, includes programs that have not been discussed in this chapter, but which have been identified through the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as having components that address missing or runaway children. Descriptions of these programs and financial information specifically targeting youth in this category were not provided for this report.

Notes

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Statistical Survey of Runaway Youth, 1976.
2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice. "An Evaluation of the Crime of Kidnapping as it Is Committed Against Children by Non-Family Members."
3. Figures received from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Federal Efforts to Promote School Safety and Expand Educational Opportunities

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation 3:

The Council recommends continued support of a coordinated Federal effort to resolve the problems of dropouts, disorder, and violence in schools and supports the development of related programs, including public-private partnerships, to promote youth self-sufficiency, employability, and education.

Crime, disorder, and violence in schools have become serious national concerns. A 1978 study by the National Institute of Education reported that approximately 282,000 students are physically attacked in secondary schools each month.¹ Approximately 16 percent of students are the victims of larceny each month. As a result, 8 percent of students in urban secondary schools are reported to have missed school at least 1 day a month due to fear. The obvious physical and financial damages, as well as the lost time of both students and teachers, are among the many problems encountered due to school crime.

Another problem faced by educational systems is the alarmingly high numbers of youth who drop out of school before graduation. The 1985 Current Population Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census, found that approximately 4.3 million persons, aged 16 to 24, were neither enrolled in school nor had completed high school.² Fourteen percent of youth aged 18 to 19 were dropouts. The dropout rates were particularly high for black and Hispanic youth.

Given the significance of these problems for schools and the Nation, the Coordinating Council identified the problems of school dropouts, and disorder and violence in schools to be targeted in the coordinated Federal effort in 1986-1987.

Summary of Federal Efforts

Five agencies funded projects in FY 1987 relating specifically to this recommendation. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Department of Labor (DOL), the Department of Education (ED), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have programs highlighted in this chapter.

In FY 1987, many programs supported by the Federal Government focused their activities on problems associated with school drop-

outs, violence, and disruption in schools. Efforts have spanned from training, technical assistance, and education efforts to research, program development, and demonstration programs. Significant efforts throughout the Federal Government have been made to promote self-sufficiency, employability, and education through public-private partnerships and coordination/networking efforts. These are designed to enhance and improve services, and to avoid duplication and overlap.

FY 1987 Federal efforts also address the problems of school dropouts among general youth, as well as among minorities, handicapped, economically disadvantaged, and at-risk youth. Programs and projects focus on the important role of the school environment, administrators, and educators in dealing with problems of school dropouts and disruption as well as the problems of these juveniles themselves. In addition, many Federal efforts involve collaboration with law enforcement and other agency representatives to deal with problems associated with school violence, disruption, and dropouts.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 12, in Appendix 1, lists the research and development projects for FY 1987 that promote school safety and educational opportunities and includes relevant funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following pages contain both descriptive and funding information on individual projects/programs specifically targeting dropouts, disorder, and violence in schools.

Project Title: School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The major objective of this program is to review significant Federal, State, and local legislation, case law, and litigation and develop clear, consistent discipline and crime control codes based on analysis of legislation, case laws, State regulations, and lawsuits. Two research and development sites have been funded under this initiative.

Population Served: Education and community policymakers

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 243(1), 244(b)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$400,000

Project Title: The Migrant Dropout Transition Intervention
Research Project

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

The purpose of this research project is to analyze, develop, and improve five transition-relevant components that characterize the intervention strategy of the Better Change program in Oregon. The Oregon program serves migrant dropouts who are handicapped, substance abusers, or juvenile offenders. The sample includes 120 youth who are divided into a day group which receives transition services and an evening or control group which receives transition services and testing. Measurements are divided into three types. First, demographic and background information is used. The variables to be measured include: sex, ethnicity, age, handicapping conditions, delinquency history, drug use, English proficiency, social economic status, attitudes toward education, ability, and the last grade completed. Second, program involvement variables are used to measure the degree to which a participant becomes involved in the program. Third, outcome variables include instruments to assess how effective the transition components are. The design and statistical analysis are broadly separated into two components: (1) within program and between program, and (2) Tier I versus Tier II assessment.

Population Served: High-risk migrant youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$88,941

Project Title: Research in Education of the Handicapped Special
Population/Handicapped Projects

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) to follow up learning disabled (LD) students from a rural school district to determine dropout rates, employment rates, and literacy levels; and (2) to identify and analyze intervention strategies that could help reduce the numbers of learning disabled high school dropouts. Over the 24-month period, a followup of all LD students who were enrolled in the ninth grade during 1979 to 1982 in a rural school

district and a control sample of non-LD peers will be administered. This study examines early warning signals of premature school leaving and identifies the nature of intervention strategies needed by learning-disabled students, those who graduate, and especially those who leave school early, to make their entry into the world of work more successful.

Population Served: High-risk, learning disabled youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$78,858

Project Title: The Use of Microcomputer Based Direct Teaching Strategies to Increase Achievement of Secondary Age Handicapped Students

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project is designed to test the effectiveness of direct teaching strategies using microcomputer-based instructional materials. These materials are used with secondary age students who have learning and behavior problems. These students have been identified as potential school dropouts, youthful offenders, or have been classified and placed in special education instructional programs because of chronic noncompliant and/or disruptive behaviors. The focus of this study is to determine if direct instructional techniques delivered through the use of microcomputers in the students' classrooms are effective in increasing achievement and developing more compliant forms of classroom behavior. The students are located in one of three different settings: (1) a public school secondary level learning and behavior disabilities class, (2) an alternative school learning and behavior disabilities class, or (3) an Illinois Department of Corrections Youth Center class for incarcerated learning and behavior disabled youth.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$84,101

Demonstration Efforts

Table 13, in Appendix 1, lists the demonstration projects for FY 1987 that promote school safety and educational opportunities and includes relevant funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following pages contain both descriptive and funding information on individual projects/programs specifically targeting dropouts, disorder, and violence in schools.

Project Title: Cities in Schools

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and U.S. Department of Education (ED)

Level of Coordination: OJJDP, DOL, and the HHS provide funds. The ED provides technical assistance.

Project Description:

Cities in Schools (CIS) is a national public-private partnership dedicated to coordinating human services and delivering them to at-risk youth and their families through the supportive environment of the school or alternate educational site. CIS uses the resources of the local business community through the creation of public-private partnerships that coordinate rather than duplicate existing services.

The CIS program endeavors to reduce school absenteeism and dropout rates through coordination of human services for at-risk youngsters in the schools. Cities in Schools operates in 22 cities, at 93 different education sites. A total of 12,185 students are either direct CIS participants or receive services from the in-school program. Statewide programs are under development in eight States.

In addition, CIS has made successful efforts to coordinate with Private Industry Councils (PIC), funded by the Department of Labor, to assure job-related services to CIS youth and their families and social services to CIS-involved PIC clients.

Population Served: Education and community policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,950,000

Project Title: Safe Schools Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (NIJ); U.S. Department of Education (ED)

Level of Coordination: NIJ provides funding. ED provides technical assistance and in-house support.

Project Description:

The Safe Schools Program is a joint effort of the National Institute of Justice (Department of Justice) and the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (Department of Education). The program offers resources to school administrators for increasing the safety and stability of the learning environment while at the same time enhancing administrator accountability. The approach involves a problem-solving strategy and the development of locally tailored solutions for reducing crimes and disruption in all schools, including those with the most serious safety problems.

Safe Schools districts use strategies that enable administrators to differentiate clearly between criminal and noncriminal acts; to collect and analyze data on both types of incidents, and then to use that information for designing intervention and prevention strategies; to use school resource teams to address specific problems; and to coordinate policies with community law enforcement officials. The program is effective for all types of school districts, including those schools that have not experienced serious problems, because it is effective in reducing student misbehavior as well as crime.

Evidence of the effectiveness of the Safe Schools Program is demonstrated by documenting changes in school districts' policies, procedures, and administrative accountability; by documenting changes in policies and practices of other youth-serving agencies; and by tracking outcomes generated at individual school sites as a result of the implementation of action plans based on the pattern of disruptive incidents.

Population Served: Educators, youth, and the general public

FY 1987 Funds: \$274,000

Program Title: Law-Related Education Program (LREP)

Agency: U.S. Department of Education

Level of Coordination: Coordination and cooperation is achieved among many agencies at the local level.

Program Description:

Law-Related Education Programs address a variety of learning approaches in subject areas such as: fundamental legal doctrines

and the principles on which they are based; the Bill of Rights and other aspects of constitutional law; the Federal, State, and local lawmaking process; the administration of the criminal, civil, and juvenile justice systems; the fostering of student character development; and the maintenance of staff and orderly schools.

Two projects funded in FY 1987 primarily targeted youth. The Mississippi Institute on Law-Related Education will train 9th through 12th grade teachers in such law-related areas as: Origins and Philosophy of American Jurisprudence, Law Enforcement in Mississippi, Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Law, School Law, Family Law, Constitutional Law, the Mississippi Court System, Corrections for Criminal Offenders, and Civil Law in Mississippi. This project will also guide and assist participants in the development of instructional materials and pedagogical techniques to aid the teaching of Law Related Education to students in grades 9 through 12. Every school district in Mississippi as well as teacher participants in the Institute will be provided the materials and resource book produced by the Institute. A partnership among the Mississippi State Department of Education, the local school districts, and the University of Southern Mississippi will be encouraged in order to further LRE programs in Mississippi secondary classrooms. Thirty teachers from 13 school districts will participate initially, but the eventual goal is to institutionalize LRE by disseminating the LRE materials throughout all schools in the State.

The second youth project will strengthen law-related education in Maryland Schools. This project will encourage a partnership among the Maryland State Department of Education, the Maryland State Bar Association, the University of Maryland in Baltimore, and other participating agencies. The five primary objectives of the project are: (1) to increase the number of teachers trained in LRE through a graduate-level summer institute for 40 new teachers; (2) to expose 7,000 elementary and 90,000 secondary students to LRE through the administration of administrator/teacher training conferences, followup technical assistance, and the dissemination of materials developed by LREP; (3) to use a cross-cultural approach to character/values education by developing an LRE and Character Education Resource Guide to be used in 24 schools; (4) to provide an innovative school/community partnership in eight high schools to foster inner-city students' respect for the law through a delinquency and crime prevention curriculum and student action projects involving their communities; and (5) to enhance students' knowledge of fundamental legal principles through provision of materials, interaction with legal professionals, and expansion of the High School Mock Trial Program.

Population Served: Nonlawyers, including children, youth, and adults

FY 1987 Funds: \$3,000,000

Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Efforts

Table 14, in Appendix 1, lists the training, technical assistance, and dissemination projects for FY 1987 that promote school safety and educational opportunities and includes relevant funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following pages contain both descriptive and funding information on individual projects/programs specifically targeting drop-outs, disorder, and violence in schools.

Project Title: National School Safety Center

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National School Safety Center's (NSSC) mission is to promote the coordination of public, private, and academic resources to assist school boards, educators, justice system professionals, and the public in establishing our schools as safe, secure, and tranquil places of learning. The Center promotes school safety and publicizes prevention and related legal issues.

The Center maintains a clearinghouse and provides information containing summaries of school safety and campus crime prevention programs. Center staff conducts Federal, State, and local statutory and case law research of the rules and procedures governing school discipline and campus crime prevention, as well as the law enforcement role on campus.

The NSSC issues a News Journal and other publications to promote effective school safety programs and activities. Topics include gangs, victimization, school law, and school-community partnerships. The NSSC also conducts the Nationwide Multi-Media School Safety Advertising Campaign.

Finally, in one of the most important phases of this program, the Center staff regularly meets with professionals, policymakers, practitioners, and citizens to keep abreast of emerging school safety issues and successful and innovative prevention programs.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for school safety

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,400,000

Project Title: Juvenile Justice and Learning Disabilities

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This project consists of regional training workshops to increase understanding about learning disabilities and to promote awareness and community concern for the learning-disabled delinquent youth. These workshops train law enforcement, courts, and correctional personnel to recognize and make appropriate referrals for learning-disabled youth. The workshops also present an effective remediation model which focuses on problem assessment, program development, implementation, planning, and evaluation.

Population Served: Law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel; mental health, educational, and school administrators

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 241

FY 1987 Funds: \$52,725

Project Title: Law-Related Education (LRE)

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

Law-related education helps youth understand the principles and processes of the legal system and their relevance to everyday life. Five grantees have received support to conduct training, establish LRE programs, and develop and disseminate LRE materials for State and local school jurisdictions to incorporate into the curriculums of all grades: the American Bar Association; the Center for Civic Education/Law in a Free Society; the Constitutional Rights Foundation; the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law; and the Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center. Currently, 34 States are participating with OJJDP and five grantees to establish LRE programs in schools throughout their States.

The LRE program (1) provides technical assistance to pilot LRE programs for incarcerated juveniles; (2) offers clearinghouse assistance; (3) encourages the incorporation of LRE in the pre-service teacher training curricula; and (4) develops and tests LRE curricula for retarded adolescents.

Population Served: Education policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(6)

FY 1987 Funds: \$2,183,170

Program Title: Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

Agency: U.S. Department of Labor

Program Description:

The JTPA is designed to promote self-sufficiency by increasing the employability of the economically disadvantaged with job training. Title II-A provides block grants to States and local areas by formula for job training and related services, primarily to economically disadvantaged persons. Title II-B authorizes the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, which provides disadvantaged youth with employment opportunities and related training and education during the summer months. Funds are currently distributed by formula to States and SDA's.

Population Served: Economically disadvantaged persons

FY 1987 Funds: \$2,590,000,000

Program Title: Job Corps

Agency: U.S. Department of Labor

Program Description:

Job Corps is a comprehensive residential training program designed to increase the employability of disadvantaged, out-of-school young people between the ages of 16 and 21. Corps members receive basic education, vocational training, and various support services in a highly structured environment. Job placement assistance is also provided after corps members leave the Job Corps center.

Population Served: Disadvantaged and out-of-school young people between the ages of 16 and 21

FY 1987 Funds: \$656,350,000

Table 15, in Appendix 1, lists programs that have not been discussed in this chapter, but which have been identified from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as having components addressing problems relevant to this recommendation. Descriptions of these programs and financial information specifically targeting youth in this category were not provided for this report.

Notes

1. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1978. Violent Schools-Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, October 1983-October 1985.

Federal Efforts to Prevent Child Victimization

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation 4:

The Council recommends that its member agencies confront the problem of child victimization by directing adequate resources to fund research, promote public awareness, and assist victims and their families.

In 1985, the American Humane Association reported approximately two million documented cases of child maltreatment nationally due to child abuse and/or neglect.¹ In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that during the same time period approximately 1.7 million teenagers (12 to 19 years of age) were the victims of crimes of violence and that more than three million were victims of theft.² Teenage victimization rates for these crimes were approximately twice as high as similar rates for adults, 20 years of age and older. The alarming number of incidences of child abuse, neglect, and victimization have generated significant public concern and focused national attention on these issues.

Summary of Federal Efforts

In FY 1987 the Federal effort to address the problem of child victimization involved funding research, promoting public awareness, and assisting victims and their families. Federal activities dealt with a range of issues including prevention, law enforcement reporting and response, prosecution of offenders and children as witnesses, as well as treatment and services for child victims and their families.

Research addressed the needs of victims and their families, and procedures for police, prosecutors, and courts handling child abuse cases. Research also focused on the development of approaches for dealing with child abuse cases to avoid the revictimization of the child by the justice system.

Several programs addressed the need for dissemination of information to both the public and professionals dealing with child victims: a National Center; a clearinghouse on family violence; and a referral service and resources for runaway and homeless youth. In addition, funds are provided to States to promote public awareness through ACYF's Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants program. Numerous projects supported by ACYF and OJJDP provide technical assistance and information dissemination on child victimization.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 16, in Appendix 1, provides a list of research and development projects related to child victimization and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on Federal programs and projects targeting child victimization.

Project Title: Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this development initiative is to assist juvenile justice and related human services agencies to establish specialized programs and services for victims and witnesses in order to ensure appropriate assistance is available to: improve juvenile court processing of offenders, enhance dispositional development and decisionmaking, ensure that opportunities for victims' participation in the adjudicatory process are fully utilized, and increase overall victim satisfaction with the juvenile justice system.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners in the juvenile justice system

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$250,000

Project Title: Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this research project is to determine the impact that the DSO movement has had on youth, their parents, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies. It will result in an assessment of the level and source of services provided

under different combinations of DSO philosophies, legislation, policies, and practices, and will identify intervention points where there are service gaps.

The framework to accomplish this task focuses on the relationships between State DSO rationale or philosophy, the strategy as articulated through State legislation and policy, and local policies and practices for handling status offenders. A content analysis of the legislation in all 50 States will be conducted to identify the dominant rationale. Five to seven States representing three primary rationales will be identified, and 12 sites within those States will be selected for an assessment of the level of service implementation.

Population Served: Families, and policymakers and practitioners responsible for status offenders

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$609,521

Project Title: Child Victim as a Witness

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The primary goal of this program is to develop and test effective strategies that can be used to change court policies to support child victim/witnesses. The project will establish a collaborative relationship with local courts, prosecutors, judges, law enforcement personnel, and protective services workers to implement techniques (procedural and evidentiary) intended to reduce the risk of children being traumatized by the legal process. The program strategies to be tested include: avoiding direct confrontation between child victim witness and defendant; permitting special exceptions to hearsay for sexually abused children; and eliminating or modifying competency criteria for child victims.

Population Served: Justice system policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 406(a)(b)

FY 1987 Funds: \$400,000

Project Title: Child Abuse Prosecution and Investigation Study

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This research searches for more effective ways to prevent victims of child sexual abuse from being revictimized by the criminal justice system, and to improve the conviction rate for guilty offenders. Revictimization occurs because the standard methods of dealing with crimes against persons breaks down when the victim is a young child. This is particularly true if the child is marginally competent due to age, physical disability, or mental infirmity. In extreme cases, where the child is not competent, the system collapses entirely and the guilty cannot be prosecuted in the absence of other corroborating evidence.

The product of this study is a handbook for prosecutors and police that is expected to be a resource book containing reference material on the legal issues involved in prosecuting child abusers. In addition it will be designed to be a "how to" book that prosecutors and police can use to avoid known pitfalls. The materials within the handbook will be compiled by a systematic review of the published literature, by telephone and in-person interviews of other child abuse professionals, and by telephone interviews of line deputy prosecutors and police to determine what went wrong and what went right in the cases.

Population Served: Youth, police, and prosecutors

FY 1987 Funds: \$118,843

Project Title: Child Abuse: Reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project involves the development of an Issues and Practices report, highlighting the changes in child abuse-reporting laws since the publishing of the Report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. The new Issues and Practices report will examine the changes in current police practice and the implications for changes in police procedures with regard to child abuse cases.

Population Served: Abused children and agencies dealing with them

FY 1987 Funds: \$79,000

Project Title: Handicapped Adolescents and Crime Victimization

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This research study assesses handicapped high school students' and their parents' expectations and concerns about the students' independent living and their vulnerability to being victimized by crime, sexual abuse, alcohol, and drugs. This project examines parents' and students' fears and concerns about handicapped adolescents' future independent living and establishes whether parents and students consider crime, drugs and alcohol, and sexual exploitation a deterrent to independent living. The following studies were conducted: (1) mothers' expectations about independent living; (2) student understanding of situations in which victimization may occur as a result of peer pressure; (3) an intervention to increase students' capacity to avoid victimization by peers; (4) students' understanding of situations in which they might be victimized by strangers; and (5) an intervention to increase students' capacity to avoid victimization.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$126,925

Demonstration Efforts

Table 17, in Appendix 1, provides a list of demonstration projects related to child victimization and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on Federal programs and projects targeting child victimization.

Project Title: National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse is a program aimed at improving the local prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse cases through the provision of technical assist-

ance, training, and clearinghouse activities. The Center is dedicated to improving the handling and treatment of child victims, supporting the development of model legislation, and conducting training for other disciplines regarding the prosecution and treatment of these cases. This project is administered by the American Prosecutors Research Institute of the National District Attorneys Association.

Population Served: Community law enforcement and social service policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$650,000

Project Title: Teen Victimization/Youth as Resources

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This project is a demonstration program to reduce teen victimization and utilize youth as crime prevention and community resources. The primary component is a teen crime prevention curriculum taught in 15 high schools. This effort is implemented jointly by the National Crime Prevention Council and the Institute for Citizen Education in the Law.

Population Served: Youth in the participating secondary schools

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243

FY 1987 Funds: \$139,000

Project Title: National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO)--Project Hope

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this program is to assess family-strengthening and crisis-intervention programs and to design prototypical programs for Hispanic families.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners in Hispanic communities

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,341

Project Title: Child Abuse Prosecution Demonstration Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Project Description:

The FY 1987 projects were made as continuation/supplemental awards by the Courts Branch, Discretionary Grants Program Division of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

These awards provide resources to prosecutors in ongoing child abuse prosecution, including:

- ⊙ Support for the prosecution of abusers.
- ⊙ Resources to lessen the trauma of the abused.
- ⊙ Resources to confront the problem of the child as a victim.
- ⊙ Assistance in directing adequate resources to promote public awareness and to aid victims and their families.

Population Served: Children and youth nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$335,932

Project Title: Family Violence and the Role of the Juvenile and Family Court

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Project Description:

This project is funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance discretionary funds. The primary focus of this project is on the problem of spouse abuse and assistance needed by all family members affected by such violence.

Population Served: Those affected by abuse and violence nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$325,150

Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Efforts

Table 18, in Appendix 1, provides a list of training, technical assistance, and dissemination projects related to child victimization and identifies FY 1987 funds for each.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on Federal programs and projects targeting child victimization.

Project Title: Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This project provides training and technical assistance for Court Appointed Special Advocates, coordinators, and volunteers to support new and existing CASA operations. CASA's are volunteers who assure that the best possible care is provided for children whose care decisions have become the responsibility of the court, due to abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

The National CASA Association (NCASAA) provides a national information clearinghouse, conducts public awareness campaigns, and hosts an annual national conference of CASA's.

Population Served: Judicial decisionmakers and CASA program coordinators

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$499,975

Project Title: Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The goal of this project is to prevent delinquency of abused and neglected children through improved court systems, judicial de-

cisions and oversight by Court Appointed Special Advocates/Guardians Ad Litem and to end the drift of foster care children from placement to placement. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) provides technical assistance to State Permanency Planning Task Forces to define the substantive legal, procedural, and social issues surrounding children living in foster care and to promote the benefits of providing children with a legally recognized, permanent family.

Population Served: State Permanency Planning Task Forces

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(1)

FY 1987 Funds: -0-(Active, but no FY 1987 funds)

Program Title: Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Program Description:

The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants Program assists States to improve and increase activities for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect through State grants. The program serves as a catalyst to assist States to initiate 24-hour capability to respond to reports of child abuse and neglect; support pilot projects for responding to child sexual abuse cases; establish parent aide and self-help programs; and develop state-wide crisis hotlines and public awareness campaigns.

Population Served: Abused or neglected children and their families

FY 1987 Funds: \$11,949,000

Program Title: Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Program Description:

The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program provides support for research, demonstration, service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance activities designed to increase national, State, community, and family efforts for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Population Served: Abused or neglected children and their families

FY 1987 Funds: \$13,949,000

Program Title: Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services (HDS)

Level of Coordination: As required under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, HDS annually transfers funds to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs for training of State and local law enforcement personnel.

Program Description:

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act provides for formula grants to States and Indian tribes to provide immediate shelter and related assistance, including food, clothing, emergency services, transportation, counseling, and self-help services to victims of family violence and their dependents. The statute also requires coordination of Federal programs; research into the incidence of elder abuse, the effectiveness of various sentencing alternatives in reducing repeated incidents of family violence, and the need for mandatory reporting requirements; establishment of a National Clearinghouse on Family Violence Prevention; and the provision of training and technical assistance to State and local public and nonprofit private organizations and others, including coordination with and transfer of funds to the Department of Justice for training of State and local law enforcement personnel.

