



Comprehensive Program Plan for Fiscal Year 1996

OJJDP Program Objectives



Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Comprehensive Program Plan for Fiscal Year 1996 OJJDP Program Objectives

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) seeks

to focus its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system by establishing partnerships with State, Native American, Native Alaskan, and local governments and public and private organizations. To that end, OJJDP has set three goals that constitute the major elements of a sound policy for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:

- To promote delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system, the numbers of serious and violent offenders, and the development of chronic delinquent careers.
- To improve the juvenile justice system and the response of the system to juvenile delinquents, status offenders, and dependent, neglected, and abused children.
- To preserve the public safety in a manner that serves the appropriate development and best use of secure detention and corrections options, while at the same time fostering the use of community-based programs for juvenile offenders.

Underlying each of the three goals is the overarching premise that achievement of these goals is vital to protecting the long-term safety of the public from increased juvenile delinquency and violence. In pursuing these goals, we divide our programs into the key categories you will find in the program plan: public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; and child abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings. The following discussion, however, addresses the broader goals of OJJDP.

Delinquency Prevention and Early Intervention

A primary goal of OJJDP is to identify and promote programs that prevent or reduce the occurrence of juvenile offenses, both criminal and non-criminal, and to intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent or status offense conduct first occurs. A sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention seeks to strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to socially acceptable behavior—a productive place for young people in a law-abiding society.

Delinquency prevention programs can operate on a broad scale, providing for positive youth development, or can target juveniles identified as being at high risk for delinquency, with programs designed to reduce future

juvenile offending. OJJDP prevention programs take a risk-focused delinquency prevention approach based on public health and social development models.

Early interventions are designed to provide services to juveniles whose non-criminal misbehavior indicates that they are on a delinquent pathway, or for first time non-violent delinquent offenders or non-serious repeat offenders who do not respond to initial system intervention. These interventions are generally non-punitive but serve to hold a juvenile accountable while providing services tailored to the individual needs of the juvenile and the juvenile's family. They are designed to both deter future misconduct and ameliorate risk or enhance protective factors.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

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

In this regard, OJJDP will continue to work closely with the Office for Victims of Crime to further cooperative programming, including the provision of services to juveniles who are crime victims or when the provision of victims services improves the operation of the juvenile justice system. Improving the juvenile justice system also calls for building an appropriate juvenile detention and corrections capacity and for intensified efforts to use juvenile detention and correctional facilities when necessary and under conditions that maximize public safety, while providing effective rehabilitation

services. It requires encouraging states to carefully consider the use of expanded transfer authority that sends the most serious, violent, and intractable juvenile offenders to the criminal justice system, while preserving individualized justice. It necessitates conducting research and gathering statistical information in order to understand how the juvenile justice system works in serving children and families. And finally, the system can only be improved if information and knowledge is communicated, understood, and applied for the purpose of juvenile justice system improvement.

Corrections, Detention and Community-Based Alternatives

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

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

Summary of Public Comments on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year 1996

OJJDP published its Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 in the Federal Register (Vol. 61, No. 34) on February 20, 1996, for a 45-day public comment period. OJJDP received 46 letters commenting on the proposed plan. All comments have been

considered in the development of the Final Comprehensive Plan for FY 1996.

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

Comment: Seven respondents expressed strong support for the overall plan. One writer asserted that data projections for juvenile crime for the next 15 years make a compelling case for full funding of all OJJDP programs. Another commended OJJDP for the broad-based and forward-thinking programming in the plan. A third comment indicated that the proposed programs will strengthen law enforcement prevention efforts and have an impact on juvenile crime. One respondent highly endorsed the existing OJJDP program and the proposed plan but also recommended that funds be earmarked for imaginative, innovative, and creative programs with engineering concepts to maximize program benefits. One comment described the plan as a comprehensive, balanced approach to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. Another supported OJJDP's purpose to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to prevent and control juvenile crime and improve the juvenile justice system. The final comment called OJJDP's priorities essential for addressing the increasing complexity of issues facing the juvenile justice system.