Population Served: Victims of family violence and their dependents

FY 1987 Funds: \$8,500,000

Table 19, in Appendix 1, lists programs that have not been discussed in this chapter, but which have been identified through the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as having components that address child victimization. Descriptions of these programs and financial information specifically targeting youth were not provided for this report.

Notes

1. American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., American Humane Association. Highlights of Official Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting, 1985.
2. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985. A National Crime Survey Report, NCJ 104273, May 1987.

Federal Efforts to Reduce Serious Juvenile Crime

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation 5:

The Council recommends the continuation of Federal research, training, and technical assistance initiatives that directly focus on reducing chronic, serious, and violent crimes committed by juveniles.

In 1985, the results of a second cohort study by Dr. Marvin Wolfgang confirmed earlier findings that a small percentage of juveniles is responsible for the majority of all juvenile crimes, including violent activities.¹ This study of 14,000 young men born in 1958 in Philadelphia showed that 7.5 percent of the cohort committed 61 percent of all offenses committed by the cohort, including 61 percent of homicides, 75 percent of rapes, and 73 percent of robberies. In addition, the study showed that chronic offenders in the 1958 cohort were both more delinquent and more violent than an earlier 1945 cohort also studied by Dr. Wolfgang.

These findings, which are confirmed by other research, have significant implications for the handling of juvenile offenders. Targeting chronic and habitual offenders for specialized prosecution, punishment, or treatment has been recommended as the best way to reduce their repeated juvenile, and subsequent adult, criminal activities. As a result, Federal delinquency prevention activities have continued to focus on this population.

Summary of Federal Efforts

Five agencies fund and administer programs or projects aimed at reducing serious crimes by juveniles. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Department of Education (ED) support research, training, technical assistance, and demonstration programs focused on this recommendation.

The 22 programs highlighted in this chapter display a substantial effort and commitment from many Federal departments and agencies to better understand and deal with chronic juvenile offenders. The research efforts focus on the causes of serious delinquent behavior including abuse and neglect, substance abuse, and special handicapping or mental conditions. These studies will provide a better understanding of the problem in order to effectively plan and deliver services, and to develop policies and procedures that

guide the system's handling of these juveniles. Several technical assistance and training efforts are also highlighted that promote a systemwide, cooperative approach to dealing with the serious offender.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 20, in Appendix 1, contains a list of those research and development projects that target serious and chronic juvenile offenders, along with FY 1987 funds.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both individual descriptions and funding information on the programs and projects that specifically target serious juvenile crime.

Project Title: Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

There is increasing evidence that, in addition to the continued presence of chronic gang activity in major metropolitan jurisdictions, gang activity is emerging in smaller sized jurisdictions. Therefore, the purpose of this program is to develop the effective comprehensive approaches that are designed to suppress, control, and treat criminality among chronic and emerging youth gangs. This program effort will consist of:

1. Identification and assessment of selected programmatic approaches;
2. Prototype (model) development based on the existing approaches;
3. Development of training and technical assistance materials to transfer the prototype designs;
4. Testing of the prototypes; and
5. Dissemination of prototypical program designs.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for the prevention and control of crime by youth gangs

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$500,000

Project Title: National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); U.S. Fire Administration

Level of Coordination: OJJDP and the U.S. Fire Administration fund this project.

Project Description:

The purpose of the program is to improve the capabilities of public/private institutions within State and local jurisdictions to control and prevent acts of juvenile arson through: (1) the identification and review of promising juvenile firesetter and arson control and prevention programs, (2) the development and testing of program prototypes, and (3) the provision of training based on the prototype programs. The overall goal of the program is to provide communities with the necessary skills and information to develop and implement promising approaches to control, prevent, and decrease juvenile arson. The program will consist of four stages: assessment, prototype development, training and technical assistance, and testing.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for the prevention and control of juvenile arson

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$350,000

Project Title: Evaluation of the Habitual Serious, Violent Juvenile Offender Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The Habitual Serious, Violent Juvenile Offender Program evaluation has two major objectives:

1. To assess the degree to which the prosecutorial offices consistently: identify target cases in accordance with selection criteria; assign experienced prosecutors to

handle target cases; utilize vertical prosecution of target cases; reduce the number of decisions made without knowledge of the juvenile's delinquent history; and restrict or eliminate charge or sentence bargaining.

2. To determine whether the courts reduce pretrial, trial, and dispositional delays.

Population Served: Juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(3)

FY 1987 Funds: \$14,489

Project Title: Intensive Community-Based Aftercare

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

OJJDP is sponsoring this development initiative to assess, develop, test, and disseminate intensive community-based aftercare program prototypes/models for chronic serious juvenile offenders who initially require residential care. The overall goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of crime committed by chronic serious juvenile offenders who are released from secure confinement. This is to be accomplished by assisting public and private corrections agencies in developing and implementing effective intensive community-based aftercare programs. The development effort is composed of four incremental stages: assessment, prototype development, training and technical assistance, and testing.

Population Served: Policymakers and practitioners responsible for handling serious offenders

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$350,000

Project Title: Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of the Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders program is to address the problems police agencies confront in handling serious juvenile offenders. It will involve the develop-

ment and testing of model decisionmaking policies and procedures to improve law enforcement identification, screening, and referral of serious juvenile offenders, especially those who are drug-involved, as well as to improve strategies for diverting noninvolved serious offenders. This development effort will consist of four stages: assessment, prototype development, training and technical assistance, and testing.

Population Served: Law enforcement policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 224(a)(2), (3), and (5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$400,000

Project Title: Drugs and Youth Violence

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

Several projects for delinquent youth in California have collected information on their drug abuse habits. This study will use these files on 3,000 delinquents to probe the links between drug use and tendencies to commit violent crime.

Population Served: Delinquent and substance-abusing youth, as well as the system which provides services for these youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,000

Project Title: Companions in Crime: An Analysis of Group Offending Among Juveniles

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

Using two different data sets (e.g., victimization and self-report) this research will focus on the question of group offending by juveniles. It will explore the nature, extent, and correlates of lone versus group offending. The study will test the notion that juvenile delinquency is primarily a group phenomenon, and in so doing it should provide important theoretical and policy implications for the control of juvenile crime.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$10,000

Project Title: Child Abuse, Neglect and Violent Criminal Behavior

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

The purpose of this project is to examine the relationship between early child abuse and neglect and later violent criminal behavior. Criminal records for approximately 2,100 substantiated and validated cases of child abuse and neglect from Marion County, Indiana, are being compared to a matched control group to determine the extent of later violent criminal behavior. This study involves records checks from two agencies, the Marion County Juvenile Court and the Indianapolis Police Department. It is expected that the results of this study will be significant for policy-makers and practitioners concerned with the issue of the relationship between child abuse and neglect and later violent behavior.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$136,540 awarded in FY 1986 for the period 8/1/86-4/1/88)

Project Title: Violence Prevention Education Field Test

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project involves the evaluation of the impact of a specially designed violence prevention curriculum on the attitudes and behavior of 10th graders. The curriculum, developed at the Education Development Center in Newton, Massachusetts, grew out of a concern regarding the numbers of aggravated assault and homicide cases coming into the emergency room at Boston City Hospital. Urban teenagers were taught about violence and the importance of prevention. A preliminary evaluation of this course found that 10th-grade students exposed to this course changed their attitudes about violence and had a lower tolerance for violent behavior.

A 2-week curriculum module was developed for 10 cities around the country. The evaluation of this course includes 1 year and 18-month followup periods for two of the sites. Followup activities will include a posttest to be given to all treatment and control students after the curriculum is taught and in two sites at yearly and 18-month intervals. Also included in this evaluation are monthly examinations of emergency room records for two sites and an examination of school academic and disciplinary records for both treatment and control subjects in two sites. Preliminary, short-term findings are expected in February 1988.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$89,981

Project Title: An 8-Year Follow-Up of Formerly Incarcerated Violent Offenders

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project is aimed at testing a variety of factors in the etiology of violent crime. Specifically, this study involves a followup of 119 former delinquents incarcerated in Connecticut in 1977. At that time, each received comprehensive psychiatric, neurological, psychological, social, and educational evaluations. Ninety-seven boys and twenty-two girls, with an average age of 15-1/2 comprised the sample. It is anticipated that 80 percent of the sample subjects will be located, with an average age of 23-1/2.

The study will determine how strongly critical factors identified in adolescence or their interaction with significant events occurring subsequent to discharge from corrections are associated with particular violent outcomes in adulthood.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$145,200 awarded in FY 1985 for the period 10/85 to 9/88)

Project Title: Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol/Drugs

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project proposes to investigate cross-generational and intra-generational domestic and nondomestic violence and their relationships to alcohol and drug use. The study will utilize 200 male parolees, 100 convicted for violent crimes and 100 convicted for nonviolent crimes. Review of the literature indicates that domestic and nondomestic violence have rarely been addressed in the same study; previous cross-generational research has not been conducted with adult perpetrators of violence; domestic violence is relatively untouched in the drug literature; and relevant studies of alcohol and domestic violence have been relatively few and

methodologically flawed. The research proposed here attempts to remedy this situation. The major research questions addressed focus on the (1) impact of parental experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on parolee's current violent behavior; (2) impact of parolee's experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on current domestic violence; (3) relative contributions of parental, parolee, and spouse variables to parolee domestic and non-domestic violence; and (4) impact of parolee violence on children's aggressive and antisocial behavior within the family and school. Sources of data include criminal records, interviews with the parolee and spouse, and teacher ratings of children. It is expected that the results of this study will be important for policymakers and practitioners as well as researchers interested in these issues.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$146,000

Project Title: Organizing for Deterrence and Juvenile Justice

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

New York's Juvenile Offender (JO) Law of 1978 requires that juveniles accused of specified violent offenses be tried in criminal court, and it provides penalties which are comparable to those for adults. The intent of the law is to reduce crime by shifting the organization of juvenile justice from treatment to the threat of legal punishment. This report evaluates the effect of the JO law on violent juvenile crime rates in New York City and in upstate New York. Analyzing arrest data, no evidence was found that the JO law resulted in lower levels of juvenile crime.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$84,516

Project Title: Age of Onset and Delinquency Patterns, Legal Status and Chronicity of Offending

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

A Summer Research Fellowship for 1987, this project assessed the importance of age of onset of delinquent behavior on subsequent

delinquency. The data set used for this project was the New York State data collected for the National Youth Survey by Delbert Elliot, et al. The proposed reanalysis of this longitudinal data base involved comparisons of behavioral and psychosocial characteristics of career, noncareer, and nonoffenders, and the prediction of career offenders. This analysis differed from the previous work in that it added age of onset as the primary classification variable. The New York State data also were used to cross validate the findings of a previous study conducted by the applicant. This project adds to the accumulated evidence regarding the relative power of the age of onset for predicting criminality.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$10,000

Project Title: National Youth Study

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch

Project Description:

The National Youth Survey has been supported by the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch of NIMH since 1975. The National Youth Survey is a study of deviant behavior in a nationally represented panel of males and females aged 11 to 17 when first interviewed in 1977. This panel was reinterviewed annually for 4 subsequent years (1978-1981) and again in 1984. At the time of the most recent interview, panel members were between the ages of 18 to 24.

The National Youth Survey research group has been describing the initiation, course, and termination of antisocial behavior in this representative sample of adolescents and young adults. Research has progressed beyond describing self-reported delinquent behavior in adolescence to the testing of theories to explain the development and maintenance of delinquent behavior and to analyzing the linkage between delinquent behavior and mental health and substance abuse problems.

The focus of the initial five waves of interviews was on delinquent behavior in the sample, with violent behavior, alcohol use/abuse, illegal drug use, and sexual activity included in the definition of delinquent behavior. Beginning with the sixth interview in 1984, the study was broadened to include violent behavior (including family violence), nonviolent criminal behavior, problem use of alcohol and drugs, deviant/dysfunctional sexual activity, depression, and utilization of mental health services.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$450,000

Project Title: Neurological Deficits and Delinquency

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health, Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch

Project Description:

A study of the relationship between neurological deficits and their correlation to delinquency is being funded by the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. This research is focused on the hypothesis that a particular pattern of neurological deficiency is a cause of serious delinquent behavior.

The research is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin. A neurological test battery was administered to a sample of 738 13-year-old participants in the Dunedin Multidisciplinary Child Development Study. This study has been following an initial group of children in Dunedin, New Zealand, from birth to the present by means of a wide range of biological and behavioral assessments every 2 years.

The goal of this research is to determine if performance or neuropsychological tests predict later delinquency; in particular, will future delinquents display a pattern of specific deficits on the neurophysical tests. The sample group of children will be followed through the adolescent years to determine if neuropsychological status in early adolescence predicts later delinquency, especially more serious delinquency.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: Understanding and Prediction of Antisocial Behavior and Substance Abuse

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health

Project Description:

In FY 1984 this project successfully completed Phase I of preparatory work for a prospective longitudinal study of urban children at high risk for chronic antisocial behavior and substance abuse and began Phase II of the preparatory work. The principal investigator developed a testable data-based theory on the development of serious antisocial behavior in childhood; conducted cross-sectional testing of a new cost-efficient procedure known as "multiplegating" for identifying children at high risk for antisocial behavior; and secured necessary cooperation from schools, courts, and other agencies for the prospective study. In a Phase

II effort, the project is empirically determining the extent to which high-risk urban 10-year-old boys and their families can be recruited and maintained in a prospective longitudinal study. In addition, the data from this sample are being used to test components of the investigator's theory on the development of serious antisocial behavior and the predictive power of the "multiplegating" procedure. Having successfully recruited a high-risk sample and retained virtually 100 percent, the project will, in Phase III, be following two cohorts (each of 100 + "high-risk" boys) through their adolescence to test a new identification method and determine etiological and other variables that impact upon the initiation, continuation, and cessation of delinquency and substance abuse.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$560,000

Project Title: Antisocial Behavior and Social Rejection in
Childhood

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National
Institute of Mental Health

Project Description:

A detailed analysis of the antecedents, behavioral sequences, and outcomes of aggressive behavior in peer groups is being conducted in a study by Dr. John Coie of Duke University. Groups of six previously acquainted first or third grade boys were formed based on categories of peer regard at school. The categorization scheme used by this researcher to classify peer regard is now being widely used by other researchers. It includes the categories of Popular, children most often chosen as "most liked" by classmates; Rejected, children most often chosen as "least liked" by classmates; Neglected, children least likely to be named as either liked or disliked by classmates; and Average. Each group was composed of two Average, two Rejected, one Popular, and one Neglected boy. As part of this research a coding scheme for aggressive acts on which coders had high agreement was developed, including categories of reactive aggression to frustration or provocation and instrumental aggression in the form of coercion or bullying. Using these categorizations of boys and aggressive behavior, Dr. Coie has been looking at the development of aggression and peer regard in the experimental groups. Among the findings thus far are:

Popular and Rejected boys engage more often in both reactive and instrumental aggression in the groups than do Average and Neglected boys (i.e., they are more behaviorally aggressive or assertive), but Popular boys also engage in more prosocial and leadership behaviors than do the Rejected boys. Moreover, as Popular boys get older they tend to decrease their frequency of coercion and bullying, but Rejected boys do not.

Differences were found in how the boys were characterized by both peer status and frequency of either reactive or instrumental aggression perceived social situations. In particular boys who were both Rejected and engaged in high rates of reactive aggression tended to attribute hostile attention to peers in ambiguous social situations more often than did other boys.

By demonstrating the utility of a finer grained analysis of characteristics of both aggressive actors and actions, this research has set methodological standards for studies of the early development of aggressive behavior and will advance the understanding of the development and consequences of peer aggression in childhood.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$164,000

Project Title: Puerto Rican Delinquency Patterns in the South Bronx

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

Project Description:

This research seeks to improve understanding of delinquent behavior and abstention from delinquent behavior in a major Hispanic urban youth population. The subjects for the research are 1,000 Puerto Rican male adolescents drawn from a sample of census tracts in the South Bronx area of New York City and aged 12 to 19 when first interviewed. The study builds upon the prior work and contributions of the NIMH-supported National Youth Survey (NYS) so that the generalizability of findings from the NYS can be tested in a large sample of Puerto Rican adolescents. The study also extends the NYS research by collecting additional data on factors which previous research has found to be salient in the life situations of inner-city Puerto Rican adolescents: acculturation, non-conventional families, peer groups with diverse delinquency orientations, and deterrent effects of perceived costs of delinquency.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$190,000

Project Title: Project Self-Start

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project is designed to: (1) test a postulated causal model which hypothesizes that risk for delinquency is increased for mildly handicapped youth because of deficiencies in social metacognitive problemsolving, and (2) test if training specific social metacognitive skills reduces recidivism and increases adjustment during the first year on parole to an urban environment.

Mildly handicapped male, youthful, chronic offenders ages 14 through 20 from four California Youth Authority correctional institutions participated in this study. Subjects are identified as mildly handicapped on the basis of referral variables and psychometric assessment data. These subjects receive social metacognitive training while incarcerated, and during the first 3 months of parole receive seven parole maintenance training sessions. Dependent variables include: (1) multiple measures of overt behavior adjustment during incarceration, (2) locus of control, (3) social metacognitive skills, (4) multiple measures of severity and chronicity of delinquency during first year of parole, (5) multiple measures of social and economic adjustment during first year of parole, (6) parole officer evaluations, and (7) self-evaluations during first year of parole.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$116,747

Demonstration Efforts

Table 21, in Appendix 1, contains a list of those demonstration projects that target serious and chronic juvenile offenders, along with FY 1987 funds.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both individual descriptions and funding information on the programs and projects which specifically target serious juvenile crime.

Project Title: Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP)

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

SHOCAP is a comprehensive service-coordination and case-management process involving schools, police, prosecutors, courts, corrections, and community aftercare services.

The purpose of SHOCAP is to develop procedures for the early identification and tracking of serious juvenile offenders and improve the flow of information among service system components to eliminate or reduce pretrial delays, case dismissals, plea bargaining, and sentence reductions for serious juvenile offenders.

Population Served: Communities nationwide

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (\$992,943 awarded in FY 1986 for the period 8/86 to 8/88)

Project Title: Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Non-Residential Intensive Supervision Programs

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the field in identifying promising and effective post-adjudication intensive supervision programs and demonstrating the program models in selected sites. In order to accomplish this task the project will address three major goals: (1) to identify and assess operational or effective intensive supervision programs; (2) to provide the capability to selected localities to implement effective intensive supervision programs for serious offenders through intensive training and technical assistance; and (3) to disseminate effective post-adjudicatory nonresidential intensive supervision program designs for the supervision of serious juvenile offenders. Since this is a demonstration program, the project activities will progress through four distinct stages that are sequential. These stages are: (1) assessment of programs and information related to the implementation and operation of post-adjudication nonresidential intensive supervision programs; (2) development of descriptive program operations manuals; (3) training and technical assistance development activities; and (4) provision of training and technical assistance to demonstration sites. While a decision to demonstrate the model designs will be made during or following completion of the operations manual development stage, it is considered a valuable part of this project's activities. Each of the stages will produce products that will be publishable to inform the field of the development of the program.

Population Served: Serious juvenile offenders

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$350,000

Project Title: Restitution by Juvenile Offenders

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice
Assistance (BJA)

Project Description:

The BJA Training and Technical Assistance Program for Restitution by Juvenile Offenders provides technical assistance and training to juvenile restitution programs supported by the BJA Block Grant Program. Technical assistance and training are provided onsite and regionally to assist State and local jurisdictions with program development and enhancement.

This FY 1986 project was supported with Bureau of Justice Assistance discretionary funds.

Population Served: Juvenile restitution programs nationwide

FY 1987 Funds: \$75,820

Notes

1. Tracy, Paul E.; Wolfgang, Marvin E.; and Figlio, Robert M. Delinquency in Two Birth Cohorts: Executive Summary. Sept. 1985, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal Efforts to Improve National and Local Statistics on Children and Youth

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation 6:

The Council recommends the continuation of efforts to improve national and local statistics on children and youth to develop a reliable base for monitoring the status of juveniles, and to provide guidance for policy and program development within Federal agencies.

In FY 1986 and FY 1987, OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Statistics undertook the first major assessment of existing national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. It was determined that critical information on the extent and nature of both juvenile crime and the juvenile victimization problem is seriously lacking, and, as a result, hinders the development of effective policy and research. It was additionally concluded that national, State, and local data on the juvenile justice system are often fragmented, noncomparable, or nonexistent. In the past year, as a final product of this effort, an agenda for future action was developed. It provides comprehensive recommendations for addressing this problem in a timely and systematic way.

Summary of Federal Efforts

The Federal effort in FY 1987 has made significant strides toward improving national and local statistics on children and youth. The Juvenile Justice Statistics Assessment has identified an agenda for future activities to improve national, State, and local information for the purposes of decisionmaking and enhancement of the existing system. This year's efforts are only the beginning of a long-term commitment toward improving statistical information.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 22, in Appendix 1, lists those Federal research and development initiatives that specifically target the development of national or local statistics on youthful offenders. Relevant studies that address missing children have been included in Tables 8-10 in Appendix 1 and are described in detail in Chapter 4.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both descriptive and funding information on projects/programs that involve Federal efforts to improve national and local statistics on youthful offenders. Relevant programs on missing children have been previously included in the inventories of Chapter 4 on Missing Children.

Project Title: Juvenile Justice Statistics Assessment

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Project Description:

From 1986 to 1987, OJJDP and BJS undertook the first major assessment of the quality and utility of existing national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The overwhelming conclusion of this assessment was that critical information on the extent and nature of juvenile crime and victimization was seriously deficient for both policy and research purposes. In addition, national, State, and local data on important aspects of the justice system response are fragmented, noncomparable, or nonexistent. The product of this effort, The Assessment of National Juvenile Justice Statistics: An Agenda for Action, outlines a comprehensive series of specific recommendations for improving the quality, utility, and accessibility of data for national, State, and local uses.

Population Served: Policymakers and researchers

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 242(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$71,269 for FY 1986 and 1987

Project Title: Children in Custody

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The Children in Custody series is a biennial census of juvenile detention, correction, and shelter care facilities funded by OJJDP. This census produces statistics on the characteristics of the facilities and their residents.

Work is under way to determine the feasibility of conducting personal interviews with juveniles and/or conducting records searches regarding juveniles' social and demographic characteristics,

their current offense(s), delinquent careers, previous victimization, prior out-of-home placements, and current program participation.

Population Served: General

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 242(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$400,000

Project Title: National Juvenile Court Data Archive

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, documents, and disseminates the data generated by the Nation's juvenile courts, enabling them to compare their activities and practices with courts in other jurisdictions and to better understand the juvenile justice system.

The Archive produces the series Juvenile Court Statistics, which describe the types of cases that come before the courts and the courts' responses to them.

Juvenile justice professionals can obtain data files for detailed study through the Archive. Archive staff can tailor data to meet specific information needs.

Population Served: Juvenile justice policymakers, practitioners, and researchers

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 242

FY 1987 Funds: \$555,881--plus \$123,000 supplemental

Project Title: Prevalence of Handicapping Conditions Among Juvenile Offenders

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

The purpose of this study is to assist policymakers (e.g., the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; State, regional, and local educational and correctional agencies; special educators; judges; and other juvenile justice system officials)

and researchers in determining what steps should be taken in educating handicapped youth offenders. This applied orientation dictates an approach toward answering the major research question: What is the prevalence of major handicapping conditions among juvenile offenders, particularly among those who are incarcerated?

This study consists of four general tasks: (1) selection, organization, and description of relevant empirical studies of the prevalence of handicapping conditions among youthful offenders; (2) analysis and synthesis of the findings; (3) establishment of prevalence estimates for the major handicapping conditions; and (4) recommendations and designs for change. Completion of these four tasks involves consideration of the findings of previous research and employment of the techniques of meta-analysis.

Population Served: Policymakers, research community, and high-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$86,447

Table 23, in Appendix 1, lists information on the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, taken from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Further information on this program was not provided for this report.