Response: OJJDP appreciates the support expressed by these and other respondents.

Comment: Five letters contained criticism of the overall plan. Three of these cited the lack of specific funding information as a major flaw. One of those letters also noted that the majority of funding is already committed, mostly to long-time recipients, and that the plan contains a large number of social service programs with no proven effectiveness in reducing or preventing delinquency. This writer recommended eliminating or reducing 10 programs and suggested that OJJDP reissue the plan to solicit a program to develop a comprehensive drug prevention curriculum for students. Another respondent also expressed concern about the large number of initiatives and activities with predetermined recipients. Citing the JJDP Act competition requirement (Section 262(d)(1)(B)), the writer asked about criteria for waiving the competitive process. One respondent found that the

plan was not sufficiently comprehensive and called for programs to teach correct principles and moral responsibility, particularly in the family unit and in the schools.

Response: Proposed funding levels were not included in the plan due to the uncertainty of FY 1996 appropriations. The proposed plan was premised on FY 1996 funding being at or near FY 1995 levels. Continuation commitments, coupled with a variety of proven or ongoing projects, many of which are technical assistance and training initiatives that have a national impact and level funding, preclude wholesale funding of new programs in FY 1996. All new programs will be competitively funded with no waivers of the competition requirement contemplated.

Comment: One comment on the discretionary grant continuation policy suggested that OJJDP should emphasize funding innovative programs along with the continuation of programs. The writer noted that each year it appears that limited funds are available for new programs.

Response: The plan includes several new and innovative programs coupled with a focus on program evaluation. Innovative research and evaluation programs will be eligible to compete under an expanded field-initiated research program in FY 1996.

Comment: A Native American respondent stated that the plan should specifically name Indian Nations as partners.

Response: The cited language in the plan is amended to read: "establishing partnerships with State, Native American, Native Alaskan, and local governments and public and private organizations."

Comment: OJJDP received three comments on the goals listed in the plan. One respondent suggested that the first goal could be strengthened by calling specifically for better character development in the home and in schools. The writer stated that the second goal does not convey the idea that the primary effort should be character corrections, in the corrections system, to shrink the number of offenders. The second respondent expressed support for the three goals and described how the Judicial Branch of the Navajo Nation is working toward those same goals, with early intervention being of particular importance. The third letter expressed support for the goals and indicated that their achievement is vital to public safety.

Response: Both prevention and treatment programs seek to improve character and instill positive values in

juveniles. OJJDP has long supported family strengthening programs, many of which feature character development objectives.

Comment: Six respondents commented on the field-initiated research program. All were generally supportive, and five made substantive comments. One suggested specific topics: measuring effectiveness of intervention with young prostitutes; drug treatment approaches, educational/literacy project effectiveness; and what works with the multiproblem young criminal. One respondent, noting the call for improving data collaboration efforts, suggested that a portion of the research be applied to projects that would seek to standardize court reports, thus increasing the juvenile justice system's ability to access and share appropriate information with child protective services and mental health agencies. Another writer who supported the research initiative expressed interest in two priority research topics: (1) youth gangs in residential facilities and (2) mental health issues, with emphasis on eliminating posttraumatic stress disorder in youthful offenders and breaking the cycle of violence. One respondent was pleased with the program but expressed concern that the priority areas did not specifically include adolescent sexual offenders. A Native American respondent pointed out several research needs in the Native American community, including technical assistance and program support to acquire a workable data base, share information, and analyze that information for policy development and planning. This respondent suggested that OJJDP should directly fund or devote staff or contract expertise to relevant studies and should encourage its staff and consultants to network with Indian Nation programs to undertake the studies that policy development requires.

Response: While the plan suggests priority research topics, OJJDP will take into careful consideration each of the topics suggested by these respondents. The adolescent sex offender is a topic of particular interest to OJJDP. Several OJJDP studies related to the juvenile sexual offender are nearing completion, and it is anticipated that study findings will suggest future research directions. While Native American research needs have not been specifically mentioned, OJJDP welcomes applications from the Native American community that identify these needs and propose studies that will meet them. OJJDP is also working closely with the Native American desk within the Office of Justice Programs to obtain feedback on

its Native American programs, including the new 1996 Native American training and technical assistance program.