Other Federal Efforts on Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

According to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Section 103, a juvenile delinquency program refers to "any program or activity related to juvenile delinquency or the juvenile justice system and any program or activity for neglected, abandoned, or dependent youth and other youth who are in danger of becoming delinquent." As a result of this broad definition, many delinquency-related programs do not directly respond to the six recommendations made by the Coordinating Council in 1986, which are addressed in Chapters 3 through 8 of this report. This chapter will thus address all other Federal juvenile delinquency programs falling outside the scope of the earlier chapters.

Summary of Federal Efforts

A number of projects and programs funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Education (ED), ACTION, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provide services, support, and assistance to at-risk youth and those charged with the responsibility of dealing with them. As highlighted in this chapter, they represent a substantial effort in supporting the juvenile justice system through technical assistance, training, information dissemination, program development, and research activities. The importance of these efforts is that they provide ongoing support, up-to-date information, and assistance to ensure that all components of the system operate as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Research and Development Efforts

Table 24, in Appendix 1, lists delinquency prevention research and development projects identified in this chapter and related funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both individual descriptions and financial information on those programs and projects identified in this chapter.

Project Title: Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The project will assist juvenile corrections agencies in establishing joint ventures with private businesses and industries in order to provide new opportunities for the vocational training of juvenile offenders. The project will provide correctional institutions with treatment alternatives that should encourage, motivate, and provide incarcerated offenders with more opportunities for vocational training, general education, paid employment experiences, and the opportunity to become more accountable for their behavior by paying monetary restitution to a victim or to a victims' fund, and contributing a portion of their wages to help cover the cost of care. The project will consist of four stages: (1) identification and assessment of various programmatic approaches; (2) development of a prototype model based on the existing assessment; (3) development of training and technical assistance materials to transfer the design and the prototype; and (4) implementation and testing of the prototype.

Population Served: Correctional agencies

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$499,927 (for the period 10/1/87 through
9/30/90)

Project Title: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This research effort involves the assessment of available research literature focusing on minority processing through the juvenile justice system. The question to be addressed is to what extent processing decisions may be either directly or indirectly related to minority status. The issue of selection bias has been raised with regard to both adult and juvenile offenders, and some research suggests that high minority incarceration rates cannot be completely accounted for by their greater involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior. The degree to which selection bias permeates decisionmaking is probably one of the most critical issues facing the justice system. In addition, a national probability self-report survey and a study of official dispositions will be analyzed. Existing programs and policies in selected jurisdictions that have attended to the problem of selection bias will be identified. Finally, a symposium to discuss and evaluate these results will be conducted.

Population Served: Minority youth in the juvenile justice system

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 243(c)

FY 1987 Funds: \$99,968

Project Title: The Relationship Between Employment and Crime: A Reexamination

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

The purpose of this project is to investigate whether changes in economic opportunity made available to youth will lessen the involvement in crime for individuals of a given age level. This project will also explore the impact of prior sanctions on the degree of involvement in crime versus legitimate work. The study will seek to determine whether employment opportunities and/or a modification of work rules may lessen participation and the rate of involvement in criminal activity. The data set to be used for this Summer Fellowship consists of arrest-based information collected by the Vera Institute of Justice.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$10,000

Project Title: The Practical Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project, performed by the University of Pittsburgh, will attempt to validate a multiple-gate screening device to separate high- from low-risk individuals among a youth population showing early evidence of delinquency. This study is based on the assumption that early identification of potential criminals will increase the opportunity to intervene and prevent them from becoming actual criminals.

The validation sample consists of 175 youths. The gates used in this study include: teacher interview, monthly phone reports, and mother-child interviews. The study will cover a 4-1/2 year period. This study will further validate a screening device for detecting multiple offenders from first-time offenders and will

incorporate court records and self-reports as measures of delinquency. Predictions will be made for 4th, 7th, and 10th grade boys. The products will include manuals for implementing the prediction devices and reports in the criminal justice literature.

Population Served: General

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,000 (For the period 10/1/87 through 9/30/89)

Project Title: Evaluation of an Interagency Vocational Rehabilitation Program for Youthful Offenders

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Project Description:

This project is a collaborative effort of the North Carolina Department of Corrections and North Carolina State University to evaluate the effectiveness of a program implemented at two youth institutions. The program has included random assignment of inmates since its inception in 1982, and will test whether job training is related to later improved work performance which in turn leads to reduced postrelease criminality. This evaluation is designed to overcome the deficiencies of previous studies of similar issues. It will include a careful documentation of the nature of the programs so that, if effective, it can be transferred to other institutions and States.

Since prison vocational programs are expensive to operate, it is important to learn whether or not they contribute to offender postrelease employability and decrease recidivism. The findings will therefore be of special interest to correctional agency administrators.

Population Served: Correctional agency administrators and youthful offenders

FY 1987 Funds: \$154,681

Project Title: A Study of Cognitive, Social, and Behavioral Differences Between Handicapped and Non-Handicapped Incarcerated Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

The goal of this research study is to identify cognitive, social, and/or behavioral characteristics which differentiate handicapped from nonhandicapped incarcerated male youth. The sample includes 100 male youths incarcerated at minimum security levels in a facility of the Juvenile Services Administration of Maryland, chronologically aged 15 to 19 years; 50 certified as handicapped and 50 as nonhandicapped. The study involves (1) collecting data describing verbal skills, social functioning, understanding of legal rights and delinquent behavior patterns through file review, direct assessment, and interview; and (2) statistically analyzing the data in order to differentiate the handicapped sample members. The data from the project will generate recommendations for special education curriculums and for inservice training for handicapped youth in the juvenile system.

Population Served: High-risk youth

FY 1987 Funds: \$8,480

Demonstration Efforts

Table 25, in Appendix 1, lists delinquency prevention demonstration projects identified in this chapter and related funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both individual descriptions and financial information on those programs and projects identified in this chapter.

Project Title: Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The goal of the program is to enhance the capacity of States to achieve full compliance by December 8, 1988, with the Jail Removal Provision, Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act, as amended. According to this provision, States participating in OJJDP's State Formula Grants Program must ensure that juveniles are removed from adult jails and lockups. Funds were provided to selected States to develop and implement a statewide jail removal strategy. In some States this will mean strengthening a strategy already devel-

oped, while in others it will mean developing a new strategy. Implementation of this initiative by the participating States will be accomplished in three successive steps: (1) identification of current barriers to compliance; (2) strategy development; and (3) strategy implementation.

Population Served: State juvenile justice planning agencies and jurisdictions implementing jail removal, de-institutionalization of status offenders, and separation initiatives

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(6)

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,000,000

Project Title: Private Sector Probation Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

This National Initiative on Private Sector Juvenile Probation demonstrates the feasibility of providing selected juvenile probation services by private contractors. This program provides training and technical assistance to six sites in transferring existing public sector probation operations to the private sector through a competitive solicitation process. As part of the program a National Juvenile Justice Public/Private Partnership has been established to provide overall guidance to this effort.

Population Served: Community policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$561,830

Project Title: Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The National College of District Attorneys (NCDA) receives OJJDP support to provide training to State and local prosecutors working in juvenile courts. The training focuses on improving prosecutors' knowledge and skills with regard to the various aspects of juvenile procedures.

Population Served: State and local prosecutors

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 244(1),(2), and (3)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (Active, no FY 1987 funds)

Project Title: Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) provides technical assistance to the juvenile courts regarding court administration and management, program development, court decisionmaking and legal opinions, due process requirements and case law, and management information systems.

Population Served: Juvenile court policymakers and practitioners

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 221

FY 1987 Funds: \$342,400

Program Title: Parenting Programs for Incarcerated Parents

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Institute of Corrections (NIC); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Human Development Services (HDS), Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)

Program Description:

The Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program (CDF) is the major research and demonstration effort of HDS. The National Institute of Corrections, through an interagency agreement with the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, transfers funds to ACYF for joint activities through this program.

Funds transferred through this interagency agreement are used for the Parenting Programs for Incarcerated Parents. Grants awarded through this initiative address the issues of parenting education, visitation programs, and other programs for incarcerated parents with children. The impact of these services and programs on the incarcerated parents and their children also will be addressed through these grants.

ACYF responsibilities include: overall coordination of funds through the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program, identification of grant reviewers, management of the grant review and

selection process, preparation of grant materials, provision of management and oversight of the funded projects, provision of technical assistance and training to the grantees, and review and evaluation of the results of the funded projects.

NIC is responsible for: the transfer of funds to ACYF to support projects funded through the CDF program, participation in selection of the grant reviewers, participation in the grant review process, participation in the monitoring of the funded projects, review and evaluation of project outcomes, and review and evaluation of future project activities.

Population Served: Incarcerated parents and their children

FY 1987 Funds: \$300,000

Program Title: Office of Community Services' Demonstration Partnership Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services (OCS)/Family Support Administration

Level of Coordination: OCS provided funds, while the Department's Administration for Children, Youth and Families provided speakers and technical assistance for grant reviews.

Program Description:

This demonstration partnership program will begin in FY 1988. Projects funded for the upcoming year target the integration of family services and rural economic development. However, the grant announcement suggests addressing such poverty-related issues as "teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, school dropouts, illiteracy, the preparation of at-risk youth to be self-sufficient, economic dislocation in rural areas, and inadequate service delivery systems." As a result, it is anticipated that future projects funded under this program will be more specifically oriented to delinquency-related issues.

Population Served: Individuals with incomes of less than 125 percent of the established poverty line

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,000,000

Project Title: The Special Education Youth Reentry Specialist

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project addresses the issues involved in transitioning a handicapped parolee from the correctional institution, through the Cooperative Educational Services Areas, to vocational/work programs in the local community. Through a cooperative agreement, linkages are established among the Wisconsin Department of Corrections institution, the receiving Cooperative Education Service Area, and the various local vocational/work programs available in the community. The sample consists of all diagnosed and eligible handicapped incarcerated youth (approximately 45 youth from a facility total of 167) at Lincoln Hills Juvenile Corrections Program. The project design consists of a planning programming budget system format with a control system (evaluation strategy) for each objective and activity. This transition effort resulted in a significant increase of vocational performance for handicapped incarcerated youth in their various regular education, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, and/or governor job programs throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Population Served: High-risk, handicapped incarcerated youth
and their communities

FY 1987 Funds: \$80,289

Project Title: Model Masters Degree Program in Special
Education/Correctional Education

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project provided training for special educators, regular educators, and support personnel preparing to work in correctional settings. Specialized training was provided to ensure high quality educational programs for incarcerated/adjudicated handicapped youth. Thirty-one students were trained over the 3-year duration of this project.

Population Served: Educators working in correctional settings

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: The Special Education for Adjudicated Youth
Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This interdisciplinary masters degree program prepared special educators to work in local, State, private, and/or Federal facilities to serve handicapped, adjudicated youth. Graduates were prepared to provide diagnostic and prescriptive services, educational programming for handicapped youth in juvenile justice facilities, liaison/coordination of facility services with community-based programs, and advocacy for vocational and special education services. Twenty-four masters level students completed the program.

Population Served: Educators and youth in the juvenile justice system

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Program Title: Indian Child Welfare Act Title II Grant Program

Agency: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Program Description:

This grant program provides funding for the establishment and operation of American Indian child and family service projects which promote the stability of Indian families. The objective of every Indian child and family service project is to prevent the breakup of Indian families and to ensure that the permanent removal of an Indian child from the custody of his/her parents or Indian custodian is utilized only as a last resort.

In FY 1987, 128 separate projects were funded under this grant program. While most projects provide general family and individual counseling and support to Indian Tribes, many contain more targeted components. Many of the projects utilize funds primarily in the service of abused and neglected children--for prevention, treatment, advocacy, emergency shelter, and/or the tracking of cases. In addition, several of the projects have developed specialized services to deal with the problems of drug and alcohol abuse among Indian youth.

Population Served: 861,570 Indian children and youth and their families

FY 1987 Funds: \$8,800,000

Program Title: Volunteers in Service to America

Agency: ACTION

Program Description:

Volunteers in Service to America's (VISTA) goal is to assist private nonprofit organizations and Federal, State, and local government agencies to eliminate poverty and poverty-related problems. VISTA relies on people from all walks of life and all age groups to perform meaningful and constructive service as volunteers.

VISTA volunteer activities include: developing programs to use community volunteers to provide services to court-connected youth; developing comprehensive job-placement programs for neighborhood youth; developing youth councils and activities to prevent school dropouts; and establishing counseling and vocational projects which focus on education, continuance, self-motivation, and skill development.

As of June 30, 1987, 977 VISTA volunteers had served on 234 youth-related projects; 343 volunteers had served on 70 delinquency/crime prevention projects; and 96 volunteers had served on 21 run-away projects.

Population Served: Low-income adults and youth, and youth with special problems and needs

FY 1987 Funds: \$19,000,000

Program Title: Foster Grandparent Program

Agency: ACTION

Program Description:

Since 1965, Foster Grandparents and children with special or exceptional needs have formed a winning combination. Foster Grandparents are low-income seniors who attend to the physical, mental, and emotional needs of disadvantaged children.

Foster Grandparent volunteers work in schools for mentally retarded, disturbed, and learning-disabled children. They also work in Head Start programs, juvenile detention centers, boarding schools, foster care homes, and, in some cases, a child's own home. Oftentimes, Foster Grandparents provide juvenile offenders and child abuse victims with their first positive adult relationships.

In total, there are approximately 1,477 Foster Grandparents helping about 5,200 youth. Of this total, 527 Foster Grandparents work with 1,800 juvenile delinquents, and 499 Foster Grandparents work with 1,700 drug users.

Population Served: At-risk juveniles and juveniles with exceptional problems or needs, as well as low-income Americans aged 60 and over

FY 1987 Funds: \$56,100,000

Program Title: Retired Senior Volunteer Program

Agency: ACTION

Program Description:

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) provides a variety of opportunities for retired persons, aged 60 or over, to serve their community through significant volunteer service. RSVP promotes the creative use of older people as community resources in responding to locally identified community needs. For example, in one RSVP project, volunteers are assigned to the Travelers Aid Program at the Bus Depot and the Metropolitan Airport where they provide counseling and referral services to direct young runaways to halfway houses and social service agencies. Other volunteers work with first-time offenders in the court as paraprofessional probation officers. Still other volunteers provide tutoring to high school dropouts.

Population Served: High-risk youth or youth exhibiting special problems or needs

FY 1987 Funds: \$29,620,000

Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Efforts

Table 26, in Appendix 1, lists training, technical assistance, and dissemination projects included in this chapter on delinquency prevention and identifies related funding information.

Inventory of Programs and Projects

The following section provides both individual descriptions and financial information on those programs and projects identified in this chapter.

Program Title: OJJDP State Formula Grants Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Program Description: For a description of this program, see Chapter 1, page 8.

Population Served: States and units of local government

Relevant Sections of JJDP: 221, 222, and 223

FY 1987 Funds: \$42,960,000

Project Title: Community Research Center Technical Assistance
Contract

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides, through a contract with the Community Research Associates, Inc., nationwide technical assistance in improving detention practices, policies, facilities, alternative services, and other issues related to the juvenile justice system's preadjudicatory handling of juveniles. The program provides technical assistance support for Office programs and policies, with particular emphasis on needs and issues related to compliance with Section 223(a)(12), (13), (14), and (15) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

Population Served: All State juvenile justice planning agencies and jurisdictions implementing jail removal, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and separation initiatives

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 221, 223(a)(12), (13), (14), and
(15)

FY 1987 Funds: \$625,708

Project Title: Exploring Careers in Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The Law Enforcement Explorers program of the Boy Scouts of America introduces teenage boys and girls to careers in criminal justice. It is estimated that one-third of the participants choose careers in criminal justice.

Population Served: Adolescent boys and girls participating in
the program

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$63,540

Project Title: Training and Technical Assistance in Secure Residential Management

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

Through a cooperative agreement with the American Correctional Association (ACA), OJJDP supports two interrelated training and technical assistance projects, detention management and post-adjudication corrections management. Three detention resource centers were established in exemplary detention centers in Berrien, Michigan; Jefferson County, Kentucky; and Cape Coral, Florida. Courses for detention managers are conducted at each under the direction of the American Correctional Association. Technical assistance is provided by the ACA, which includes the development of manuals and instructional materials.

Population Served: Administrators and staff at secure juvenile facilities and juveniles housed at these facilities

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 221

FY 1987 Funds: \$499,174

Project Title: Juvenile Justice Training for State and Local Law Enforcement Personnel

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

Through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, OJJDP provides training to public law enforcement personnel in juvenile justice issues and juvenile crime. The program offers four training opportunities: POLICY I and II (Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services), dealing with management issues and problem-solving approaches; Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program (CAEITTP), addressing law enforcement techniques for dealing with child abuse and sexual exploitation; and the new School Administrators for Effective Police, Prosecutor, and Probation Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY).

POLICY I and II trained 292 police officers/sheriffs during FY 1987. SAFE POLICY has trained 26 four-person community teams comprised of the school superintendent, policy chief/sheriff, chief prosecutor, and chief probation officer. The CAEITTP program has trained 957 full-time law enforcement investigators.

Population Served: Law enforcement personnel

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 221, 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$280,000

Project Title: Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

OJJDP provides technical assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). FLETC assistance is aimed at improving these agencies' skills by increasing their understanding of the juvenile justice system and by providing followup assistance to the juvenile justice training programs (POLICY I, POLICY II, and Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques).

Population Served: Law enforcement personnel

Relevant Sections of JJDP Act: 221, 224(a)(5)

FY 1987 Funds: \$100,000

Project Title: Management Training and Technical Assistance in Non-Profit Organizational Management

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

This training project is designed to improve the management capacity of nonprofit agencies whose purposes are consistent with OJJDP's goals. The project provides training to upgrade the management and resource development capabilities of nonprofit agencies and provides onsite technical assistance to participant organizations and information to OJJDP grant recipients on management issues.

Population Served: Nonprofit organizations serving juveniles and the juvenile justice system

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(b)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: \$223,596

Project Title: National Center for State Courts/Institute for Court Management

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National Center for State Courts/Institute for Court Management conducts training seminars for juvenile justice personnel on juvenile court intake, managing cases in juvenile court, the private sector in juvenile justice, juvenile court dispositions, victim-witness programs for juvenile courts, and juvenile justice management.

Over 240 juvenile judges, probation officers, court administrators, line workers, and other juvenile justice personnel have participated in these training courses.

Population Served: Juvenile justice personnel and the youth they serve

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$84,748

Project Title: Juvenile and Family Court Training Project

Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges receives OJJDP support to develop and deliver a comprehensive training and technical assistance program for juvenile and family court officials. The program addresses basic management issues as well as the handling of specific types of cases such as family violence, child abuse, and illegal drug use. Training is provided through conferences, workshops, seminars, and intensive training sessions.

Population Served: All juvenile court judges and personnel

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 244(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$724,340

Project Title: Restitution Education, Specialized Training and Technical Assistance (RESTTA)

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The RESTTA program promotes the use of restitution as a dispositional alternative for adjudicated delinquents and provides jurisdictions with training and technical assistance needed to initiate or refine existing juvenile restitution programs. RESTTA also provides and maintains information on juvenile restitution issues and activities nationwide.

The RESTTA project is managed by a consortium: The Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, which provides national RESTTA coordination; The Oklahoma State University; and the National Center for State Courts/Institute for Court Management. The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service provides logistical support to the project under a separate contract.

Population Served: Local jurisdictions

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 224(a)(1)

FY 1987 Funds: -0- (Active, but no FY 1987 funds)

Project Title: Juvenile Justice Resource Service

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Project Description:

The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) provides information to district attorneys regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues. NDAA disseminates information on promising programs, research, and other important juvenile justice and delinquency prevention topics and promotes active participation by district attorneys in the formation of local juvenile justice/delinquency control policy.

Population Served: District attorneys

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 242(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$150,000

Project Title: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Project Description:

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, through a specialized unit of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, provides services to the juvenile justice community as mandated by the JJDP Act. Funds were provided to enhance the quality and depth of responses to information needs of the juvenile justice community and to support the staff of OJJDP and its grantees and contractors in their program development efforts with high-quality, individualized information support.

Population Served: OJJDP, the juvenile justice community, and other interested parties

Relevant Section of JJDP Act: 242(2)

FY 1987 Funds: \$650,000

Project Title: Special Education and Juvenile Justice

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This 3-year FY 1986 program makes available to individuals with backgrounds in special education, juvenile justice, psychology, sociology, or vocational education, a course of study which provides a sound knowledge base related to both special education programming and juvenile justice. This 42-hour masters level sequence utilizes an interdisciplinary approach, incorporating special education skills training with coursework in law and criminology, forensic science, and psychology. A required internship is experienced in settings such as juvenile correctional facilities, local, State, and Federal agencies, and advocacy organizations. This program prepares professionals to work with handicapped adjudicated youth in the roles of special education diagnostician, correctional/special education classroom teacher, liaison/coordinator of transitional services between juvenile corrections and the public schools, and advocate for vocational and special education services.

Population Served: Professionals working with handicapped adjudicated youth

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: Correctional/Special Education Training--
Slippery Rock

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

A sequence of five correctional special education courses have been developed to expand an existing special education certification program. The competency-based courses reflect current knowledge of appropriate competencies from nationally recognized sources. This 3-year FY 1986 project evaluates those competencies based on feedback from correctional facility personnel involved with correctional/special education student teachers, university student teaching supervisors, student teachers, and former incarcerated special education students. The project also disseminates relevant information at conferences through publications and other professional activities.

Population Served: Correctional educators and incarcerated youth

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: Masters Degree Program in Special/Correctional
Education

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This 3-year project developed and implemented a preservice preparation program in Special/Correctional Education on a masters degree level that enabled graduates to develop competencies associated with education of the mildly/moderately handicapped (learning disabled, emotionally disturbed, and mentally retarded) within a correctional or community-based alternative setting.

A competency-based program to prepare special/correctional educators was developed to meet State certification requirements for a cross-categorical special education certification and correctional education performance standard.

Population Served: Educators working in correctional settings

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: Training of Providers of Court Adjudicated Handicapped Youth

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project developed a model to train teachers, teacher aides, group and foster home parents, and vocational rehabilitation personnel to work with court adjudicated handicapped youth. Over the 3-year project period, 165 persons were trained, including teachers, teacher aides, group and foster home parents, parents, and vocational rehabilitation personnel.

Population Served: Educators and other personnel involved with adjudicated handicapped youth

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Project Title: Correctional/Special Education Training Project

Agency: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Project Description:

This project improved and expanded the quality and quantity of educational services to handicapped youth who are under correctional supervision. A significant proportion of incarcerated youth in this country are handicapped, and few of these offenders are receiving appropriate special education services. Coupled with the high incidence of handicapping conditions in this population is a low number of trained special educators in correctional facilities.

The project staff identified model correctional education programs which represented the most promising special education practices in correctional education and established a network of State Special Education and Correctional Education leadership personnel. The staff developed model curriculums for the training of correctional and special education personnel at the inservice and preservice levels. In addition, they facilitated the ongoing communication and interaction among the network of State Special Education and Correctional Education leadership personnel. Also, the staff incorporated a model correctional education curriculum into higher education-special education preservice training programs.

Population Served: Handicapped, incarcerated youth

FY 1987 Funds: Not provided

Program Title: Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program

Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Level of Coordination: HUD provides funds through the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP). Local Private Industry Councils (PIC) provide funding and technical assistance.

Program Description:

HUD, through its Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program, provides funds to Public and American Indian Housing projects to improve the physical condition and upgrade the management of such facilities. Up to 10 percent of funds to each housing project may be used to provide management improvement. A Minority Youth Training Initiative (MYTI) was begun to allow 18 public housing authorities to set aside part of its management improvement funds to train youth living in public housing on housing management and maintenance skills. Many of the sites also used the Job Training Partnership Act funds provided by their local PIC. Based on the success of MYTI, HUD made training for tenants an eligible CIAP activity. Any housing authority that wishes to do such training may propose to do so in its CIAP application. There is no special amount set aside, and the funds are not tracked separately. A guidebook is available from the Office of Policy Development and Research.

Population Served: Youth and families living in public housing

FY 1987 Funds: \$1,400,000,000

Program Title: Community Development Block Grant Program:
Entitlement Funds

Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Program Description:

Through this program, HUD allocates funds to entitlement communities--metropolitan cities and urban counties--by statutory formulas. Funds are spent on a wide range of development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services. Funds must be used to benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight, or meet urgent local needs.

Population Served: Primarily low- and moderate-income persons

FY 1987 Funds: \$2,059,400,000

Program Title: Community Development Block Grant Program: Non-Entitlement Funds--Small Cities

Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Program Description:

Under this program, funds are made available to units of general local government to support a wide range of community development activities. Typical examples include neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and community facilities and services. Each State has an option to administer these Federal grant funds or, if not exercised, HUD continues as the administrator and awards funds competitively based on selection criteria established by HUD.

Population Served: Primarily low- and moderate-income persons

FY 1987 Funds: \$882,600,000

Table 27, in Appendix 1, lists programs and financial information that have not been previously discussed, but which have been identified through the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as targeting or having components that address delinquent youth. Individual program descriptors were not provided for this report.

The definition of Federal juvenile delinquency programs includes all programs that provide services to youth at risk of becoming delinquent. Table 28 and Table 29, in Appendix 1, list programs that have not been previously discussed, but which have been identified in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance as providing services to various groups of at-risk youth, including disadvantaged, low-income, and minority youth. Table 28 lists only those programs that specifically target such youth, while Table 29 lists programs that target a broader population (i.e., disadvantaged families) but have a subcomponent that includes such youth. Descriptions of these programs were not provided for this report.

Summary of Total Federal Effort

The Eleventh Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs has discussed 151 Federal initiatives.¹ These initiatives include (1) Federal programs, where all projects funded are similar in nature, or (2) individual projects, where initiatives within one program are substantially different. They show a strong commitment by the agencies involved to reducing delinquent juvenile behaviors and child victimization and improving the juvenile justice system's responses to such problems. Further, the significant number of interagency agreements demonstrate a Federal commitment to maximizing resources, reducing overlap and duplication, and insuring cost effectiveness.

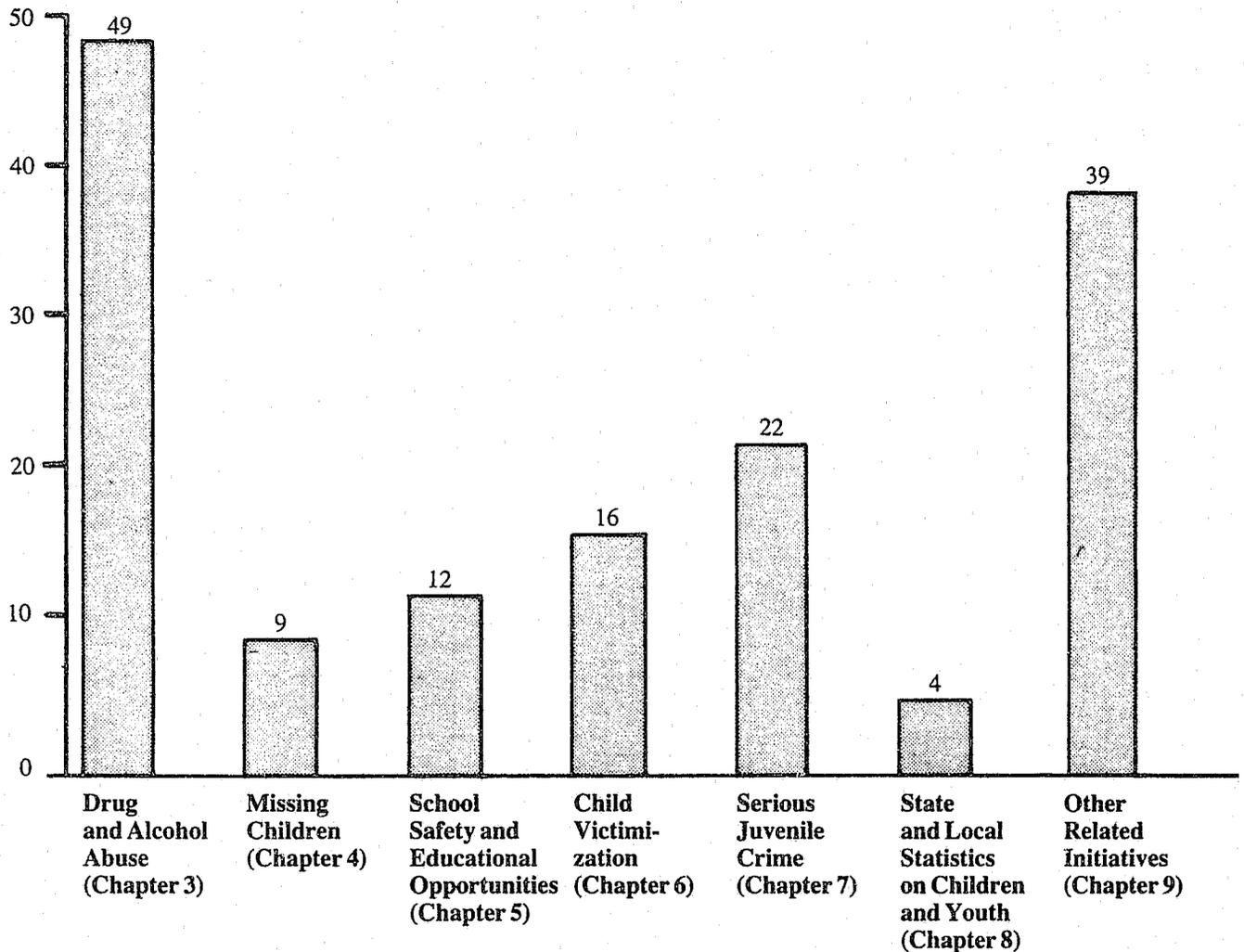
The major emphasis in FY 1987 was youth involvement with drugs and alcohol. Of the 151 initiatives, more than one-third focused on this problem, including research, technical assistance, training, information dissemination, and program development projects. Most significant is the fact that all agencies supporting programs or projects included in this report identified initiatives that either targeted, or had subcomponents addressing, this problem. Many of these initiatives involved joint funding between two or more Federal agencies.

Significant efforts were also evident relevant to the other Coordinating Council recommendations: missing children; school dropouts, and disorder and violence in schools; child victimization; chronic, serious, and violent juvenile offenders; and inadequacies in statistics on children and youth. Figure 2 on the following page indicates the number of initiatives that primarily target each of the Coordinating Council's recommendations. Comparison based on number of initiatives alone, however, is not a realistic indicator of differences in overall commitment to each recommendation, given variations in effort and size of the individual initiatives. The reader is referred to Chapters 3 through 9 for specific information on each initiative. An index of all initiatives discussed in this report is provided at the end of this chapter.

Eight Federal departments supported initiatives discussed in this report. The Department of Justice agencies funded the majority of programs, with OJJDP most significantly involved. OJJDP's activities in FY 1987 addressed all Coordinating Council recommendations for that year. NIJ's research activities relevant to juvenile justice primarily focused on youth drug and alcohol abuse, and serious, violent, and habitual juvenile offenders. Relevant activities at BJA and DEA also primarily targeted youth drug and alcohol use.

Figure 2
Number of Programs/Projects Targeting Each Coordinating Council
1986 Recommendation

Number of
 Programs/Projects



The Department of Health and Human Services showed extensive activities relevant to juvenile delinquency prevention. ADAMHA (including OSAP, NIMH, NIDA, and NIAAA) was heavily involved in research and information dissemination relevant to youth drug and alcohol abuse and violent behavior among juveniles. ACYF and other HHS agency activities were focused on runaway and homeless youth as well as child victimization.

Relevant initiatives funded by the Department of Education targeted many of the Coordinating Council's recommendations, but most significantly emphasized drug and alcohol abuse, and dropouts, and disorder and violence in schools.

Other Federal departments with related initiatives included: the Department of Transportation/NHTSA, whose activities involved youth drug and alcohol use and driving; the Department of Labor, whose programs focused on employment and vocational alternatives for youth at risk of dropping out of school; the Department of the Interior/BIA, which funded child welfare services to support neglected, abused, drop-out, or substance-abusing Indian youth; the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which focused on community development activities including youth-supporting projects; and ACTION, which was primarily involved in the utilization of volunteers in providing counseling and other services to at-risk youth.

Table 30, in Appendix 1, indicates the number of Federal juvenile delinquency initiatives that primarily target each of the recommendations made by the Coordinating Council for FY 1987. While each program is listed only under the primary recommendation it targets, numerous projects have secondary components that overlap into other recommendations.

Funding information is provided for the vast majority of programs as they have been presented in Chapters 3 through 9. Most figures reflect FY 1987 funds. However, FY 1987 commitments could not be separately identified for many projects with multiple-year funding. As a result, attempts to aggregate funding information would not be accurate. The reader is referred to the Inventories of Programs/Projects in each chapter for information on individual initiatives. (See Index of Federal Initiatives that follows.)

The overall Federal effort in FY 1987 has been significant in addressing each problem area identified for emphasis in the past year. The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has worked to coordinate these activities and keep member agencies abreast of developments and outcomes, reducing duplication of effort and providing support and information among agencies. Coordination of activities includes joint funding and interagency agreements in support of many of these efforts. In FY 1987, there were 12 joint-funding programs/projects between agencies with mutual responsibilities and commitment in dealing with these serious youth problems; many others involved collaboration through in-kind services. It is anticipated that coordination of activities, including joint-funding efforts, will continue to expand in the future.

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Table 1
OJJDP FY 1987 Formula Grants

State	Dollar Amount	State	Dollar Amount
Alabama	\$721,000	New Jersey	\$1,203,000
Alaska	225,000	New Mexico	289,000
Arizona	565,000	New York	2,822,000
Arkansas	417,000	North Carolina	1,026,000
California	4,418,000	*North Dakota	225,000
Colorado	558,000	Ohio	1,856,000
Connecticut	488,000	Oklahoma	597,000
Delaware	225,000	Oregon	459,000
District of Columbia	225,000	Pennsylvania	1,858,000
Florida	1,638,000	Rhode Island	225,000
Georgia	1,071,000	South Carolina	595,000
*Hawaii	225,000	*South Dakota	225,000
Idaho	225,000	Tennessee	795,000
Illinois	2,001,000	Texas	3,099,000
Indiana	973,000	Utah	396,703
Iowa	499,000	Vermont	225,000
Kansas	430,000	Virginia	933,000
Kentucky	661,000	Washington	762,000
Louisiana	875,000	West Virginia	333,000
Maine	225,000	Wisconsin	829,000
Maryland	708,000	*Wyoming	225,000
Massachusetts	881,000	American Samoa	56,250
Michigan	1,604,000	Guam	56,250
Minnesota	736,000	Puerto Rico	789,000
Mississippi	509,000	Mariana Islands	56,250
Missouri	857,000	Republic of Palau**	8,438
Montana	225,000	Marshall Islands**	10,546
Nebraska	289,000	Micronesia**	25,313
*Nevada	225,000	Virgin Islands	56,250
New Hampshire	225,000	TOTAL	42,960,000

*Nonparticipating State—In a nonparticipating State, formula grants allocations are made available directly to a private non-profit agency. These funds are awarded for the purpose of determining if local public and private agencies can respond to the requirements of Section 223(a)(12),(13), and (14) of the JJDP Act.

**Formerly one award to Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Table 2
OJJDY FY 1987 Reverted Funds

State	Dollar Amount	State	Dollar Amount
Alabama	\$25,000	North Carolina	35,000
Arizona	19,000	Ohio	63,000
Arkansas	14,000	Oregon	16,000
Connecticut	17,000	Pennsylvania	63,000
Delaware	4,000	Rhode Island	5,000
Florida	56,000	South Carolina	20,000
Georgia	36,000	Tennessee	27,000
Iowa	17,000	Texas	105,000
Louisiana	30,000	Utah	13,000
Maine	6,000	Vermont	3,000
Maryland	24,000	Virginia	31,000
Massachusetts	30,000	Washington	26,000
Michigan	55,000	West Virginia	12,000
Minnesota	25,000	Wisconsin	28,000
Missouri	29,000	Guam	1,000
New Jersey	40,000	Puerto Rico	27,000
New Mexico	9,000	Virgin Islands	1,000
New York	95,000		

Table 3
Number of Programs and FY 1987 Allocations by Program Area

Program Area	Number of Continuation Programs	Number of New Programs	FY 1987 Allocations
Prevention	15	7	\$10,354,911*
Law Enforcement/Prosecution	6	5	\$3,988,107
Adjudication	5	2	\$2,626,039
Supervision	8	5	\$6,678,988
Missing and Exploited Children	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$4,632,865</u>
Total	39	23	\$28,280,910

*This figure includes approximately \$2,178,343 for programs and support services that address multiple program areas, such as the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Table 4
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Target Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles	U.S. Department of Justice/OJJDP	\$500,000
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquent Behavior	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (\$1,504,374 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)
Research on the Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Juvenile Populations	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$936,019
Drug Testing of High Risk Youth Offenders in a Detention Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and NIJ	\$200,000
Research on Drug Use Among Juveniles	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$125,000
Evaluating Drug Prevention Education	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$90,000
Street Gang Cocaine Markets	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$174,000
Drugs and Criminal Careers	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$120,000
NIAAA Research on Legal Drinking Age	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$37,255
NIAAA Research on Adolescent and Alcohol Peer Resistance Strategies	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$564,309
NIAAA Research on Alcoholic Beverage Control Policies on Drunk Driving	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$151,818
NIAAA Research on Children of Alcoholics	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$500,000
NIAAA Research on Teenage Drunk Driving	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$327,312
New Research Perspectives on Student Drug Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Education/OERI and OPM	\$100,000
Community Based Research on Substance Abuse Among Handicapped Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$100,000
Research to Validate Intervention Strategies for High Risk Secondary Age Learning Disabled Students Which Will Improve Attendance, Behavior and Reduce Drug Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$97,991

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 5
List of Federal Demonstration Initiatives and Funding That
Target Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$260,000
Super Teams	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$50,000
Targeted Outreach: Drug Prevention Supplement	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000
High Risk Youth Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$125,000
Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$212,640
Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000
Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and BJA	\$175,000
D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ and BJA	\$988,000
Community Crime Prevention Programs	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$2,675,000
Youth 2000	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services U.S. Dept. of Labor	Not applicable
Demonstration Grants for the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among High Risk Youth	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ADAMHA	\$24,000,000
Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Federal Activities Grant Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OESE	\$5,000,000
Youth Impaired Driving Public Hearings	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$50,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 6
**List of Federal Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Initiatives
and Funding That Target Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth**

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Juvenile Court Drug Action Agenda	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and BJA	\$225,161
Regional Training Centers	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$120,000
Drug Abuse Resistance Education Regional Officer Training Center Criteria	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$70,000
Implementation Manual for Project Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE Program Brief)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$69,104
Sports Drug Awareness Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/DEA, FBI, and OJJDP	\$150,000
Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Prevention	U.S. Dept. of Justice/DEA and OJJDP	\$73,540
The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$4,500,000 (For 3 years)
NIAAA Communications Projects	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$2,500,000
Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State and Local Programs	U.S. Dept. of Education/OESE	\$161,046,000
Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Regional Centers Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OESE	\$8,752,000
Schools Without Drugs: The Challenge	U.S. Dept. of Education/OIIA	\$300,000
Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Hawaiian Natives Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OESE	\$389,000
Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Programs for Indian Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OESE	\$1,945,000
Interagency Agreement for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	U.S. Dept. of Education U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services	\$500,000
Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$7,780,000
Education/Food and Drug Administration	U.S. Dept. of Education U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/FDA	\$45,000
Criteria and Procedures for Evaluation of K-12 Substance Abuse Curricula	U.S. Dept. of Education/OERI	\$300,000
Drug-Free School Recognition Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OERI	\$750,000
Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$10,000
Youth Directory of Programs	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$25,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 7
Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
13.137	Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration	HHS	\$1,200,000
13.141	Alcohol, Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant (ADTR)	HHS	\$162,855,000
13.228	Indian Health Services—Health Management Development Program	HHS	\$9,700,000
13.271	Alcohol Research Scientist Development and Research Scientist Awards	HHS	\$1,380,000
13.272	Alcohol National Research Service Awards for Research Training	HHS	\$2,500,000
13.277	Drug Abuse Research Scientist Development and Research Scientist Awards	HHS	\$2,848,000
13.278	Drug Abuse National Research Service Awards for Research Training	HHS	\$2,250,000
13.891	Alcohol Research Center Grants	HHS	\$11,764,000
13.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$89,000,000
13.992	Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$508,860,000
16.004	Law Enforcement Assistance—Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Training	DOJ	\$2,690,000
72.005	Service-Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,368,000
72.010	Minigrant Program	ACTION	\$120,000
72.012	Volunteer Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$1,121,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 8
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Target Missing Children

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
National Study of Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (\$850,000 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)
National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$984,708
Families of Missing Children—Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$250,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 9
The Federal Demonstration Initiative and Funding
That Target Missing Children

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Runaway and Homeless Youth Act	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$23,250,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 10
List of Federal Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Initiatives and Funding That Target Missing Children

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (\$1,875,000 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)
Assistance to Missing Children's Private Volunteer Organizations	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$838,660
Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Volunteer Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$175,000
State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (\$550,000 in FY 1986 to carry through FY 1987)
Community Services Block Grant	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OCS	\$33,600,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 11
Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Missing Children

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Appropriation
13.645	Child Welfare Services—State Grants	HHS	\$200,000,000
72.005	Service-Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,368,000
72.010	Minigrant Program	ACTION	\$120,000

* Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 12
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Promote School Safety and Educational Opportunities

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000
The Migrant Dropout Transition Intervention Research Project	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$88,941
Research in Education of the Handicapped Special Population/Handicapped Project	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$78,858
The Use of Microcomputer Based Direct Teaching Strategies to Increase Achievement of Secondary Age Handicapped Students	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$84,101

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 13
List of Federal Demonstration Initiatives and Funding That Promote
School Safety and Educational Opportunities

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Cities in Schools	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, U.S. Dept. of Education	\$1,950,000
Safe Schools Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ U.S. Dept. of Education	\$274,000
Law-Related Education Program	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$3,000,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 14
**List of Federal Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Initiatives
and Funding That Promote School Safety and Educational Opportunities**

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
National School Safety Center	U.S. Dept of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,400,000
Juvenile Justice and Learning Disabilities	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$52,725
Law-Related Education	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$2,183,170
Job Training Partnership Act	U.S. Dept. of Labor	\$2,590,000,000
Job Corps	U.S. Dept. of Labor	\$656,350,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 15
**Programs with Subcomponents Addressing School Safety
and Educational Opportunities**

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
13.790	Work Incentive Program	HHS/DOL	\$103,000,000
17.249	Employment Services and Job Training—Pilot and Demonstration Programs	DOL	\$31,620,000
72.012	Volunteer Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$1,121,000
84.034	Library Services	ED	\$78,400,000
84.044	Talent Search	ED	\$20,731,000
84.117	Educational Research and Development	ED	\$11,132,000
84.167	Library Literacy	ED	\$5,000,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 16
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Target Child Victimization

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$250,000
Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	U.S. Dept of Justice/OJJDP	\$609,521
Child Victim as a Witness	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000
Child Abuse Prosecution and Investigation Study	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$118,843
Child Abuse: Reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$79,000
Handicapped Adolescents and Crime Victimization	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$126,925

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 17
List of Federal Demonstration Initiatives and Funding That Target
Child Victimization

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$650,000
Teen Victimization/Youth as Resources	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$139,000
National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services and Organizations (COSSMHO)—Project Hope	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$100,341
Child Abuse Prosecution Demonstration Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$335,932
Family Violence and the Role of the Juvenile and Family Court	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$325,150

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 18
List of Federal Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Initiatives
and Funding That Target Child Victimization

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,975
Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (Active, but no FY 1987 funds)
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$11,949,000
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$13,949,000
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/HDS	\$8,500,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 19
Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Child Victims

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
13.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	HHS	\$2,800,000
13.645	Child Welfare Services State Grants	HHS	\$200,000,000
13.672	Child Abuse Challenge Grants	HHS	\$5,000,000
16.300	Law Enforcement Assistance/FBI Advanced Police Training	DOJ	\$7,911,000
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$35,704,000
16.576	Crime Victim Compensation	DOJ	\$28,296,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 20
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Target Serious Offenders

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$500,000
National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Fire Administration	\$350,000
Evaluation of the Habitual Serious, Violent Juvenile Offender Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$14,489
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000
Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000
Drugs and Youth Violence	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$100,000
Companions in Crime: An Analysis of Group Offending Among Juveniles	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$10,000
Child Abuse, Neglect and Violent Criminal Behavior	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	-0- (\$136,540 awarded in FY 1986 for the period 8/1/86 to 4/1/88)
Violence Prevention Education Field Test	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$89,981
An 8-Year Follow-Up of Formerly Incarcerated Violent Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	-0- (\$145,200 awarded in FY 1985 for the period 10/85 to 9/88)
Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol/Drugs	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$146,000
Organizing for Deterrence and Juvenile Justice	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$84,516
Age of Onset and Delinquency Patterns, Legal Status and Chronicity of Offending	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$10,000
National Youth Study	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$450,000
Neurological Deficits and Delinquency	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	Not provided

Table 20 (continued)
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding
That Target Serious Offenders

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Understanding and Prediction of Antisocial Behavior and Substance Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$560,000
Antisocial Behavior and Social Rejection in Childhood	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$164,000
Puerto Rican Delinquency Patterns in the South Bronx	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$190,000
Project Self-Start	Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$116,747

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 21
List of Federal Demonstration Initiatives and Funding
That Target Serious Offenders

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (\$992,943 awarded in FY 1986 for the period 8/86 to 8/88)
Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Non-Residential Intensive Supervision Programs	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000
Restitution by Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$75,820

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 22
List of Federal Research and Development Initiatives and Funding That Target National and Local Statistics on Children and Youth

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Juvenile Justice Statistics Assessment	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and BJS	\$71,269 for FY 1986 and 1987
Children in Custody	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000
National Juvenile Court Data Archive	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$678,881
Prevalence of Handicapping Conditions Among Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$86,447

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 23
Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Juvenile Statistics

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
16.305	Law Enforcement Assistance/FBI Uniform Crime Reports	DOJ	\$3,796,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 24
List of Other Federal Research and Development Initiatives
and Funding That Target Delinquency Prevention

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,927 (For the period 10/1/87 through 9/30/90)
Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$99,968
The Relationship Between Employment and Crime: A Reexamination	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$10,000
The Practical Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$100,000 (For the period 10/1/87 through 9/30/89)
Evaluation of an Interagency Vocational Rehabilitation Program for Youthful Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$154,681
A Study of Cognitive, Social, and Behavioral Differences Between Handicapped and Non-Handicapped Incarcerated Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$8,480

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 25
List of Other Federal Demonstration Initiatives and Funding
That Target Delinquency Prevention

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,000,000
Private Sector Probation Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$561,830
Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (Active, no FY 1987 funds)
Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$342,400
Parenting Programs for Incarcerated Parents	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BOP U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$300,000
Office of Community Services' Demonstration Partnership Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OCS	\$1,000,000
The Special Education Youth Reentry Specialist	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	\$80,289
Model Masters Degree Program in Special Education/ Correctional Education	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
The Special Education for Adjudicated Youth Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Indian Child Welfare Act Title II Grant Program	U.S. Dept. of the Interior/BIA	\$8,800,000
Volunteers in Service to America	ACTION	\$19,000,000
Foster Grandparent Program	ACTION	\$56,100,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	ACTION	\$29,620,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 26
List of Other Federal Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Initiatives and Funding That Target Delinquency Prevention