Comment: In a comment related to the national juvenile court data archives, a respondent suggested that funds be set aside for States to develop statewide juvenile information systems and to explore issues such as minority overrepresentation, use of legal counsel, and gender implications.

Response: OJJDP obtains invaluable information from State information systems. Such systems are used to analyze both juvenile court and juvenile corrections activity. The Office understands that the development and maintenance of such systems are expensive and time consuming. Many States do not have the resources available to fully implement information systems that can contribute to a national information system. In the past, the Office has supported the development and improvement of State systems through programs such as the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the Juveniles Taken Into Custody program. Each includes a technical assistance component that aids States in determining appropriate information systems and information collection methods.

The Office recognizes the need for further development of State information systems. Areas other than corrections and courts also require attention. OJJDP will examine more carefully the role of the Office through the development of a long-term information systems development plan. This plan will examine national information needs and make specific recommendations for meeting these needs. As part of this plan, OJJDP will examine what assistance can be provided to the States as they develop and refine their information systems and how these systems can also help to meet overarching national information needs.

Comment: One respondent objected to funding the National Conference of State Legislatures, suggesting that OJJDP promote State Agencies as the appropriate entities to provide technical assistance to State legislatures.

Response: In funding the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in FY 1995, OJJDP concluded that the organization was uniquely qualified to provide pertinent and timely information to State legislators and their staff. NCSL looks to traditional Federal, State, and local juvenile justice agencies for information, packaging the data to meet the specific needs of State lawmakers. In addition, as a

membership organization, NCSL has a number of information tools, such as professional publications and conferences, designed to reach State legislators.

Comment: One comment addressed telecommunications assistance, noting the very positive response in the writer's State to OJJDP's teleconference series. The respondent made two suggestions: (1) Provide special allocations to States to facilitate downlinking of teleconferences and (2) focus more on the use of new technology such as the interactive video disc (IVD).

Response: OJJDP appreciates hearing of the value of its satellite teleconference series. In the coming year, OJJDP and its telecommunications grantee, Eastern Kentucky University (EKU), will explore the use of other technologies, including IVD, for information dissemination and training purposes. To date, OJJDP has not been apprised of problems viewers may have had in affording or accessing downlink sites. In fact, EKU has acted as coordinator to help interested individuals and organizations locate sites in the community and to join groups of persons living in their same geographical area to sponsor and attend teleconferences.

Comment: A respondent called for more emphasis on private sector involvement and media support in the area of public safety and law enforcement.

Response: Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan, recently released by the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, has as one of its eight primary objectives to reduce youth violence: "Implement an aggressive public outreach campaign on effective strategies to combat youth violence." The Coordinating Council is chaired by the Attorney General, co-chaired by the Administrator of OJJDP, and includes nine Federal agency and nine practitioner members. The Council developed the Action Plan as a rallying point to mobilize individuals and organizations across the country toward eight objectives that, together, provide a comprehensive—tough but smart—response to the crisis of youth violence and victimization. The role of the private sector and the media in implementing the Action Plan will be critical in its success.

Comment: OJJDP received four comments strongly supporting the Kids and Guns initiative. One recommended that OJJDP should clarify the proposed plan to allow State agencies to apply if they can demonstrate that the proposed

program would be community-based. One respondent urged substantial funding for competitive, comprehensive, communitywide demonstration projects that focus on the reduction and prevention of gun violence. Another comment praised the support for linkages between community and law enforcement responses to youth gun violence. A fourth respondent suggested that gun violence prevention programs must take into account public safety and perception and cause students to take responsibility for their actions and the actions of their peers while at the same time working with the community to ensure the healthy development of each child. The writer also stressed that youth gun violence reduction programs must be tailored to the needs of each community.

Response: The final Kids and Guns initiative program description incorporates each of these comments. The solicitation will allow State agencies to apply if they can demonstrate strong existing linkages to a community-based organization and if the proposed programs will be community-based.