Program/Project	Dept./Agency*	FY 1987 Funds
OJJDP State Formula Grants Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$42,960,000
Community Research Center Technical Assistance Contract	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$625,708
Exploring Careers in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$63,540
Training and Technical Assistance in Secure Residential Management	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,174
Juvenile Justice Training for State and Local Law Enforcement Personnel	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$280,000
Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$100,000
Management Training and Technical Assistance in Non-Profit Organizational Management	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$223,596
National Center for State Courts/Institute for Court Management	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$84,748
Juvenile and Family Court Training Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$724,340
Restitution Education, Specialized Training and Technical Assistance (RESTTA)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	-0- (Active, but no FY 1987 funds)
Juvenile Justice Resource Service	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$650,000
Special Education and Juvenile Justice	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Correctional/Special Education Training—Slippery Rock	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Masters Degree Program in Special/Correctional Education	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Training of Providers of Court Adjudicated Handicapped Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Correctional/Special Education Training Project	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSERS	Not provided
Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$1,400,000,000
Community Development Block Grant Program: Entitlement Funds	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$2,059,400,000
Community Development Block Grant Program: Non-Entitlement Funds—Small Cities	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$882,600,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 27
Programs Addressing (or with Subcomponents Addressing) Delinquent Youth

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
16.105	Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons	DOJ	\$2,431,000
16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Allocation to States	DOJ	\$42,960,000
16.601	Corrections—Training and Staff Development	DOJ	\$2,072,597
16.603	Corrections—Technical Assistance	DOJ	\$980,000
84.013	Neglected and Delinquent Children	ED	\$32,616,000

* Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 28
Programs Addressing Low-Income, Minority, or Other High-Risk Youth

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
10.553	School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$425,579,000
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$2,815,957,000
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	USDA	\$14,898,000
10.558	Child Care Food Program	USDA	\$537,174,000
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	USDA	\$128,290,000
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	USDA	\$51,217,000
10.564	Nutrition Education and Training Program	USDA	\$5,000,000
13.600	Head Start	HHS	\$1,130,542,000

Table 28 (continued)
Programs Addressing Low-Income, Minority, or Other High-Risk Youth

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligations
13.652	Adoption Opportunities	HHS	\$5,000,000
13.658	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	HHS	\$719,184,000
13.673	Grants to States for Planning and Development of Dependent Care Programs	HHS	\$5,000,000
13.783	Child Support Enforcement (Title IV-D)	HHS	\$734,000,000
13.784	Child Support Enforcement Research	HHS	\$500,000
13.785	Child Support Enforcement Interstate Grants (Title IV-D)	HHS	\$22,593,000
13.995	Adolescent Family Life—Demonstration Projects	HHS	\$10,024,000
15.103	Indian Social Services—Child Welfare Assistance	DOI	\$14,741,000
15.130	Indian Education—Assistance to Schools	DOI	\$20,250,000
23.013	Appalachian Child Development	ARC	\$150,000
27.003	Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth—Part-time	OPM	-0-
27.004	Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth—Summer	OPM	-0-
84.010	Educationally Deprived Children—Local Educational Agencies	ED	\$3,453,500,000
84.011	Migrant Education Basic State Formula Grant Program	ED	\$257,458,000
84.012	Educationally Deprived Children—State Administration	ED	\$37,107,000
84.014	Follow Through	ED	\$7,176,000
84.060	Indian Education—Formula Grants to Local Educational Agencies and Tribal Schools	ED	\$43,700,000
84.061	Indian Education—Special Programs and Projects	ED	\$7,907,000
84.072	Indian Education—Grants to Indian Controlled Schools	ED	\$3,500,000
84.141	Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program	ED	\$6,300,000
84.144	Migrant Education—Interstate and Intrastate Coordination Program	ED	\$7,065,600
84.146	Transition Program for Refugee Children	ED	\$15,886,000
84.148	Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program	ED	\$1,700,000

Table 29
**Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Low-Income, Minority,
or Other High-Risk Youth**

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligation
10.410	Very Low and Low Income Housing Loans	USDA	\$1,339,800,000
10.411	Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	\$600,000
10.415	Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	\$669,900,000
10.417	Very Low-Income Housing Repair Loans and Grants	USDA	\$25,226,000
10.420	Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	USDA	\$6,330,091
10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$160,310,000
10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	USDA	\$19,140,000
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$319,915,000
10.550	Food Distribution	USDA	\$2,311,658,000
10.551	Food Stamps	USDA	\$10,675,641,000
10.557	Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	USDA	\$1,663,551,000
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program	USDA	\$1,056,000,000
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	USDA	\$41,506,000
10.566	Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	USDA	\$852,750,000
10.567	Needy Family Program	USDA	\$56,432,000
10.568	Temporary Emergency Food Assistance	USDA	\$49,700,000
11.300	Economic Development Grants for Public Works and Development Facilities	DOC	\$20,440,000
11.301	Economic Development—Business Development Assistance	DOC	\$21,875,000
11.302	Economic Development—Support for Planning Organizations	DOC	\$1,900,000
11.303	Economic Development—Technical Assistance	DOC	\$820,000
11.304	Economic Development—Works Impact Projects	DOC	Unknown
11.305	Economic Development—State and Local Economic Development Planning	DOC	\$930,000
11.307	Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program—Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation and Long-Term Economic Deterioration	DOC	\$3,280,000
11.312	Research and Evaluation Program	DOC	\$130,000
13.111	Adolescent Family Life Research Grants	HHS	\$1,800,000

**Catalog of
Federal
Domestic
Assistance
Number**

Program Title

Dept.*

**Estimated
FY 1987
Obligation**

13.127	Emergency Medical Services for Children	HHS	\$4,000,000
13.128	Refugee Assistance—Mental Health	HHS	\$1,562,790
13.129	Technical and Non-Financial Assistance to Community Health Centers	HHS	\$3,000,000
13.130	Primary Care Services—Planning and Development Cooperative Agreements	HHS	\$3,500,000
13.137	Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration	HHS	\$1,200,000
13.217	Family Planning—Services	HHS	\$135,400,000
13.224	Community Health Centers	HHS	\$400,000,000
13.226	Health Services Research and Development Grants	HHS	\$4,499,000
13.228	Indian Health Services—Health Management Development Program	HHS	\$9,700,000
13.242	Mental Health Research Grants	HHS	\$171,802,000
13.244	Mental Health Clinical or Service Related Training Grants	HHS	\$8,500,000
13.246	Migrant Health Centers Grants	HHS	\$45,440,000
13.260	Family Planning—Personnel Training	HHS	\$3,200,000
13.608	Child Welfare Research and Demonstration	HHS	\$4,800,000
13.612	Native American Programs—Financial Assistance Grants	HHS	\$27,300,000
13.614	Child Development Associate Scholarships	HHS	\$1,000,000
13.645	Child Welfare Services—State Grants	HHS	\$200,000,000
13.647	Social Services Research and Demonstration	HHS	\$6,540,000
13.648	Child Welfare Services Training Grants	HHS	\$3,823,000
13.661	Native American Programs—Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation	HHS	\$689,000
13.662	Native American Programs—Training and Technical Assistance	HHS	\$1,000,000
13.667	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$2,700,000,000
13.714	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$26,700,000,000
13.766	Health Financing Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	HHS	\$28,000,000
13.780	Assistance Payments—Maintenance Assistance	HHS	\$10,141,531,000
13.782	Assistance Payments—Research	HHS	\$2,925,000
13.787	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs	HHS	\$335,769,000
13.788	Refugee Assistance—Voluntary Agency Programs	HHS	\$3,828,000
13.789	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$1,822,265,000

Table 29 (continued)
**Programs with Subcomponents Addressing Low-Income, Minority,
or Other High-Risk Youth**

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligation
13.790	Work Incentive Program	HHS	\$103,000,000
13.802	Social Security—Disability Insurance	HHS	\$19,912,804,000
13.805	Social Security—Survivors Insurance	HHS	\$42,259,000,000
13.806	Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HHS	\$952,000,000
13.987	Health Programs for Refugees	HHS	\$6,804,000
13.990	National Health Promotion	HHS	\$460,000
13.992	Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$508,860,000
13.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$406,300,000
14.103	Interest Reduction Payments—Rental and Cooperative Housing for Lower Income Families	HUD	\$619,987,000
14.120	Mortgage Insurance—Homes for Low and Moderate Income Families	HUD	\$230,925,000
14.149	Rent Supplements—Rental Housing For Lower Income Families	HUD	\$43,128,000
14.156	Lower Income Housing Assistance Program	HUD	\$7,841,560,000
14.164	Operating Assistance for Troubled Multifamily Housing Projects	HUD	\$86,491,000
14.177	Housing Voucher Program	HUD	Unknown
14.221	Urban Development Action Grants	HUD	\$407,117,000
14.222	Urban Homesteading	HUD	\$13,774,000
14.223	Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	HUD	\$27,000,000
14.230	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	HUD	\$220,193,000
14.231	Emergency Shelter Grants	HUD	\$10,000,000
14.506	General Research and Technology Activity	HUD	Unknown
14.850	Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$4,009,703,000
14.851	Low Income Housing—Homeownership Opportunities for Low Income Families	HUD	Unknown
15.108	Indian Employment Assistance	DOI	\$26,182,000
15.113	Indian Social Services—General Assistance	DOI	\$67,496,000
15.124	Indian Loans—Economic Development	DOI	\$56,000,000
15.141	Indian Housing Assistance	DOI	\$22,606,000

**Catalog of
Federal
Domestic
Assistance
Number**

Number	Program Title	Dept.*	Estimated FY 1987 Obligation
15.919	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program	DOI	\$1,000,000
16.100	Desegregation of Public Education	DOJ	\$1,902,000
16.103	Fair Housing and Equal Credit Opportunity	DOJ	\$1,973,000
16.200	Community Relations Service	DOJ	\$6,990,000
16.201	Cuban and Haitian Entrant Resettlement Program	DOJ	\$25,567,000
17.207	Employment Service	DOL	\$755,200,000
17.247	Migrant and Other Seasonally Employed Farmworker Programs	DOL	\$59,600,000
17.249	Employment Services and Job Training—Pilot and Demonstration Programs	DOL	\$31,620,000
17.251	Native American Employment and Training Program	DOL	\$61,484,000
17.303	Minimum Wage and Hour Standards	DOL	\$78,018,000
23.004	Appalachian Health Programs	ARC	\$500,000
23.005	Appalachian Housing Project Planning Loan, Technical Assistance Grant and Site Development and Off-site Improvement Grant: State Appalachian Housing Programs	ARC	\$1,100,000
23.012	Appalachian Vocational and Other Education Facilities and Operations	ARC	\$6,000,000
72.005	Service Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,368,000
72.012	Volunteer Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$1,121,000
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	DOE	\$158,130,000
84.004	Civil Rights Technical Assistance and Training	ED	\$24,000,000
84.044	Talent Search	ED	\$20,731,000
84.047	Upward Bound	ED	\$75,346,000
84.048	Vocational Education—Basic Grants to States	ED	\$809,507,973
84.049	Vocational Education—Consumer and Homemaking Education	ED	\$31,633,000
84.117	Educational Research and Development	ED	\$11,132,000
84.120	Minority Science Improvement	ED	\$5,000,000
84.122	Secretary's Discretionary Fund	ED	\$1,200,000
84.162	Emergency Immigrant Education Assistance	ED	\$30,000,000
84.163	Library Services for Indian Tribes and Hawaiian Natives	ED	\$2,410,000
84.165	Magnet Schools Assistance	ED	\$75,000,000

*Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

Table 30
Number of Initiatives Funded by Agency Relating to Each
Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendation

Coordinating Council 1986 Recommendations								
Federal Agency*	Total*	Drug and Alcohol Abuse	Missing Children	Dropouts, School Disorder	Child Victimization	Serious Juvenile Offenders	Statistics on Youth	Other
OJJDP	62	14	7	5	8	7	3	18
NIJ	19	5		1	2	8		3
BJA	10	7			2	1		
BOP	1							1
DEA	2	2						
ADAMHA	15	10				5		
ACYF and other HHS	9	2	2		3			2
ED	32	14		6	1	1	1	9
NHTSA	4	4						
LABOR	4	1		3				
BIA	1							1
HUD	3							3
ACTION	3							3

* Federal Government acronyms are identified in Appendix 2.

* When a program is sponsored by more than one agency, each agency has been given credit.

Appendix 2
Federal Government Acronyms

ACYF	Administration for Children, Youth and Families
ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
BOP	Bureau of Prisons
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
ED	Department of Education
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
JJDP	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
JMD	Justice Management Division
NDPB	National Drug Policy Board
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NIC	National Institute of Corrections
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NIJJDP	National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

NIMH National Institute of Mental Health
OCS Office of Community Services
OERI Office of Education Research Improvement
OESE Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
OHDS Office of Human Development Services
OIIA Office of Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs
OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OJP Office of Justice Programs
OPM Office of Personnel Management
OSAP Office of Substance Abuse Prevention
OSERS Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
PHS Public Health Services
SEA State Educational Agencies
USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Appendix 3
JJDP Act

COMPILATION
OF THE
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

As Amended Through September 30, 1985

PREPARED FOR USE BY THE
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974¹

AN ACT To provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974".

(42 U.S.C. 5601 note)

TITLE I—FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

FINDINGS

Sec. 101. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) juveniles accounted for almost half the arrests for serious crimes in the United States in 1974 and for less than one-third of such arrests in 1983;

(2) understaffed, overcrowded juvenile courts, probation services, and correctional facilities and inadequately trained staff in such courts, services, and facilities are not able to provide individualized justice or effective help;

(3) present juvenile courts, foster and protective care programs, and shelter facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of children, who, because of this failure to provide effective services, may become delinquents;

(4) existing programs have not adequately responded to the particular problems of the increasing numbers of young people who are addicted to or who abuse alcohol and other drugs, particularly nonopiate or polydrug abusers;

(5) juvenile delinquency can be reduced through programs designed to keep students in elementary and secondary schools through the prevention of unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

(6) State and local communities which experience directly the devastating failures of the juvenile justice system do not presently have sufficient technical expertise or adequate resources to deal comprehensively with the problems of juvenile delinquency;

(7) existing Federal programs have not provided the direction, coordination, resources, and leadership required to meet the crisis of delinquency; and

(8) the juvenile justice system should give additional attention to the problem of juveniles who commit serious crimes, with particular attention given to the areas of sentencing, providing resources necessary for informed dispositions, and rehabilitation.

(b) Congress finds further that the high incidence of delinquency in the United States today results in enormous annual cost and immeasurable loss of human life, personal security, and wasted human resources and that juvenile delinquency constitutes a growing threat to the national welfare requiring immediate and comprehensive action by the Federal Government to reduce and prevent delinquency.

(42 U.S.C. 5601)

PURPOSE

Sec. 102. (a) It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to provide for the thorough and ongoing evaluation of all federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs;

(2) to provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in developing and implementing juvenile delinquency programs;

(3) to establish training programs for persons, including professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers, who work with delinquents or potential delinquents or whose work or activities relate to juvenile delinquency programs;

(4) to establish a centralized research effort on the problems of juvenile delinquency, including the dissemination of the findings of such research and all data related to juvenile delinquency;

(5) to develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice, including recommendations for administrative, budgetary, and legislative action at the Federal, State, and local level to facilitate the adoption of such standards;

(6) to assist State and local communities with resources to develop and implement programs to keep students in elementary and secondary schools and to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

(7) to establish a Federal assistance program to deal with the problems of runaway and homeless youth; and

(8) to assist State and local governments in removing juveniles from jails and lockups for adults.

(b) It is therefore the further declared policy of Congress to provide the necessary resources, leadership, and coordination (1) to develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency, including methods with a special focus on maintaining and strengthening the family unit so that juveniles may be retained in their homes; (2) to develop and conduct effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization; (3) to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States; and (4) to increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

(42 U.S.C. 5602)

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 103. For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "community based" facility, program, or service means a small, open group home or other suitable place located near the juvenile's home or family and programs of community supervision and service which maintain community and consumer participation in the planning operation, and evaluation of their programs which may include, but are not limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social, and psychological guidance, training, special education, counseling, alcoholism treatment, drug treatment, and other rehabilitative services;

(2) the term "Federal juvenile delinquency program" means any juvenile delinquency program which is conducted, directly, or indirectly, or is assisted by any Federal department or agency, including any program funded under this Act;

(3) the term "juvenile delinquency program" means any program or activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research, including drug and alcohol abuse programs; the improvement of the juvenile justice system; and any program or activity to help prevent juvenile delinquency;

(4)(A) the term "Bureau of Justice Assistance" means the bureau established by section 401 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;¹

(B) the term "Office of Justice Programs" means the office established by section 101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;²

(C) the term "National Institute of Justice" means the institute established by section 202(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;³ and

(D) the term "Bureau of Justice Statistics" means the bureau established by section 302(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;⁴

(5) the term "Administration" means the agency head designated by section 201(c);

(6) the term "law enforcement and criminal justice" means any activity pertaining to crime prevention, control, or reduction or the enforcement of the criminal law, including, but not limited to police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals, activities of courts having criminal jurisdiction and related agencies (including prosecutorial and defender services), activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities, and programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency or narcotic addiction;

(7) the term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(8) the term "unit of general local government" means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State, an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or, for the purpose of assistance eligibility, any agency of the District of Columbia government performing law enforcement functions in and for the District of Columbia and funds appropriated by the Congress for the activities of such agency may be used to provide the non-Federal share of the cost of programs or projects funded under this title;

(9) the term "combination" as applied to States or units of general local government means any grouping or joining together of such States or units for the purpose of preparing, developing, or implementing a juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan;

¹ This Compilation reflects amendments made to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 by the Fiscal Year Adjustment Act (Public Law 94-273; 90 Stat. 375), the Crime Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-503; 90 Stat. 2407), the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-115; 91 Stat. 1048), the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-509; 94 Stat. 2750) and the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2107).

¹ (42 U.S.C. 3741)

² (42 U.S.C. 3711)

³ (42 U.S.C. 3721)

⁴ (42 U.S.C. 3732)

(10) the term "construction" means acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees but not the cost of acquisition of land for buildings);

(11) the term "public agency" means any State, unit of local government, combination of such States or units, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;

(12) the term "secure detention facility" means any public or private residential facility which—

(A) includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility; and

(B) is used for the temporary placement of any juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense, of any non-offender, or of any other individual accused of having committed a criminal offense;

(13) the term "secure correctional facility" means any public or private residential facility which—

(A) includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility; and

(B) is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, any nonoffender, or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense;

(14) the term "serious crime" means criminal homicide, forcible rape or other sex offenses punishable as a felony, mayhem, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, larceny or theft punishable as a felony, motor vehicle theft, burglary or breaking and entering, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, and arson punishable as a felony;

(15) the term "treatment" includes but is not limited to medical, educational, special education, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public, including services designed to benefit addicts and other users by eliminating their dependence on alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs or by controlling their dependence and susceptibility to addiction or use; and

(16) the term "valid court order" means a court order given by a juvenile court judge to a juvenile who has been brought before the court and made subject to a court order. The use of the word "valid" permits the incarceration of juveniles for violation of a valid court order only if they received their full due process rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

(42 U.S.C. 5603)

TITLE II—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

PART A—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OFFICE

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (hereinafter in this division referred to as the "Office") within the Department of Justice under the general authority of the Attorney General.

(b) The Office shall be headed by an Administrator (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Administrator") appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who have had experience in juvenile justice programs. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe regulations consistent with this Act to award, administer, modify, extend, terminate, monitor, evaluate, reject, or deny all grants and contracts from, and applications for, funds made available under this title. The Administrator shall report to the Attorney General through the Assistant Attorney General who heads the Office of Justice Programs under part A of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.¹

(c) There shall be in the Office a Deputy Administrator who shall be appointed by the Attorney General and whose function shall be to supervise and direct the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention established by section 241 of this Act. The Deputy Administrator shall also perform such functions as the Administrator may from time to time assign or delegate and shall act as the Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator.

(42 U.S.C. 5611)

PERSONNEL, SPECIAL PERSONNEL, EXPERTS, AND CONSULTANTS

SEC. 202. (a) The Administrator is authorized to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, including

attorneys, as are necessary to perform the functions vested in the Administrator and to prescribe their functions.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to select, appoint, and employ not to exceed three officers and to fix their compensation at rates not to exceed the rate now or hereafter prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(c) Upon the request of the Administrator, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of its personnel to the Administrator to assist the Administrator in carrying out the functions of the Administrator under this Act.

(d) The Administrator may obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate now or hereafter prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(42 U.S.C. 5612)

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

SEC. 203. The Administrator is authorized to accept and employ, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, voluntary and uncompensated services notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679(b) of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 665(b)).

(42 U.S.C. 5613)

CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS

SEC. 204. (a) The Administrator shall implement overall policy and develop objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities relating to prevention, diversion, training, treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation, research, and improvement of the juvenile justice system in the United States. In carrying out the functions of the Administrator, the Administrator shall consult with the Council¹ and the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.²

(b) In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) advise the President through the Attorney General as to all matters relating to federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs and Federal policies regarding juvenile delinquency;

(2) assist operating agencies which have direct responsibilities for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in the development and promulgation of regulations, guidelines, requirements, criteria, standards, procedures, and budget requests in accordance with the policies, priorities, and objectives the Administrator establishes;

¹ Refers to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, established in section 206. Section 103 should be amended to identify the Council.
² Reference to the Advisory Committee should be stricken. Section 207 which established the Committee was repealed by section 624 of Public Law 98-478 (98 Stat. 2111).

(3) conduct and support evaluations and studies of the performance and results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities and of the prospective performance and results that might be achieved by alternative programs and activities supplementary to or in lieu of those currently being administered;

(4) implement Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities among Federal departments and agencies and between Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities and other Federal programs and activities which the Administrator determines may have an important bearing on the success of the entire Federal juvenile delinquency effort;

(5) develop annually with the assistance of the Advisory Committee¹ and the Coordinating² Council and submit to the President and the Congress, after the first year following the date of the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977, prior to December 31, an analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs conducted and assisted by Federal departments and agencies, the expenditures made, the results achieved, the plans developed, and problems in the operations and coordination of such programs and a brief but precise comprehensive plan for Federal juvenile delinquency programs, with particular emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the development of programs and services which will encourage increased diversion of juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system, which analysis and evaluation shall include recommendations for modifications in organization, management, personnel, standards, budget requests, and implementation plans necessary to increase the effectiveness of these programs;

(6) provide technical assistance and training assistance to Federal, State, and local governments, courts, public and pri-

¹ (42 U.S.C. 5711-5712).

¹ See footnote to subsection (a).
² Reference should be simply to "the Council".

vate agencies, institutions, and individuals, in the planning, establishment, funding, operation, or evaluation of juvenile delinquency programs; and

(7) provide for the auditing of monitoring systems required under section 223(a)(15) to review the adequacy of such systems.

(c) The President shall, no later than ninety days after receiving each annual report under subsection (b)(5), submit a report to the Congress and to the Council containing a detailed statement of any action taken or anticipated with respect to recommendations made by each such annual report.

(d)(1) The first annual report submitted to the President and the Congress by the Administrator under subsection (b)(5) shall contain, in addition to information required by subsection (b)(5), a detailed statement of criteria developed by the Administrator for identifying the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency prevention, diversion of youths from the juvenile justice system, and the training, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

(2) The second such annual report shall contain, in addition to information required by subsection (b)(5), an identification of Federal programs which are related to juvenile delinquency prevention or treatment, together with a statement of the moneys expended for each such program during the most recent complete fiscal year. Such identification shall be made by the Administrator through the use of criteria developed under paragraph (1).

(e) The third such annual report submitted to the President and the Congress by the Administrator under subsection (b)(5) shall contain, in addition to the comprehensive plan required by subsection (b)(5), a detailed statement of procedures to be used with respect to the submission of juvenile delinquency development statements to the Administrator by Federal agencies under subsection (l). Such statement submitted by the Administrator shall include a description of information, data, and analyses which shall be contained in each such development statement.

(f) The Administrator may require, through appropriate authority, Federal departments and agencies engaged in any activity involving any Federal juvenile delinquency program to provide the Administrator with such information and reports, and to conduct such studies and surveys, as the Administrator may deem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(g) The Administrator may delegate any of the functions of the Administrator under this title, to any officer or employee of the Office.

(h) The Administrator is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of any other public agency or institution in accordance with appropriate agreements, and to pay for such services either in advance or by way of reimbursement as may be agreed upon.

(i) The Administrator is authorized to transfer funds appropriated under this section to any agency of the Federal Government to develop or demonstrate new methods in juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation and to supplement existing delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs which the Administrator finds to be exceptionally effective or for which the Administrator finds there exists exceptional need.

(j) The Administrator is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, any public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual to carry out the purposes of this title.

(k) All functions of the Administrator under this title shall be coordinated as appropriate with the functions of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under title III of this Act.

(l)(1) The Administrator shall require through appropriate authority each Federal agency which administers a Federal juvenile delinquency program which meets any criterion developed by the Administrator under subsection (d)(1) to submit annually to the Council a juvenile delinquency development statement. Such statement shall be in addition to any information, report, study, or survey which the Administrator may require under subsection (f).

(2) Each juvenile delinquency development statement submitted to the Administrator under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator under subsection (e) and shall contain such information, data, and analyses as the Administrator may require under subsection (e). Such analyses shall include an analysis of the extent to which the juvenile delinquency program of the Federal agency submitting such development statement conforms with and furthers Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment goals and policies.

(3) The Administrator shall review and comment upon each juvenile delinquency development statement transmitted to the Administrator under paragraph (1). Such development statement, together with the comments of the Administrator, shall be included by the Federal agency involved in every recommendation or request made by such agency for Federal legislation which significantly affects juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment.

(m) To carry out the purposes of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year an amount which does not exceed 7.5 percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out this title

(42 U.S.C. 5614)

JOINT FUNDING

SEC. 205. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where funds are made available by more than one Federal agency to be used by any agency, organization, institution, or individual to carry out a Federal juvenile delinquency program or activity, any one of the Federal agencies providing funds may be requested by the Administrator to act for all in administering the funds advanced whenever the Administrator finds the program or activity to be exceptionally effective or for which the Administrator finds exceptional need. In such cases, a single non-Federal share requirement may be established according to the proportion of funds advanced by each Federal agency, and the Administrator may order any such agency to waive any technical grant or contract requirement (as defined in such regulations) which is inconsistent with the similar requirement of the administering agency or which the administering agency does not impose.

(42 U.S.C. 5615)

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SEC. 206. (a)(1) There is hereby established, as an independent organization in the executive branch of the Federal Government a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (hereinafter referred to as the "Council")¹ composed of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Office of Community Services, the Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, the Director of the ACTION Agency, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Director for the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, the Commissioner for the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, and the Director of the Youth Development Bureau, or their respective designees, Assistant Attorney General who heads the Office of Justice Programs, Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Deputy Administrator of the Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Director of the National Institute of Justice, and representatives of such other agencies as the President shall designate.

(2) Any individual designated under this section shall be selected from individuals who exercise significant decisionmaking authority in the Federal agency involved.

(b) The Attorney General shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall serve as Vice Chairman of the Council. The Vice Chairman shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

(c) The function of the Council shall be to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and, in consultation with the Advisory Board on Missing Children, all Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children. The Council shall make recommendations to the President and to the Congress at least annually with respect to the coordination of overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities. The Council is authorized to review the programs and practices of Federal agencies and report on the degree to which Federal agency funds are used for purposes which are consistent or inconsistent with the mandates of section 223(a)(12)(A) and (13) of this title. The Council shall review, and make recommendations with respect to, any joint funding proposal undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and any agency represented on the Council.

(d) The Council shall meet at least quarterly and a description of the activities of the Council shall be included in the annual report required by section 204(b)(5) of this title.

(e) The Administrator shall, with the approval of the Council, appoint such personnel or staff support as the Administrator considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

(f) Members of the Council who are employed by the Federal Government full time shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Council.

(g) To carry out the purposes of this section there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$200,000 for each fiscal year.

(42 U.S.C. 5616)

PART B—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Subpart I—Formula Grants

AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS

SEC. 221. The Administrator is authorized to make grants to States and units of general local government or combinations

¹ Section 103 should be amended to identify the Council, and matter in parentheses should be stricken.

thereof to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

(42 U.S.C. 5631)

ALLOCATION

SEC. 222. (a) In accordance with regulations promulgated under this part, funds shall be allocated annually among the States on the basis of relative population of people under age eighteen. No such allotment to any State shall be less than \$225,000, except that for the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands no allotment shall be less than \$56,250.

(b) Except for funds appropriated for fiscal year 1975, if any amount so allotted remains unobligated at the end of the fiscal year, such funds shall be reallocated in a manner equitable and consistent with the purpose of this part. Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1975 may be obligated in accordance with subsection (a) until June 30, 1976, after which time they may be reallocated. Any amount so reallocated shall be in addition to the amounts already allotted and available to the State, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for the same period.

(c) In accordance with regulations promulgated under this part, a portion of any allotment to any State under this part shall be available to develop a State plan or for other pre-award activities associated with such State plan, and to pay that portion of the expenditures which are necessary for efficient administration, including monitoring and evaluation. Not more than 7½ per centum of the total annual allotment of such State shall be available for such purposes, except that any amount expended or obligated by such State, or by units of general local government or any combination thereof, from amounts made available under this subsection shall be matched (in an amount equal to any such amount so expended or obligated) by such State, or by such units or combinations, from State or local funds, as the case may be. The State shall make available needed funds for planning and administration to units of general local government or combinations thereof within the State on an equitable basis.

(d) In accordance with regulations promulgated under this part, 5 per centum of the minimum annual allotment to any State under this part shall be available to assist the advisory group established under section 223(a)(3) of this Act.

(42 U.S.C. 5632)

STATE PLANS

SEC. 223. (a) In order to receive formula grants under this part, a State shall submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period. Such plan shall be amended annually to include new programs, and the state shall submit annual performance reports to the Administrator which shall describe progress in implementing programs contained in the original plan, and shall describe the status of compliance with State plan requirements. In accordance with regulations which the Administrator shall prescribe, such plan shall—

(1) designate the State agency described in section 261(c)(1) as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan;

(2) contain satisfactory evidence that the state agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) has or will have authority, by legislation if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part;

(3) provide for an advisory group appointed by the chief executive of the State to carry out the functions specified in subparagraph (F), and to participate in the development and review of the State's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action and (A) which shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 persons who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice, (B) which shall include locally elected officials, representation of units of local government, law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies such as law enforcement, correction or probation personnel, and juvenile or family court judges, and public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, or youth services departments, (C) which shall include (i) representatives of private organizations, including those with a special focus on maintaining and strengthening the family unit, those representing parents or parent groups, those concerned with delinquency prevention and treatment and with neglected or dependent children, and those concerned with the quality of juvenile justice, education, or social services for children; (ii) representatives of organizations which utilize volunteers to work with delinquents or potential delinquents; (iii) representatives

of community based delinquency prevention or treatment programs; (iv) representatives of business groups or businesses employing youth; (v) youth workers involved with alternative youth programs; and (vi) persons with special experience and competence in addressing the problems of the family, school violence and vandalism, and learning disabilities, (D) a majority of whose members (including the chairman) shall not be full-time employees of the Federal, State, or local government, (E) at least one-fifth of whose members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment, and at least 3 of whose members shall have been or shall currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and (F) which (i) shall, consistent with this title, advise the State agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board; (ii) shall submit to the Governor and the legislature at least annually recommendations with respect to matters related to its functions, including State compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (12), (13), and (14); (iii) shall have an opportunity for review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the State agency designated under paragraph (1), except that any such review and comment shall be made no later than 30 days after the submission of any such application to the advisory group; (iv) may be given a role in monitoring State compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (12), (13), and (14), in advising on State agency designated under paragraph (1) and local criminal justice advisory board composition, and in review of the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects funded under the comprehensive State plan; and (v) shall contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;

(4) provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of general local government or combinations thereof in the development of a State plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of local governments, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the State from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group;

(5) unless the provisions of this paragraph are waived at the discretion of the Administrator for any State in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis, provide that at least 66½ per centum of funds received by the State under section 222, other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d), shall be expended through—

(A) programs of units of general local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan; and

(B) programs of local private agencies, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a State shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government or combination thereof;

(6) provide that the chief executive officer of the unit of general local government shall assign responsibility for the preparation and administration of the local government's part of a State plan, or for the supervision of the preparation and administration of the local government's part of the State plan, to that agency within the local government's structure or to a regional planning agency (hereinafter in this part referred to as the "local agency") which can most effectively carry out the purposes of this part and shall provide for supervision of the programs funded under this part by that local agency;

(7) provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 within the State;

(8) provide for (A) an analysis of juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs within the relevant jurisdiction, a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs of the jurisdiction; (B) an indication of the manner in which the programs relate to other similar State or local programs which are intended to address the same or similar problems; and (C) a plan for the concentration of State efforts which shall coordinate all State juvenile delinquency programs with respect to overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all State juvenile delinquency programs and activities, including provision for regular meetings of State officials with responsibility in the area of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;

(9) provide for the active consultation with and participation of private agencies in the development and execution of the State plan; and provide for coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs and other related programs, such as education, special education, health, and welfare within the State;

(10) provide that not less than 75 per centum of the funds available to such State under section 222, other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d), whether expended directly by the State, by the unit of general local government or combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private agencies, shall be used for advanced techniques in developing, maintaining, and expanding programs and services designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, to provide community-based alternatives to confinement in secure detention facilities and secure correctional facilities; to encourage a diversity of alternatives within the juvenile justice system, to establish and adopt juvenile justice standards, and to provide programs for juveniles, including those processed in the criminal justice system, who have committed serious crimes, particularly programs which are designed to improve sentencing procedures, provide resources necessary for informed dispositions, provide for effective rehabilitation, and facilitate the coordination of services between the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems. These advanced techniques include—

(A) community-based programs and services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency through the development of foster-care and shelter-care homes, group homes, halfway houses, homemaker and home health services, twenty-four hour intake screening, volunteer and crisis home programs, education, special education, day treatment, and home probation, and any other designated community-based diagnostic, treatment, or rehabilitative service;

(B) community-based programs and services to work with parents and other family members to maintain and strengthen the family unit so that the juvenile may be retained in his home;

(C) youth service bureaus and other community-based programs to divert youth from the juvenile court or to support, counsel, or provide work and recreational opportunities for delinquents and other youth to help prevent delinquency;

(D) projects designed to develop and implement programs stressing advocacy activities aimed at improving services for and protecting the rights of youth impacted by the juvenile justice system;

(E) educational programs or supportive services designed to encourage delinquent youth and other youth to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations, including programs to counsel delinquent youth and other youth regarding the opportunities which education provides;

(F) expanded use of probation and recruitment and training of probation officers, other professional and paraprofessional personnel and volunteers to work effectively with youth and their families;

(G) youth initiated programs and outreach programs designed to assist youth who otherwise would not be reached by traditional youth assistance programs;

(H) statewide programs through the use of subsidies or other financial incentives to units of local government designed to—

(i) remove juveniles from jails and lockups for adults;

(ii) replicate juvenile programs designated as exemplary by the National Institute of Justice;

(iii) establish and adopt, based on the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention made before the date of the enactment of the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984,¹ standards for the improvement of juvenile justice within the State;

(iv) increase the use of nonsecure community-based facilities and discourage the use of secure incarceration and detention; or

(v) involve parents and other family members in addressing the delinquency-related problems of juveniles;

(I) programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other handicapped juveniles;

(J) projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of juveniles;

(K) programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of juveniles' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs; and

(L) law-related education programs and projects designed to prevent juvenile delinquency;

(11) provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the State;

(12)(A) provide within three years after submission of the initial plan that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult or offenses which do not constitute violations of valid court orders, or such nonoffenders as dependent or neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

(B) provide that the State shall submit annual reports to the Administrator containing a review of the progress made by the State to achieve the deinstitutionalization of juveniles described in subparagraph (A) and a review of the progress made by the State to provide that such juveniles, if placed in facilities, are placed in facilities which (i) are the least restrictive alternatives appropriate to the needs of the child and the community; (ii) are in reasonable proximity to the family and the home communities of such juveniles; and (iii) provide the services described in section 103(1);

(13) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and youths within the purview of paragraph (12) shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges;

(14) provide that, beginning after the five-year period following December 8, 1980, no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults, except that the Administrator shall, through 1989, promulgate regulations which make exceptions with regard to the detention of juveniles accused of non-status offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance pursuant to an enforceable State law requiring such appearances within twenty-four hours after being taken into custody (excluding weekends and holidays) provided that such exceptions are limited to areas which—

(i) are outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area,

(ii) have no existing acceptable alternative placement available, and

(iii) are in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (13).¹

(15) provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of paragraph (12)(A), paragraph (13), and paragraph (14) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, except that such reporting requirements shall not apply in the case of a State which is in compliance with the other requirements of this paragraph, which is in compliance with the requirements in paragraph (12)(A) and paragraph (13), and which has enacted legislation which conforms to such requirements and which contains, in the opinion of the Administrator, sufficient enforcement mechanisms to ensure that such legislation will be administered effectively;

(16) provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to deal with disadvantaged youth including, but not limited to, females, minority youth, and mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped youth;

(17) provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen and maintain the family units of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. Such approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate;

(18) provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the State plan;

(19) provide that fair and equitable arrangements shall be made to protect the interests of employees affected by assistance under this Act and shall provide for the terms and conditions of such protective arrangements established pursuant to this section, and such protective arrangements shall, to the maximum extent feasible, include, without being limited to, such provisions as may be necessary for—

(A) the preservation of rights, privileges, and benefits (including continuation of pension rights and benefits) under existing collective-bargaining agreements or otherwise;

(B) the continuation of collective-bargaining rights;

¹ Division II of chapter VI of title II of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2107), approved October 12, 1984.

¹ Period should be a semicolon. As added by Public Law 98-473, Sec. 626(b)(6), 98 Stat. 2113.

(C) the protection of individual employees against a worsening of their positions with respect to their employment;

(D) assurances of employment to employees of any State or political subdivision thereof who will be affected by any program funded in whole or in part under provisions of this Act; and

(E) training or retraining programs;

(20) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title;

(21) provide reasonable assurances that Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such State, local, and other non-Federal funds;

(22) provide that the State agency designated under paragraph (1) will from time to time, but not less often than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, which it considers necessary; and

(23) contain such other terms and conditions as the Administrator may reasonably prescribe to assure the effectiveness of the programs assisted under this title.

(b) The State agency designated under subsection (a)(1), after receiving and considering the advice and recommendations of the advisory group referred to in subsection (a), shall approve the State plan and any modification thereof prior to submission to the Administrator.

(c) The Administrator shall approve any State plan and any modification thereof that meets the requirements of this section. Failure to achieve compliance with the subsection (a)(12)(A) requirement within the three-year time limitation shall terminate any State's eligibility for funding under this subpart unless the Administrator determines that the State is in substantial compliance with the requirement, through achievement of deinstitutionalization of not less than 75 per centum of such juveniles or through removal of 100 percent of such juveniles from secure correctional facilities, and has made, through appropriate executive or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to achieving full compliance within a reasonable time not exceeding two additional years. Failure to achieve compliance with the requirements of subsection (a)(14) within the 5-year time limitation shall terminate any State's eligibility for funding under this subpart, unless the Administrator determines that (1) the State is in substantial compliance with such requirements through the achievement of not less than 75 percent removal of juveniles from jails and lockups for adults; and (2) the State has made, through appropriate executive or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to achieving full compliance within a reasonable time, not to exceed 3 additional years.

(d) In the event that any State chooses not to submit a plan, fails to submit a plan, or submits a plan or any modification thereof, which the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, in accordance with sections 802, 803, and 804 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,¹ determines does not meet the requirements of this section, the Administrator shall endeavor to make that State's allotment under the provisions of section 222(a) available to local public and private nonprofit agencies within such State for use in carrying out the purposes of subsection (a)(12)(A), subsection (a)(13), or subsection (a)(14). The Administrator shall make funds which remain available after disbursements are made by the Administrator under the preceding sentence, and any other unobligated funds, available on an equitable basis to those States that have achieved full compliance with the requirements under subsection (a)(12)(A) and subsection (a)(13) within the initial three years of participation or have achieved full compliance within a reasonable time thereafter as provided by subsection (c).¹

(42 U.S.C. 5633)

Subpart II—Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs

AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

SEC. 224. (a) From not less than 15 percent, but not more than 25 percent, of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this part, the Administrator shall, by making grants to and entering into contracts with public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals provide for each of the following during each fiscal year:

(1) developing and maintaining community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization of juvenile offenders;

(2) developing and implementing effective means of diverting juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice and correctional system, including restitution and reconciliation projects which test and validate selected arbitration models, such as neighborhood courts or panels, and increase victim satisfaction while providing alternatives to incarceration for detained or adjudicated delinquents;

(3) developing and supporting programs stressing advocacy activities aimed at improving services to youth impacted by the juvenile justice system, including services which encourage the improvement of due process available to juveniles in the juvenile justice system;

(4) developing model programs to strengthen and maintain the family unit in order to prevent or treat juvenile delinquency;

(5) developing and implementing special emphasis prevention and treatment programs relating to juveniles who commit serious crimes (including such crimes committed in schools), including programs designed to deter involvement in illegal activities or to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of juveniles; and

(6) developing and implementing further a coordinated, national law-related education program of delinquency prevention, including training programs for persons responsible for the implementation of law-related education programs in elementary and secondary schools.

(b) From any special emphasis funds remaining available after grants and contracts are made under subsection (a), but not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this part, the Administrator is authorized, by making grants to and entering into contracts with public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals, to develop and implement new approaches, techniques, and methods designed to—

(1) improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide services for delinquents and other youth to help prevent juvenile delinquency;

(2) develop and implement, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, model programs and methods to keep students in elementary and secondary schools, to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions, and to encourage new approaches and techniques with respect to the prevention of school violence and vandalism;

(3) develop, implement, and support, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, other public and private agencies and organizations and business and industry programs for youth employment;

(4) develop and support programs designed to encourage and enable State legislatures to consider and further the purposes of this title, both by amending State laws if necessary, and devoting greater resources to those purposes;

(5) develop and implement programs relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist law enforcement personnel and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other handicapped juveniles;

(6) develop statewide programs through the use of subsidies or other financial incentives designed to—

(A) remove juveniles from jails and lockups for adults;

(B) replicate juvenile programs designated as exemplary by the National Institute of Justice; or

(C) establish and adopt, based upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention made before the date of the enactment of the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984,¹ standards for the improvement of juvenile justice within each State involved;

(7) development and implement model programs, relating to the special education needs of delinquent and other youth, which develop locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies.

(c) Not less than 30 percent of the funds available for grants and contracts under this section shall be available for grants to and contracts with private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions which have had experience in dealing with youth.

(d) Assistance provided under this section shall be available on an equitable basis to deal with female, minority, and disadvantaged youth, including mentally, emotionally, or physically handicapped youth.

(e) Not less than 5 percent of the funds available for grants and contracts under this section shall be available for grants and contracts designed to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,

¹ 42 U.S.C. 3783, 3784, 3785.

¹ Division II of chapter VI of title II of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2107), approved October 12, 1984.

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
(42 U.S.C. 5634)

CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS

SEC. 225. (a) Any agency, institution, or individual desiring to receive a grant, or enter into any contract under section 224, shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) In accordance with guidelines established by the Administrator, each such application shall—

(1) provide that the program for which assistance is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

(2) set forth a program for carrying out one or more of the purposes set forth in section 224 (such purpose or purposes shall be specifically identified in such application);

(3) provide for the proper and efficient administration of such program;

(4) provide for regular evaluation of the program;

(5) indicate that the applicant has requested the review of the application from the State planning agency and local agency designated in section 223 (if such State or local agency exists) and indicate the response of such agency to the request for review and comment on the application;

(6) provide that regular reports on the program shall be sent to the Administrator and to the State planning agency and local agency;

(7) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title; and

(8) attach a copy of the response of the State agency or the local agency to the request for review and comment on the application.

(c) In determining whether or not to approve applications for grants and for contracts under section 224, the Administrator shall consider—

(1) the relative cost and effectiveness of the proposed program in effectuating the purposes of this part;

(2) the extent to which the proposed program will incorporate new or innovative techniques;

(3) the extent to which the proposed program meets the objectives and priorities of the State plan, when a State plan has been approved by the Administrator under section 223(c) and when the location and scope of the program makes such consideration appropriate;

(4) the increase in capacity of the public and private agency, institution, or individual to provide services to address juvenile delinquency and juvenile delinquency prevention;

(5) the extent to which the proposed project serves communities which have high rates of youth unemployment, school dropout, and delinquency; and

(6) the adverse impact that may result from the restriction of eligibility, based upon population, for cities with a population greater than forty thousand, located within States which have no city with a population over two hundred and fifty thousand.

(d)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) new programs selected after the effective date of the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984¹ for assistance through grants or contracts under section 224 or part C of this title shall be selected through a competitive process to be established by rule by the Administrator. As part of such a process, the Administrator shall announce in the Federal Register the availability of funds for such assistance, the general criteria applicable to the selection of applicants to receive such assistance, and a description of the procedures applicable to submitting and reviewing applications for such assistance.

(B) The competitive process described in subparagraph (A) shall not be required if—

(i) the Administrator has made a written determination that the proposed program is not within the scope of any program announcement or any announcement expected to be issued, but can otherwise be supported by a grant or contract in accordance with section 224 or part C of this title, and if the proposed program is of such outstanding merit, as determined through peer review conducted under paragraph (2), that the award of a grant or contract without competition is justified; or

(ii) the Administrator makes a written determination, which shall include the factual and other bases thereof, that the applicant is uniquely qualified to provide proposed training services as provided in section 244, and other qualified sources are not capable of carrying out the proposed program.

(C) In each case where a program is selected for assistance without competition pursuant to the exception provided in subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall promptly so notify the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Repre-

sentatives and the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. Such notification shall include copies of the Administrator's determination under clause (i) or clause (ii) of such subparagraph and the peer review determination required under paragraph (2).

(2) New programs selected after the effective date of the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984¹ for assistance through grants or contracts under section 224 shall be reviewed before selection and thereafter as appropriate through a formal peer review process utilizing experts (other than officers and employees of the Department of Justice) in fields related to the subject matter of the proposed program. Such process shall be established by the Administrator in consultation with the Directors and other appropriate officials of the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health. Before implementation, the Administrator shall submit such process to such Directors, each of whom shall prepare and furnish to the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on the Judici-

¹ Division II of chapter VI of title II of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2107), approved October 12, 1984.

ary of the Senate a final report containing their comments on such process as proposed to be established.

(3) The Administrator, in establishing the processes required under paragraphs (1) and (2), shall provide for emergency expedited consideration of program proposals when necessary to avoid any delay which would preclude carrying out the program.

(e) No city should be denied an application solely on the basis of its population.

(f) Notification of grants and contracts made under section 224 (and the applications submitted for such grants and contracts) shall, upon being made, be transmitted by the Administrator, to the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(42 U.S.C. 5635)

GENERAL PROVISIONS¹

Withholding

SEC. 226. Whenever the Administrator, after giving reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to a recipient of financial assistance under this title, finds—

(1) that the program or activity for which such grant was made has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of this title; or

(2) that in the operation of the program or activity there is failure to comply substantially with any such provision; the Administrator shall initiate such proceedings as are appropriate.

(42 U.S.C. 5636)

USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 227. (a) Funds paid pursuant to this title to any public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual (whether directly or through a State planning agency) may be used for—

(1) planning, developing, or operating the program designed to carry out the purposes of this part; and

(2) not more than 50 per centum of the cost of the construction of innovative community-based facilities for less than twenty persons which, in the judgment of the Administrator, are necessary for carrying out the purpose of this part.

(b) Except as provided by subsection (a), no funds paid to any public or private agency, institution, or individual under this part (whether directly or through a State agency or local agency) may be used for construction.