Comment: Two respondents urged that recipients of OJJDP funds should be required to have "zero tolerance" for street gangs, charging that present policies appear to facilitate or foster the gang problem in some cases where funding has put active gang members on the Federal payroll.

Response: OJJDP's policy supports the elimination of crime and violence by criminal street gangs and would, therefore, not provide funding to any recipient that does not attempt to intervene with such gangs and their activities in such a way as to achieve this policy objective. OJJDP believes that the elimination of crime and violence can best be achieved through the mobilization of communities to prevent the formation of gangs and through collaboration between all elements of the system to eliminate gang crime and violence through intervention and suppression. OJJDP's program model does not legitimize criminal street gang membership or condone gang membership by youth.

Comment: OJJDP received four letters in support of community assessment centers. One respondent praised the centers as a valuable tool to service the front end of the juvenile justice system and raised four specific issues for consideration in competitive solicitations: replication (funding for new assessment centers), expansion (funding for existing centers to expand into areas not presently covered),

technical assistance for communities that want to develop a community assessment center, and research/evaluation (funding for a research effort to study the effectiveness of assessment centers and answer policy questions raised in OJJDP's concept paper on assessment centers). Another writer called the development of one-stop, community-based intake, assessment, and case referral centers a step in the right direction. A third respondent described a proposed center that would eventually result in the creation of alternatives to detention and enhanced ability to put together a graduated sanctions approach. The fourth respondent called community assessment centers an additional option for the juvenile court system in sentencing adolescents and stated that the centers could provide short-term diagnostic residential placement and allow school systems to avoid the expense of long-term out-of-district placement.

Response: OJJDP agrees that community assessment centers are a promising approach to improving the multisystem responses to all types of youth at risk and delinquent youth. Community assessment centers can help communities in providing better assessments of a child's needs, designing a potentially more effective treatment plan, and creating a centralized location for information related to the child and the intended intervention, fostering a more effective and efficient case management service system.

As indicated in the proposed plan, an initial fact-finding phase is currently underway, including assessment center site visits in order to identify variations in the assessment center approach and to better understand the needs of the juvenile justice system in this area. Although a specific determination with regard to the elements of a program model has not yet been made, OJJDP plans to issue an assessment center solicitation within a short period of time. It is too early to say whether postadjudication diagnostic placements or school alternatives to out-of-district placements would be viable elements of an assessment center model.

Comment: Two writers commented in the area of training and technical assistance programs. One respondent suggested that OJJDP include funds and technical assistance to nontechnical staff who support very difficult youth and families and that these funds be available directly to grantees through the grant application process so they may seek help from within their local communities. Another writer referred to

a growing need for training in cultural differences for law enforcement and juvenile justice practitioners.

Response: OJJDP agrees that training and technical assistance provided from a national level cannot fully meet the full spectrum of local needs. Funds are also provided to support training and technical assistance through the Formula Grants Program administered by States. Comprehensive State plans are required to support the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity. Further, 2 percent of Part B funds are set aside for technical assistance, most of which is delivered at the local level.

OJJDP agrees that there are training needs in cultural diversity. The Office has supported the development and nationwide implementation of a training of trainers curriculum in this area.

Comment: OJJDP received 10 comments concerning gender-specific programming for female juvenile offenders. Nine comments supported second-year funding for a Cook County, Illinois, program for female juvenile offenders. The 10th respondent requested information about possible funding for a program to promote self-esteem and offer alternatives to gangs to teenage girls in lower income areas.

Response: OJJDP provided a grant in FY 1995 to the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center for a 1-year developmental project under a competitive grant program. There was no commitment for subsequent year funding. OJJDP has also funded the PACE Center for Girls, which operates in seven sites throughout the State of Florida. PACE offers a continuum of services that are specially designed to meet the needs of at-risk teenage girls. In addition, OJJDP has targeted significant resources over the next 5 years to programs for at-risk girls and female juvenile offenders through funding of six sites under the SafeFutures Program.