(c) Funds paid pursuant to section 223(a)(10)(D) and section 224(a)(3) to any public or private agency, organization, or institution or to any individual (whether directly or through a State criminal justice council)² shall not be used to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone communication, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence a Member of the Congress or any other Federal, State, or local elected official to favor or oppose any Acts, bills, resolutions, or similar legislation, or any referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or any similar procedure by the Congress, any State legislature, any local council, or any similar governing body, except that this subsection shall not preclude such funds from being used in connection with communications to Federal, State, or local elected officials, upon the request of such officials through proper official channels, pertaining to authorization, appropriation, or over-

¹ So in original. Should be designated as Subpart III.

² Reference to State criminal justice advisory council should be stricken because of amendments made by section 626 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2111), approved October 12, 1984.

sight measures directly affecting the operation of the program involved. The Administrator shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that no funds paid under section 223(a)(10)(D) or section 224(a)(3) are used either directly or indirectly in any manner prohibited in this subsection.

(42 U.S.C. 5637)

PAYMENTS

SEC. 228. (a) Whenever the Administrator determines that it will contribute to the purposes of part A or part C, the Administrator may require the recipient of any grant or contract to contribute money, facilities, or services.

(b) Payments under this part, pursuant to a grant or contract, may be made (after necessary adjustment, in the case of grants, on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in advance or by way of reimbursements, in such installments and on such conditions as the Administrator may determine.

(c) Except as provided in the second sentence of section 222(c), financial assistance extended under the provisions of this title shall be 100 per centum of the approved costs of any program or activity.

(d) In the case of a grant under this part to an Indian tribe or other aboriginal group, if the Administrator determines that the tribe or group does not have sufficient funds available to meet the local share of the cost of any program or project to be funded under the grant, the Administrator may increase the Federal share of the cost thereof to the extent the Administrator deems necessary. Where a State does not have an adequate forum to enforce grant provisions imposing any liability on Indian tribes, the Administrator is authorized to waive State liability and may pursue such legal remedies as are necessary.

(e) If the Administrator determines, on the basis of information available to the Administrator during any fiscal year, that a portion of the funds granted to an applicant under subpart II of this part for that fiscal year will not be required by the applicant or will become available by virtue of the application of the provisions of section 802 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,¹ as amended, that portion shall be available for reallocation in an equitable manner to States which have complied with the requirements in section 223(a)(12)(A) and section 223(a)(13), under section 224(b)(6) of this title.

(42 U.S.C. 5638)

CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROGRAM RECORDS

SEC. 229. Except as authorized by law, program records containing the identity of individual juveniles gathered for purposes pursuant to this title may not be disclosed except with the consent of the service recipient or legally authorized representative, or as may be necessary to perform the functions required by this title. Under no circumstances may project reports or findings available for public dissemination contain the actual names of individual service recipients.

(42 U.S.C. 5639)

PART C—NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SEC. 241. (a) There is hereby established within the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

(b) The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall be under the supervision and direction of the Administrator, and shall be headed by a Deputy Administrator of the Office appointed under section 201(c).

(c) The activities of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall be coordinated with the activities of the National Institute of Justice in accordance with the requirements of section 201(b).

(d) It shall be the purpose of the Institute to provide—

(1) a coordinating center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of useful data regarding the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency; and

(2) appropriate training (including training designed to strengthen and maintain the family unit) for representatives of Federal, State, local law enforcement officers, teachers and special education personnel, family counselors, child welfare workers, juvenile judges and judicial personnel, probation personnel, correctional personnel (including volunteer lay personnel), persons associated with law-related education, youth workers, and representatives of private agencies and organizations with specific experience in the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency.

(e) In addition to the other powers, express and implied, the Institute may—

(1) request any Federal agency to supply such statistics, data, program reports, and other material as the Institute deems necessary to carry out its functions;

(2) arrange with and reimburse the heads of Federal agencies for the use of personnel or facilities or equipment of such agencies;

(3) confer with and avail itself of the cooperation, services, records, and facilities of State, municipal, or other public or private local agencies;

(4) make grants and enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals for the partial performance of any functions of the Institute;

(5) compensate consultants and members of technical advisory councils who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States, at a rate now or hereafter prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code and while away from home, or regular place of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently; and

(6) assist through training, the advisory groups established pursuant to section 223(a)(3) or comparable public or private citizen groups in nonparticipating States in the accomplishment of their objectives consistent with this Act.

(f) The Administrator, acting through the Institute, shall provide, not less frequently than once every 2 years, for a national conference of member representatives from State advisory groups for the purpose of—

(1) disseminating information, data, standards, advanced techniques, and program models developed through the Institute and through programs funded under section 224;

(2) reviewing Federal policies regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;

(3) advising the Administrator with respect to particular functions or aspects of the work of the Office; and

(4) advising the President and Congress with regard to State perspectives on the operation of the Office and Federal legislation pertaining to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

(g) Any Federal agency which receives a request from the Institute under subsection (e)(1) may cooperate with the Institute and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consult with and furnish information and advice to the Institute.

(h) the authorities of the Institute under this part shall be subject to the terms and conditions of section 225(d).

(42 U.S.C. 5651)

INFORMATION FUNCTION

SEC. 242. The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to—

(1) serve as an information bank by collecting systematically and synthesizing the data and knowledge obtained from studies and research by public and private agencies, institutions, or individuals concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency, including the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

(2) serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of all information regarding juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans, availability of resources, training and educational programs, statistics, and other pertinent data and information.

(42 U.S.C. 5652)

RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND EVALUATION FUNCTIONS

SEC. 243. The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to—

(1) conduct, encourage, and coordinate research and evaluation into any aspect of juvenile delinquency, particularly with regard to new programs and methods which seek to strengthen and maintain the family unit or which show promise of making a contribution toward the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

(2) encourage the development of demonstration projects in new, innovative techniques and methods to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency;

(3) provide for the evaluation of all juvenile delinquency programs assisted under this title in order to determine the results and the effectiveness of such programs;

(4) provide for the evaluation of any other Federal, State, or local juvenile delinquency program, upon the request of the Deputy Administrator;¹

¹ (42 U.S.C. 3783).

¹ So in original. Apparently should be "Administrator".

(5) prepare, in cooperation with educational institutions, with Federal, State, and local agencies, and with appropriate individuals and private agencies, such studies as it considers to be necessary with respect to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and related matters, including—

(A) recommendations designed to promote effective prevention and treatment, particularly by strengthening and maintaining the family unit; and

(B) assessments regarding the role of family violence, sexual abuse or exploitation, media violence, the improper handling of youth placed in one State by another State, the possible ameliorating roles of familial relationships, special education, remedial education, and recreation, and the extent to which youth in the juvenile system are treated differently on the basis of sex, race, or family income and the ramifications of such treatment;

(C) examinations of the treatment of juveniles processed in the criminal justice system; and

(D) recommendations as to effective means for deterring involvement in illegal activities or promoting involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of juveniles.

(6) disseminate the results of such evaluations and research and demonstration activities particularly to persons actively working in the field of juvenile delinquency; and

(7) disseminate pertinent data and studies to individuals, agencies, and organizations concerned with the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

(42 U.S.C. 5653)

TRAINING FUNCTIONS

SEC. 244. The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to—

(1) develop, conduct, and provide for training programs for the training of professional, paraprofessional, and volunteer personnel, and other persons who are working with or preparing to work with juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families;

(2) develop, conduct, and provide for seminars, workshops, and training programs in the latest proven effective techniques and methods of preventing and treating juvenile delinquency for law enforcement officers, juvenile judges, and other court personnel, probation officers, correctional personnel, and other Federal, State, and local government personnel who are engaged in work relating to juvenile delinquency;

(3) devise and conduct a training program, in accordance with the provisions of sections 248, 249, and 250,¹ of short-term instruction in the latest proven-effective methods of prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency for correctional and law enforcement personnel, teachers and special education personnel, family counselors, child welfare workers, juvenile judges and judicial personnel, probation personnel (including volunteer lay personnel), persons associated with law-related education, youth workers, and organizations with specific experience in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; and

(4) develop technical training teams to aid in the development of training programs in the States and to assist State and local agencies which work directly with juveniles and juvenile offenders.

(42 U.S.C. 5654)

ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 245. The Deputy Administrator for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall develop annually and submit to the Administrator after the first year the legislation is enacted, prior to September 30, a report on research, demonstration, training, and evaluation programs funded under this title, including a review of the results of such programs, an assessment of the application of such results to existing and to new juvenile delinquency programs, and detailed recommendations for future research, demonstration, training, and evaluation programs. The Administrator shall include a summary of these results and recommendations in his report to the President and Congress required by section 204(b)(5).

(42 U.S.C. 5656) Formerly section 246. Original section 245 was repealed October 12, 1984, by Public Law 98-473, sec. 634, (98 Stat. 2119).

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

SEC. 246. (a) The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall review existing reports, data, and standards, relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States.

(b) The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to develop and support model State legislation consistent with the mandates of this title and the standards developed by National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention before the date of the enactment of the Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984.¹

(42 U.S.C. 5657) Formerly section 247. Redesignated by sec. 636 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2120).

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAM

SEC. 247. (a) The Administrator shall establish within the Institute a training program designed to train enrollees with respect to methods and techniques for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. In carrying out this program the Administrator is authorized to make use of available State and local services, equipment, personnel, facilities, and the like.

(b) Enrollees in the training program established under this section shall be drawn from law enforcement and correctional personnel (including volunteer lay personnel), teachers and special education personnel, family counselors, child welfare workers, juvenile judges and judicial personnel, persons associated with law-related education, youth workers, and representatives of private agencies and organizations with specific experience in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

(42 U.S.C. 5659) Formerly section 248. Redesignated by sec. 637 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2120).

CURRICULUM FOR TRAINING PROGRAM

SEC. 248. The Administrator shall design and supervise a curriculum for the training program established by section 248² which shall utilize and interdisciplinary approach with respect to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the treatment of juvenile delinquents, and the diversion of youths from the juvenile justice system. Such curriculum shall be appropriate to the needs of the enrollees of the training program.

(42 U.S.C. 5660) Formerly section 249. Redesignated by sec. 638 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2120).

PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAM AND STATE ADVISORY GROUP CONFERENCES

SEC. 249. (a) Any person seeking to enroll in the training program established under section 248² shall transmit an application

¹ Division II of chapter VI of title II of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2107), approved October 12, 1984.

² Reference should be to section 247, so redesignated by sec. 637 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2120).

to the Administrator, in such form and according to such procedures as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) The Administrator shall make the final determination with respect to the admittance of any person to the training program. The Administrator, in making such determination, shall seek to assure that persons admitted to the training program are broadly representative of the categories described in section 248(b).¹

(c) While participating as a trainee in the program established under section 246² or while participating in any conference held under section 241(f), and while traveling in connection with such participation, each person so participating shall be allowed travel expenses, including a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed travel expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code. No consultation fee may be paid to such person for such participation.

(42 U.S.C. 5661) Formerly section 250. Redesignated by sec. 639 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2121).

¹ Reference should be to section 247(b). See preceding note.

² Reference should be to section 247. See the two preceding notes.

PART D—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 261. (a) To carry out the purposes of this title there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988. Funds appropriated for any fiscal year may remain available for obligation until expended.

(b) Of such sums as are appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title—

(1) not to exceed 7.5 percent shall be available to carry out part A;

(2) not less than 81.5 percent shall be available to carry out part B; and

(3) 11 percent shall be available to carry out part C.

¹ Reference should be to sections 247, 248, and 249. Amendments made by sections 637, 638, and 639 of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2120), approved October 12, 1984, redesignated sections.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator shall—

(1) establish appropriate administrative and supervisory board membership requirements for a State agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the State plan submitted under section 223 and permit the State advisory group appointed under section 223(a)(3) to operate as the supervisory board for such agency, at the discretion of the Governor; and

(2) approve any appropriate State agency designated by the Governor of the State involved in accordance with paragraph (1).

(d) No funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title may be used for any bio-medical or behavior control experimentation on individuals or any research involving such experimentation. For the purpose of this subsection, the term "behavior control" refers to experimentation or research employing methods which involve a substantial risk of physical or psychological harm to the individual subject and which are intended to modify or alter criminal and other anti-social behavior, including aversive conditioning therapy, drug therapy or chemotherapy (except as part of routine clinical care), physical therapy of mental disorders, electroconvulsive therapy, or physical punishment. The term does not apply to a limited class of programs generally recognized as involving no such risk, including methadone maintenance and certain alcohol treatment programs, psychological counseling, parent training, behavior contracting, survival skills training, restitution, or community service, if safeguards are established for the informed consent of subjects (including parents or guardians of minors).

(42 U.S.C. 5671)

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

SEC. 262. (a) The Office shall be administered by the Administrator under the general authority of the Attorney General.

(b) Sections 809(c), 811(a), 811(b), 811(c), 812(a), 812(b), and 812(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,¹ as so designated by the operation of the amendments made by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984,² shall apply with respect to the administration of and compliance with this Act, except that for purposes of this Act—

(1) any reference to the Office of Justice Programs in such sections shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Attorney General who heads the Office of Justice Programs; and

(2) the term "this title" as it appears in such sections shall be deemed to be a reference to this Act.

(c) Sections 801(a), 801(c), and 806 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,³ as so designated by the operation of the amendments made by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984,⁴ shall apply with respect to the administration of and compliance with this Act, except that for purposes of this Act—

(1) any reference to the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General who heads the Office of Justice Programs, the Director of the National Institute of Justice, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, or the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall be deemed to be a reference to the Administrator;

(2) any reference to the Office of Justice Programs, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, or the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall be deemed to be a reference to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and

(3) the term "this title" as it appears in such sections shall be deemed to be a reference to this Act.

(d) The Administrator is authorized, after appropriate consultation with representatives of States and units of local government, to establish such rules, regulations, and procedures as are necessary for the exercise of the functions of the Office and as are consistent with the purpose of this Act.

(42 U.S.C. 5672)

¹ (42 U.S.C. 3789 et seq.).

² Division II of chapter VI of title II of Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 2107), approved October 12, 1984.

³ (42 U.S.C. 3782 et seq.).

⁴ See note 2 above.

EFFECTIVE CLAUSE

SEC. 263. (a) Except as provided by subsections (b) and (c), the foregoing provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Section 204(b)(5) and 204(b)(6) shall become effective at the close of the thirty-first day of the twelfth calendar month of 1974. Section 204(l) shall become effective at the close of the thirtieth day of the eleventh calendar month of 1976.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977, the amendments made by the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 shall take effect on October, 1, 1977.

(42 U.S.C. 5601 note)

TITLE III—RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 301. This title may be cited as the "Runaway and Homeless Youth Act".

(42 U.S.C. 5701 note)

FINDINGS

SEC. 302. The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) the number of juveniles who leave and remain away from home without parental permission has increased to alarming proportions, creating a substantial law enforcement problem for the communities inundated, and significantly endangering the young people who are without resources and live on the street;

(2) the exact nature of the problem is not well defined because national statistics on the size and profile of the runaway youth population are not tabulated;

(3) many such young people, because of their age and situation, are urgently in need of temporary shelter and counseling services;

(4) the problem of locating, detaining, and returning runaway children should not be the responsibility of already overburdened police departments and juvenile justice authorities; and

(5) in view of the interstate nature of the problem, it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to develop accurate reporting of the problem nationally and to develop an effective system of temporary care outside the law enforcement structure.

(42 U.S.C. 5701)

RULES

SEC. 303. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") may issue such rules as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title.

(42 U.S.C. 5702)

PART A—GRANTS PROGRAM

PURPOSES OF GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 311. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants and to provide technical assistance and short-term training to States, localities and private entities and coordinated networks of such entities in accordance with the provisions of this part and assistance to their families.¹ Grants under this part shall be made equitably among the States based upon their respective populations of youth under 18 years of age for the purpose of developing local facilities to deal primarily with the immediate needs of runaway youth or otherwise homeless youth, and their families, in a manner which is outside the law enforcement structure and juvenile justice system. The size of such grant shall be determined by the number of such youth in the community and the existing availability of services. Grants also may be made for the provision of a national communications system for the purpose of assisting runaway and homeless youth in communicating with their families and with service providers. Among applicants priority shall be given to private organizations or institutions which have had past experience in dealing with such youth.¹

(b) The Secretary is authorized to provide supplemental grants to runaway centers which are developing, in cooperation with local juvenile court and social service agency personnel, model programs designed to provide assistance to juveniles who have repeatedly left and remained away from their homes or from any facilities in which they have been placed as the result of an adjudication and to the families of such juveniles.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to provide on-the-job training to local runaway and homeless youth center personnel and coordinated networks of local law enforcement, social service, and welfare personnel to assist such personnel in recognizing and providing for learning disabled and other handicapped juveniles.

(42 U.S.C. 5711)

ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 312. (a) To be eligible for assistance under this part, an applicant shall propose to establish, strengthen, or fund an existing or proposed runaway center, a locally controlled facility providing temporary shelter, and counseling services to juveniles who have left home without permission of their parents or guardians or to other homeless juveniles.

¹ Error in amendment made October 12, 1984, by P.L. 98-473, sec. 651(a), 98 Stat. 2123. The phrase "and assistance to their families" should appear before the period at the end of subsection (a).

(b) In order to qualify for assistance under this part, an applicant shall submit a plan to the Secretary meeting the following requirements and including the following information. Each center—

(1) shall be located in an area which is demonstrably frequented by or easily reachable by runaway youth;

(2) shall have a maximum capacity of no more than twenty children, with a ratio of staff to children of sufficient proportion to assure adequate supervision and treatment;

(3) shall develop adequate plans for contacting the child's parents or relatives and assuring the safe return of the child according to the best interests of the child, for contacting local government officials pursuant to informal arrangements established with such officials by the runaway center, and for providing for other appropriate alternative living arrangements;

(4) shall develop an adequate plan for assuring proper relations with law enforcement personnel, social service personnel, school system personnel, and welfare personnel, and the return of runaway youths from correctional institutions;

(5) shall develop an adequate plan for aftercare counseling involving runaway youth and their families within the State in which the runaway center is located and for assuring, as possible, that aftercare services will be provided to those children who are returned beyond the State in which the runaway center is located;

(6) shall keep adequate statistical records profiling the children and family members which it serves, except that records maintained on individual runaway youths shall not be disclosed without the consent of the individual youth and parent or legal guardian to anyone other than another agency compiling statistical records or a government agency involved in the disposition of criminal charges against an individual runaway youth, and reports or other documents based on such statistical records shall not disclose the identity of individual runaway youths;

(7) shall submit annual reports to the Secretary detailing how the center has been able to meet the goals of its plans and reporting the statistical summaries required by paragraph (6);

(8) shall demonstrate its ability to operate under accounting procedures and fiscal control devices as required by the Secretary;

(9) shall submit a budget estimate with respect to the plan submitted by such center under this subsection; and

(10) shall supply such other information as the Secretary reasonably deems necessary.

(42 U.S.C. 5712)

APPROVAL BY SECRETARY

SEC. 313. An application by a State, locality, or private entity for a grant under this part may be approved by the Secretary only if it is consistent with the applicable provisions of this part and meets the requirements set forth in section 312. Priority shall be given to grants smaller than \$150,000. In considering grant applications under this part, priority shall be given to organizations which have a demonstrated experience in the provision of service to runaway and homeless youth and their families.

(42 U.S.C. 5713)

GRANTS TO PRIVATE ENTITIES; STAFFING

SEC. 314. Nothing in this part shall be construed to deny grants to private entities which are fully controlled by private boards or persons but which in other respects meet the requirements of this part and agree to be legally responsible for the operation of the runaway center. Nothing in this part shall give the Federal Government control over the staffing and personnel decisions of facilities receiving Federal funds.

(42 U.S.C. 5714)

ASSISTANCE TO POTENTIAL GRANTEEES

SEC. 315. The Secretary shall provide informational assistance to potential grantees interested in establishing runaway and homeless youth centers. Such assistance shall consist of information on—

(1) steps necessary to establish a runaway and homeless youth center, including information on securing space for such center, obtaining insurance, staffing, and establishing operating procedures;

(2) securing local private or public financial support for the operation of such center, including information on procedures utilized by grantees under this title; and

(3) the need for the establishment of additional runaway youth centers in the geographical area identified by the potential grantee involved.

LEASE OF SURPLUS FEDERAL FACILITIES FOR USE AS RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH CENTERS

SEC. 316. (a) The Secretary may enter into cooperative lease arrangements with States, localities, and nonprofit private agencies to provide for the use of appropriate surplus Federal facilities transferred by the General Services Administration to the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services for use as runaway and homeless youth centers if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the applicant involved has suitable financial support necessary to operate a runaway and homeless youth center;

(2) the applicant is able to demonstrate the program expertise required to operate such center in compliance with this title, whether or not the applicant is receiving a grant under this part; and

(3) the applicant has consulted with and obtained the approval of the chief executive officer of the unit of general local government in which the facility is located.

(b)(1) Each facility made available under this section shall be made available for a period of not less than 2 years, and no rent or fee shall be charged to the applicant in connection with use of such facility.

(2) Any structural modifications or additions to facilities made available under this section shall become the property of the United States. All such modifications or additions may be made only after receiving the prior written consent of the Secretary or other appropriate officer of the Department of Health and Human Services.

REPORTS

SEC. 317. The Secretary shall annually report to the Congress on the status and accomplishments of the runaway centers which are funded under this part, with particular attention to—

(1) their effectiveness in alleviating the problems of runaway youth;

(2) their ability to reunite children with their families and to encourage the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and other services;

(3) their effectiveness in strengthening family relationships and encouraging stable living conditions for children; and

(4) their effectiveness in helping youth decide upon a future course of action.

(42 U.S.C. 5715)

FEDERAL SHARE

SEC. 318. (a) The Federal share for the acquisition and renovation of existing structures, the provision of counseling services, staff training, and the general costs of operations of such facility's budget for any fiscal year shall be 90 per centum. The non-Federal share may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated by the Secretary including plant, equipment, or services.

(b) Payments under this section may be made in installments, in advance, or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

(42 U.S.C. 5716)

PART B—RECORDS

RECORDS

SEC. 321. Records containing the identity of individual youth pursuant to this Act may under no circumstances be disclosed or transferred to any individual or to any public or private agency.

(42 U.S.C. 5731)

PART C—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS¹

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 331. (a) To carry out the purposes of part A of this title there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988.

(b) The Secretary (through the Office of Youth Development which shall administer this title) shall consult with the Attorney General (through the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Jus-

¹ Note.—Original part C (relating to reorganization) was repealed October 12, 1984, by P.L. 98-473, sec. 656, 98 Stat. 2124.

tice and Delinquency Prevention) for the purpose of coordinating the development and implementation of programs and activities funded under this title with those related programs and activities funded under title II of this Act and under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,¹ as amended.

(c) No funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title—

(1) may be used for any program or activity which is not specifically authorized by this title; or

(2) may be combined with funds appropriated under any other Act if the purpose of combining such funds is to make a single discretionary grant or a single discretionary payment unless such funds are separately identified in all grants and contracts and are used for the purposes specified in this title.

(42 U.S.C. 5751)

¹ (42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).

TITLE IV—MISSING CHILDREN²

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 401. This title may be cited as the Missing Children's Assistance Act.³

FINDINGS

Sec. 402. The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) each year thousands of children are abducted or removed from the control of a parent having legal custody without such parent's consent, under circumstances which immediately place them in grave danger;

(2) many of these children are never reunited with their families;

(3) often there are no clues to the whereabouts of these children;

(4) many missing children are at great risk of both physical harm and sexual exploitation;

(5) in many cases, parents and local law enforcement officials have neither the resources nor the expertise to mount expanded search efforts;

(6) abducted children are frequently moved from one locality to another, requiring the cooperation and coordination of local, State, and Federal law enforcement efforts;

(7) on frequent occasions, law enforcement authorities quickly exhaust all leads in missing children cases, and require assistance from distant communities where the child may be located; and

(8) Federal assistance is urgently needed to coordinate and assist in this interstate problem.

² Note.—The original title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was repealed by section 10 of the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-116; 91 Stat. 1061). Title V of such Act, which made various amendments to title 18, United States Code, is not included in this Compilation. The current title IV was added October 12, 1984, by Public Law 98-473, sec. 640, 98 Stat. 2125.