There is no program funded to specifically promote self-esteem in girls from lower income areas. As noted above, OJJDP is funding the PACE Center for girls, which provides teenage girls, including those from lower income areas with both academic education courses and self-esteem programs.

In FY 1996, OJJDP will competitively fund a training and technical assistance program to help communities provide improved gender-specific services for at-risk and delinquent girls. OJJDP believes that this approach will take the lessons learned from prior funding and existing research and produce a national impact

that continuation funding of a single project could not achieve.

Comment: OJJDP received four comments on the proposed Native American technical assistance program. One writer recommended that OJJDP focus the expertise requirements of the solicitation on Indian juvenile justice and make the selection process for the technical assistance provider competitive. Another respondent stated that OJJDP should fund National Indian Justice Center training programs, pointing out that Indian students need tuition, travel, and lodging funds for these programs. The third respondent identified the need for trained workers for family building and for reestablishment of youth groups. The fourth writer expressed interest in technical assistance to replicate successful efforts by Native American tribes.

Response: OJJDP's solicitation for a technical assistance provider for Native American programs is focused on juvenile justice system theory, practice, and law in the context of Native American culture, traditions, and tribal law. The Native American technical assistance program will be awarded through a competitive selection process. OJJDP is aware of the work of the National Indian Justice Center, the technical assistance provider for OJJDP's Native American Community-Based Alternatives Program. OJJDP encourages the National Indian Justice Center and other Native American service providers to apply for funding under the Native American technical assistance program. The solicitation to be issued by OJJDP for the technical assistance provider for the Native American community will include the transfer of knowledge and technologies that have proven successful in Native American communities.

Comment: One commenter expressed the hope that the James E. Gould Memorial Program was not a duplication of the American Correctional Association's Accreditation of Correctional Officers, Caseworkers and Detention Staff Program.

Response: The James E. Gould Memorial Program is a competitive assistance award to provide technical assistance to juvenile correctional and detention facilities. Under the grant, the American Correctional Association (ACA) provides technical assistance and training on myriad issues for juvenile correctional and detention facilities. The accreditation program of the ACA is an entirely different, independent effort that is not funded by OJJDP.

Comment: One respondent questioned whether a greater emphasis on transfer

of juveniles to criminal court represents an improvement to the juvenile justice system, suggesting that transfer deemphasizes the juvenile justice system and amounts to an abandonment of individualized justice. The writer indicated that rates of serious and violent juvenile crime have increased with the greater use of transfers in some areas. OJJDP was urged to place more emphasis on innovative approaches to serious and violent juvenile offenders, such as the New Mexico plan, the blended jurisdiction approach of Minnesota, and the serious juvenile offender statute as developed and implemented in Virginia.

Response: OJJDP is committed to both protecting the public and separating certain serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders from those juveniles who can benefit from treatment and rehabilitation resources and programs that are available in the juvenile justice system. Transfer to the criminal court of those targeted juvenile offenders who have demonstrated through their behavior that they do not belong in the juvenile justice system (nature of offense or nonamenability to juvenile justice treatment) enables the juvenile justice system to focus its efforts and resources on the much larger group of high-risk juveniles, first-time less serious and violent or repeat offenders who can benefit from a wide range of effective intervention strategies. The Coordinating Council's National Juvenile Justice Action Plan supports individualized case reviews and proposes a two-tier system of extended jurisdiction in the juvenile court for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders and consideration of innovative blended sentencing options for juvenile offenders under criminal court jurisdiction. This system would permit the transfer of some juvenile offenders, taking into account age, presenting offense, and offense history, and allow greater prosecutorial discretion for the older, more serious, and violent juvenile offender.

Comment: One writer stated that training for juvenile court judges under the current plan is commendable and needed but recommended that training focus more on the core requirements of the JJD Act and issues surrounding State compliance.

Response: The judicial training program funded by OJJDP to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) has addressed, to a major degree in past years, the core requirements of the Act and other related topics in comprehensive curriculums for juvenile and family court judges, probation officers, and

others working in juvenile courtservices. However, OJJDP will consult with the NCJFCJ to determine whether the issues surrounding State compliance need to be reassessed in an upcoming training needs assessment.