³ So in original. Should show quotation marks around the short title.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 403. For the purpose of this title—

(1) the term "missing child" means any individual less than 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to such individual's legal custodian if—

(A) the circumstances surrounding such individual's disappearance indicate that such individual may possibly have been removed by another from the control of such individual's legal custodian without such custodian's consent; or

(B) the circumstances of the case strongly indicate that such individual is likely to be abused or sexually exploited; and

(2) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Sec. 404. (a) The Administrator shall—

(1) issue such rules as the Administrator considers necessary or appropriate to carry out this title;

(2) make such arrangements as may be necessary and appropriate to facilitate effective coordination among all federally funded programs relating to missing children (including the preparation of an annual comprehensive plan for facilitating such coordination);

(3) provide for the furnishing of information derived from the national toll-free telephone line, established under subsection (b)(1), to appropriate law enforcement entities;

(4) provide adequate staff and agency resources which are necessary to properly carry out the responsibilities pursuant to this title;

(5) analyze, compile, publish, and disseminate an annual summary of recently completed research, research being conducted, and Federal, State, and local demonstration projects relating to missing children with particular emphasis on—

(A) effective models of local, State, and Federal coordination and cooperation in locating missing children;

(B) effective programs designed to promote community awareness of the problem of missing children;

(C) effective programs to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children (including parent, child, and community education); and

(D) effective program models which provide treatment, counseling, or other aid to parents of missing children or to children who have been the victims of abduction or sexual exploitation; and

(6) prepare, in conjunction with and with the final approval of the Advisory Board on Missing Children, an annual compre-

hensive plan for facilitating cooperation and coordination among all agencies and organizations with responsibilities related to missing children.

(b) The Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private agencies, shall—

(1) establish and operate a national toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child 13 years of age or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child's legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with such child's legal custodian;

(2) establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse designed—

(A) to provide technical assistance to local and State governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in locating and recovering missing children;

(B) to coordinate public and private programs which locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodians;

(C) to disseminate nationally information about innovative and model missing children's programs, services, and legislation; and

(D) to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of the missing and exploited child case; and

(3) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, the number of children who are victims of abduction by strangers, the number of children who are the victims of parental kidnappings, and the number of children who are recovered each year.

(c) Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to grant to the Administrator any law enforcement responsibility or supervisory authority over any other Federal agency.

ADVISORY BOARD

Sec. 405. (a) There is hereby established the Advisory Board on Missing Children (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Advisory Board") which shall be composed of 9 members as follows:

(1) a law enforcement officer;

(2) an individual whose official duty is to prosecute violations of the criminal law of a State;

(3) the chief executive officer of a unit of local government within a State;

(4) a statewide elected officer of a State;

(5) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Director's designee from within the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(6) 4 members of the public who have experience or expertise relating to missing children (including members representing parent groups).

(b) The Attorney General shall make the initial appointments to the Advisory Board not later than 90 days after the effective date of this title. The Advisory Board shall meet periodically and at the call of the Attorney General, but not less frequently than annually. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(c) The Advisory Board shall—

(1) advise the Administrator and the Attorney General in coordinating programs and activities relating to missing children which are planned, administered, or assisted by any Federal program;

(2) advise the Administrator with regard to the establishment of priorities for making grants or contracts under section 406; and

(3) approve the annual comprehensive plan for facilitating cooperation and coordination among all agencies and organizations with responsibilities relating to missing children and submit the first such annual plan to the President and the Congress not later than eighteen months after the effective date of this title.

(d) Members of the Advisory Board, while serving away from their places of residence or regular places of business, shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as is authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

GRANTS

Sec. 406. (a) The Administrator is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private organizations, or combinations thereof, for research, demonstration

projects, or service programs designed—

(1) to educate parents, children, and community agencies and organizations in ways to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children;

(2) to provide information to assist in the locating and return of missing children;

(3) to aid communities in the collection of materials which would be useful to parents in assisting others in the identification of missing children;

(4) to increase knowledge of and develop effective treatment pertaining to the psychological consequences, on both parents and children, of—

(A) the abduction of a child, both during the period of disappearance and after the child is recovered; and

(B) the sexual exploitation of a missing child;

(5) to collect detailed data from selected States or localities on the actual investigative practices utilized by law enforcement agencies in missing children's cases; and

(6) to address the particular needs of missing children by minimizing the negative impact of judicial and law enforcement procedures on children who are victims of abuse or sexual exploitation and by promoting the active participation of children and their families in cases involving abuse or sexual exploitation of children.

(b) In considering grant applications under this title, the Administrator shall give priority to applicants who—

(1) have demonstrated or demonstrate ability in—

(A) locating missing children or locating and reuniting missing children with their legal custodians;

(B) providing other services to missing children or their families; or

(C) conducting research relating to missing children; and

(2) with respect to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), substantially utilize volunteer assistance.

The Administrator shall give first priority to applicants qualifying under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(c) In order to receive assistance under this title for a fiscal year, applicants shall give assurance that they will expend, to the greatest extent practicable, for such fiscal year an amount of funds (without regard to any funds received under any Federal law) that is not less than the amount of funds they received in the preceding fiscal year from State, local, and private sources.

CRITERIA FOR GRANTS

SEC. 407. The Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Board, shall establish annual research, demonstration, and service program priorities for making grants and contracts pursuant to section 406 and, not less than 60 days before establishing such priorities, shall publish in the Federal Register for public comment a statement of such proposed priorities.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 408. To carry out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988.

RELATED PROVISIONS OF LAW

A. Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1980

REPORT REGARDING CONFINEMENT OF JUVENILES IN JAILS FOR ADULTS

SEC. 17. (a) The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall submit a report to the Congress relating to the cost and implications of any requirement added to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 which would mandate the removal of juveniles from adults in all jails and lockups.

(b) The report required in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an estimate of the costs likely to be incurred by the States in implementing the requirement specified in subsection (a);

(2) an analysis of the experience of States which currently require the removal of juveniles from adults in all jails and lockups;

(3) an analysis of possible adverse ramifications which may result from such requirement of removal, including an analysis of whether such requirement would lead to an expansion of the residential capacity of secure detention facilities and secure correctional facilities for juveniles, thus resulting in a net increase in the total number of juveniles detained or confined in such facilities; and

(4) recommendations for such legislative or administrative action as the Administrator considers appropriate.

B. Chapters 319 and 403 of Title 18, United States Code

Chapter 319. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS¹

Sec. 4351. (a) There is hereby established within the Bureau of Prisons a National Institute of Corrections.

(b) The overall policy and operations of the National Institute of Corrections shall be under the supervision of an Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of sixteen members. The following six individuals shall serve as members of the Commission ex officio: the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or his designee, the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or his designee, Chairman of the United States Sentencing Commission, Director of the Federal Judicial Center or his designee, the

¹ As amended through 1984.

Associate Administrator¹ for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention or his designee, and the Assistant Secretary for Human Development of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or his designee.

(c) The remaining ten members of the Board shall be selected as follows:

(1) Five shall be appointed initially by the Attorney General of the United States for staggered terms; one member shall serve for one year, one member for two years, and three members for three years. Upon the expiration of each member's term, the Attorney General shall appoint successors who will each serve for a term of three years. Each member selected shall be qualified as a practitioner (Federal, State, or local) in the field of correction, probation, or parole.

¹ So in original. Apparently should be "Administrator".

(2) Five shall be appointed initially by the Attorney General of the United States for staggered terms, one member shall serve for one year, three members for two years, and one member for three years. Upon the expiration of each member's term the Attorney General shall appoint successors who will each serve for a term of three years. Each member selected shall be from the private sector, such as business, labor, and education, having demonstrated an active interest in corrections, probation, or parole.

(d) The members of the Board shall not, by reason of such membership, be deemed officers of employees of the United States. Members of the Commission who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties vested in the Board. Other members of the Board shall, while attending meetings of the Board or while engaged in duties related to such meetings or in other activities of the Commission pursuant to this title, be entitled to receive compensation at the rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate authorized for GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel-time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence equal to that authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(e) The Board shall elect a chairman from among its members who shall serve for a term of one year. The members of the Board shall also elect one or more members as a vice-chairman.

(f) The Board is authorized to appoint, without regard to the civil service laws, technical, or other advisory committees to advise the institute² with respect to the administration of this title as it deems appropriate. Members of these committees not otherwise employed by the United States, while engaged in advising the Institute or attending meetings of the committees, shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate fixed by the Board but not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate authorized for GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence equal to that authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(g) The Board is authorized to delegate its powers under this title to such persons as it deems appropriate.

(h) The Institute shall be under the supervision of an officer to be known as the Director, who shall be appointed by the Attorney General after consultation with the Board. The Director shall have

² So in original. Apparently should be "Institute".

authority to supervise the organization, employees, enrollees, financial affairs, and all other operations of the Institute and may employ such staff, faculty, and administrative personnel, subject to the civil service and classification laws, as are necessary to the functioning of the Institute. The Director shall have the power to acquire and hold real and personal property for the Institute and may receive gifts, donations, and trusts on behalf of the Institute. The Director shall also have the power to appoint such technical or other advisory councils comprised of consultants to guide and advise the Board. The Director is authorized to delegate his powers under this title to such persons as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 4352. (a) In addition to the other powers, express and implied, the National Institute of Corrections shall have authority—

(1) to receive from or make grants to and enter into contracts with Federal, State, and general units of local government, public and private agencies, educational institutions, organizations, and individuals to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(2) to serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information on corrections, including, but not limited to, programs for prevention of crime and recidivism, training of corrections personnel, and rehabilitation and treatment of criminal and juvenile offenders;

(3) to assist and serve in a consulting capacity to Federal, State, and local courts, departments, and agencies in the development, maintenance, and coordination of programs, facilities, and services, training, treatment, and rehabilitation with respect to criminal and juvenile offenders;

(4) to encourage and assist Federal, State, and local government programs and services, and programs and services of other public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations in their efforts to develop and implement improved corrections programs;

(5) to devise and conduct, in various geographical locations, seminars, workshops, and training programs for law enforcement officers, judges, and judicial personnel, probation and parole personnel, correctional personnel, welfare workers, and other persons, including lay ex-offenders, and paraprofessional personnel, connected with the treatment and rehabilitation of criminal and juvenile offenders;

(6) to develop technical training teams to aid in the development of seminars, workshops, and training programs within the several States and with the State and local agencies which work with prisoners, parolees, probationers, and other offenders;

(7) to conduct, encourage, and coordinate research relating to corrections, including the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of criminal offenders;

(8) to formulate and disseminate correctional policy, goals, standards, and recommendations for Federal, State, and local correctional agencies, organizations, institutions, and personnel;

(9) to conduct evaluation programs which study the effectiveness of new approaches, techniques, systems, programs, and devices employed to improve the corrections system;

(10) to receive from any Federal department or agency such statistics, data, program reports, and other material as the Institute deems necessary to carry out its functions. Each such department or agency is authorized to cooperate with the Institute and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consult with and furnish information to the Institute;

(11) to arrange with and reimburse the heads of Federal departments and agencies for the use of personnel, facilities, or equipment of such departments and agencies;

(12) to confer with and avail itself of the assistance, services, records, and facilities of State and local governments or other public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals;

(13) to enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, for the performance of any of the functions of the Institute; and

(14) to procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates of compensation not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate authorized for GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(b) The Institute shall on or before the 31st day of December of each year submit an annual report for the preceding fiscal year to the President and to the Congress. The report shall include a comprehensive and detailed report of the Institute's operations, activities, financial condition, and accomplishments under this title and may include such recommendations related to corrections as the Institute deems appropriate.

(c) Each recipient of assistance under this shall¹ keep such records as the Institute shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used,

and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(d) The Institute, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for purposes of audit and examinations to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this chapter.

(e) The provision¹ of this section shall apply to all recipients of assistance under this title, whether by direct grant or contract from the Institute or by subgrant or subcontract from primary grantees or contractors of the Institute.

Sec. 4353. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Chapter 403.—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY²

Sec.

5031. Definitions.

5032. Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution.

5033. Custody prior to appearance before magistrate.

5034. Duties of magistrate.

5035. Detention prior to disposition.

5036. Speedy trial.

5037. Dispositional hearing.

5038. Use of juvenile records.

5039. Commitment.

5040. Support.

5041. Repealed.

5042. Revocation of probation.

§ 5031. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, a "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his eighteenth birthday, or for the purpose of proceedings and disposition under this chapter for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, a person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday, and "juvenile delinquency" is the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult.

§ 5032. Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution

A juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency, other than a violation of law committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States for which the maximum authorized term of imprisonment does not exceed six months, shall not be proceeded against in any court of the United States unless the Attorney General, after investigation, certifies to the appropriate district court of the United States that (1) the juvenile court or other appropriate court of a State does not have jurisdiction or refuses to assume jurisdiction over said juvenile with respect to such alleged act of juvenile delinquency, (2) the State does not have available programs and services adequate for the needs of juveniles, or (3) the offense charged is a crime of violence that is a felony or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, and that there is a substantial Federal interest in the case or the offense to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

If the Attorney General does not so certify, such juvenile shall be surrendered to the appropriate legal authorities of such State.

If an alleged juvenile delinquent is not surrendered to the authorities of a State or the District of Columbia pursuant to this section, any proceedings against him shall be in an appropriate district court of the United States. For such purposes, the court may be convened at any time and place within the district, in chambers or otherwise. The Attorney General shall proceed by information, and no criminal prosecution shall be instituted for the alleged act of juvenile delinquency except as provided below.

A juvenile who is alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency and who is not surrendered to State authorities shall be proceeded against under this chapter unless he has requested in writing upon advice of counsel to be proceeded against as an adult, except that, with respect to a juvenile fifteen years and older alleged to have committed an act after his fifteenth birthday which if committed by an adult would be a felony that is a crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, criminal prosecution on the basis of the alleged act may be begun by motion to transfer of the Attorney General in the appropriate district court of the United States, if such court finds, after hearing, such transfer would be in the interest of justice; however, a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an act after his sixteenth birthday which if committed by an adult would be a felony offense that has as an element thereof the use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another, or that, by its very nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person of another may be used in committing the offense, or would be an offense described in section 32, 81, 844(d), (e), (f), (h), (i) or 2275 of this

¹ So in original.

¹ So in original. Apparently should be "provisions".

² As amended through 1984.

title, and who has previously been found guilty of an act which if committed by an adult would have been one of the offenses set forth in this subsection or an offense in violation of a State felony statute that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, shall be transferred to the appropriate district court of the United States for criminal prosecution.

Evidence of the following factors shall be considered, and findings with regard to each factor shall be made in the record, in assessing whether a transfer would be in the interest of justice: the age and social background of the juvenile; the nature of the alleged offense; the extent and nature of the juvenile's prior delinquency record; the juvenile's present intellectual development and psychological maturity; the nature of past treatment efforts and the juvenile's response to such efforts; the availability of programs designed to treat the juvenile's behavioral problems.

Reasonable notice of the transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile, his parents, guardian, or custodian and to his counsel. The juvenile shall be assisted by counsel during the transfer hearing, and at every other critical stage of the proceedings.

Once a juvenile has entered a plea of guilty or the proceeding has reached the state that evidence has begun to be taken with respect to a crime or an alleged act of juvenile delinquency subsequent criminal prosecution or juvenile proceedings based upon such alleged act of delinquency shall be barred.

Statements made by a juvenile prior to or during a transfer hearing under this section shall not be admissible at subsequent criminal prosecutions.

Whenever a juvenile transferred to district court under this section is not convicted of the crime upon which the transfer was based or another crime which would have warranted transfer had the juvenile been initially charged with that crime, further proceedings concerning the juvenile shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Any proceedings against a juvenile under this chapter or as an adult shall not be commenced until any prior juvenile court records of such juvenile have been received by the court, or the clerk of the juvenile court has certified in writing that the juvenile has no prior record, or that the juvenile's record is unavailable and why it is unavailable.

Whenever a juvenile is adjudged delinquent pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the specific acts which the juvenile has been found to have committed shall be described as part of the official record of the proceedings and part of the juvenile's official record.

§ 5033. Custody prior to appearance before magistrate

Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, the arresting officer shall immediately advise such juvenile of his legal rights, in language comprehensive to a juvenile, and shall immediately notify the Attorney General and the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian of such custody. The arresting officer shall also notify the parents, guardian, or custodian of the rights of the juvenile and of the nature of the alleged offense.

The juvenile shall be taken before magistrate forthwith. In no event shall the juvenile be detained for longer than a reasonable period of time before being brought before a magistrate.

§ 5034. Duties of magistrate

The magistrate shall insure that the juvenile is represented by counsel before proceeding with critical stages of the proceedings. Counsel shall be assigned to represent a juvenile when the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian are financially unable to obtain adequate representation. In cases where the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian are financially able to obtain adequate representation but have not retained counsel, the magistrate may assign counsel and order the payment of reasonable attorney's fees or may direct the juvenile, his parents, guardian, or custodian to retain private counsel within a specified period of time.

The magistrate may appoint a guardian ad litem if a parent or guardian of the juvenile is not present, or if the magistrate has reason to believe that the parents or guardian will not cooperate with the juvenile in preparing for trial, or that the interests of the parents or guardian and those of the juvenile are adverse.

If the juvenile has not been discharged before his initial appearance before the magistrate, the magistrate shall release the juvenile to his parents, guardian, custodian, or other responsible party (including, but not limited to, the director of a shelter-care facility¹ upon their promise to bring such juvenile before the appropriate court when requested by such court unless the magistrate determines, after hearing, at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, that the detention of such juvenile is required to secure his timely appearance before the appropriate court or to insure his safety or that of others.

¹ So in original. Apparently should include a closing parenthesis.

§ 5035. Detention prior to disposition

A juvenile alleged to be delinquent may be detained only in a juvenile facility or such other suitable place as the Attorney General may designate. Whenever possible, detention shall be in a foster home or community based facility located in or near his home community. The Attorney General shall not cause any juvenile alleged to be delinquent to be detained or confined in any institution in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges. Insofar as possible, alleged delinquents shall be kept separate from adjudicated delinquents. Every juvenile in custody shall be provided with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, bedding, clothing, recreation, education, and medical care, including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

§ 5036. Speedy trial

If an alleged delinquent who is in detention pending trial is not brought to trial within thirty days from the date upon which such detention was begun, the information shall be dismissed on motion of the alleged delinquent or at the direction of the court, unless the Attorney General shows that additional delay was caused by the juvenile or his counsel, or consented to by the juvenile and his counsel, or would be in the interest of justice in the particular case. Delays attributable solely to court calendar congestion may not be considered in the interest of justice. Except in extraordinary circumstances, an information dismissed under this section may not be reinstated.

§ 5037. Dispositional hearing

(a) If the court finds a juvenile to be a juvenile delinquent, the court shall hold a disposition hearing concerning the appropriate disposition no later than twenty court days after the juvenile delinquency hearing unless the court has ordered further study pursuant to subsection (e). After the disposition hearing, and after considering any pertinent policy statements promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994, the court may suspend the findings of juvenile delinquency, enter an order of restitution pursuant to section 3556, place him on probation, or commit him to official detention. With respect to release or detention pending an appeal or a petition for a writ of certiorari after disposition, the court shall proceed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 207.

(b) The term for which probation may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend—

(1) in the case of a juvenile who is less than eighteen years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-one years old; or

(B) the maximum term that would be authorized by section 3561(b) if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult; or

(2) in the case of a juvenile who is between eighteen and twenty-one years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) three years; or

(B) the maximum term that would be authorized by section 3561(b) if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

The provisions dealing with probation set forth in sections 3563, 3564, and 3565 are applicable to an order placing a juvenile on probation.

(c) The term for which official detention may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend—

(1) in the case of a juvenile who is less than eighteen years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-one years old; or

(B) the maximum term of imprisonment that would be authorized by section 3581(b) if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult; or

(2) in the case of a juvenile who is between eighteen and twenty-one years old—

(A) who if convicted as an adult would be convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony, beyond five years; or

(B) in any other case beyond the lesser of—

(i) three years; or

(ii) the maximum term of imprisonment that would be authorized by section 3581(b) if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

(d) If the court desires more detailed information concerning an alleged or adjudicated delinquent, it may commit him, after notice and hearing at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study by an appropriate agency. Such observation and study shall be conducted on an outpatient basis, unless the court determines that inpatient observation and study are necessary to obtain the desired information. In the case of an alleged juvenile delinquent, inpatient study may be ordered only with the consent of the juvenile and his attorney. The agency shall make a complete study of the alleged or adjudicated delinquent to ascertain his personal traits, his capabilities, his background, any previous delinquency or criminal experience, any mental or physical defect, and any other relevant factors.

The Attorney General shall submit to the court and the attorneys for the juvenile and the Government the results of the study within thirty days after the commitment of the juvenile, unless the court grants additional time.

§ 5038. Use of Juvenile records

(a) Throughout and upon the completion of the juvenile delinquency proceeding, the records shall be safeguarded from disclosure to unauthorized persons. The records shall be released to the extent necessary to meet the following circumstances:

- (1) inquiries received from another court of law;
- (2) inquiries from an agency preparing a presentence report for another court;
- (3) inquiries from law enforcement agencies where the request for information is related to the investigation of a crime or a position within that agency;
- (4) inquiries, in writing, from the director of a treatment agency or the director of a facility to which the juvenile has been committed by the court;
- (5) inquiries from an agency considering the person for a position immediately and directly affecting the national security; and
- (6) inquiries from any victim of such juvenile delinquency, or if the victim is deceased from the immediate family of such victim, related to the final disposition of such juvenile by the court in accordance with section 5037.

Unless otherwise authorized by this section, information about the juvenile record may not be released when the request for information is related to an application for employment, license, bonding, or any civil right or privilege. Responses to such inquiries shall not be different from responses made about persons who have never been involved in a delinquency proceeding.

(b) District courts exercising jurisdiction over any juvenile shall inform the juvenile, and his parent or guardian, in writing in clear and nontechnical language, of rights relating to his juvenile record.

(c) During the course of any juvenile delinquency proceeding, all information and records relating to the proceeding, which are obtained or prepared in the discharge of an official duty by an employee of the court or an employee of any other governmental agency, shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than the judge, counsel for the juvenile and the Government, or others entitled under this section to receive juvenile records.

(d) Whenever a juvenile is found guilty of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony that is a crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, such juvenile shall be fingerprinted and photographed. Except a juvenile described in subsection (f), fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile who is not prosecuted as an adult shall be made available only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile who

is prosecuted as an adult shall be made available in the manner applicable to adult defendants.

(e) Unless a juvenile who is taken into custody is prosecuted as an adult neither the name nor picture of any juvenile shall be made public in connection with a juvenile delinquency proceeding.

(f) Whenever a juvenile has on two separate occasions been found guilty of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, the court shall transmit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, the information concerning the adjudications, including name, date of adjudication, court, offenses, and sentence, along with the notation that the matters were juvenile adjudications.

§ 5039. Commitment

No juvenile committed to the custody of the Attorney General may be placed or retained in an adult jail or correctional institution in which he has regular contact with adults incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.

Every juvenile who has been committed shall be provided with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, bedding, clothing, recreation, counseling, education, training, and medical care including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

Whenever possible, the Attorney General shall commit a juvenile to a foster home or community-based facility located in or near his home community.

§ 5040. Support

The Attorney General may contract with any public or private agency or individual and such community-based facilities as half-way houses and foster homes for the observation and study and the custody and care of juveniles in his custody. For these purposes, the Attorney General may promulgate such regulations as are necessary and may use the appropriation for "support of United States prisoners" or such other appropriations as he may designate.

[§ 5041. Repealed] ¹

§ 5042. Revocation of probation

Any juvenile probationer shall be accorded notice and a hearing with counsel before his probation can be revoked.

¹ Section 5041 (relating to parole) was repealed October 12, 1984, by P.L. 98-473, title II, sec. 214(b), 98 Stat. 214.