Comment: A respondent suggested modified language to describe the Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit.

Response: OJJDP accepts the recommended changes but notes that they do not materially revise the original project description.

Comment: Two respondents supported funding for the Sauk Centre Correctional Facility.

Response: OJJDP appreciates the letters of support for the Sauk Centre Correctional Facility in Minnesota. In 1994, the Centre was selected as one of three sites in the Nation to participate in the OJJDP-sponsored Correctional Education program. The Centre has participated in OJJDP-sponsored training and technical assistance and has developed plans for making education and learning a major component of its treatment program. The entire staff at the facility will be trained to use interactive teaching methods to work with the youth.

Comment: One respondent strongly suggested that OJJDP add a component that would research and recommend solutions to the nationwide critical shortage of secure juvenile housing space.

Response: OJJDP conducts the biennial Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. This census collects information on the capacity of each facility, the number of juveniles housed there, and the security level of the facility. The information permits analysis of population levels compared to capacity. By computing population-to-capacity ratios, the Office can provide a greater understanding of crowding in all types of juvenile facilities. OJJDP is examining its data collection and reporting with regard to juvenile custody. As part of these developments, OJJDP will consider various measures of crowding. In the context of OJJDP's overall statistics development, the Office will also examine how best to disseminate information and research on capacity issues for both secure and nonsecure facilities. Issues around solutions to the problem of crowding will be considered in these activities.

Comment: One respondent asked that OJJDP include comprehensive day programs for adolescents and young adults with the dual classification of developmental disability and sexual offender/reactor. The writer pointed out that a structured day program can be an

extremely cost-effective alternative to residential treatment with outcomes of reintegration into the community, as opposed to isolation from the community.

Response: OJJDP agrees with the commentator about the importance of day programs. OJJDP is supporting replication of the Bethesda Day Treatment program in 10 sites in FY 1996, including the six SafeFutures sites. Bethesda Day is an intensive program that involves an alternative school and afterschool programs for high-risk and delinquent youth. A careful assessment process and a comprehensive case management system, in addition to extensive family involvement, make this a very successful model program. OJJDP will explore with Bethesda Day Treatment the application of the model to the dual-classification juvenile. In addition, each SafeFutures site has mental health service funds that can be used for this purpose.

Comment: Two respondents indicated a need to address the impact of mandatory provisions related to juvenile incarceration, such as limitations on holding time and the prohibition against juvenile and adult facilities being run by one person. One of the comments indicated that the mandatory provisions related to time, staff, and facility site and sound are sometimes unrealistic.

Response: The core requirements of OJJDP's Part B Formula Grants Program are under continuing review and evaluation to determine their efficacy and impact. OJJDP will continue to work with State and local governments to insure that these requirements work to protect juvenile offenders while continuing to provide law enforcement and human service agencies with sufficient flexibility.

Comment: One comment expressed interest in funding assistance for two alternative programs: Teen Court and House Arrest.

Response: OJJDP recognizes that teen court programs serve multiple purposes in helping to address problem behavior when youth are charged with alcohol use and other misdemeanor offenses. Teen courts are seen as an effective intervention in many jurisdictions where enforcement of such offenses is considered difficult or a low priority. Teen courts are included in OJJDP's Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders as a graduated sanction for jurisdictions to use in helping to send the message to youth that the community does not condone law-breaking behaviors. OJJDP views the teen court program as an

excellent vehicle to help youth realize that they are accountable for their actions; to educate them on the impact of their actions, either positive or negative, on others in the community; and to offer a hands-on juvenile justice system experience for both the youthful offender and youth who volunteer for the program. To provide assistance to jurisdictions interested in establishing or enhancing a teen court program as an alternative response to juvenile crime, OJJDP has collaborated with the Department of Transportation on the soon-to-be-released publication entitled Peer Justice and Youth Empowerment: An Implementation Guide for Teen Court Programs.

OJJDP is committed to enhancing services for those juveniles who can benefit from treatment and rehabilitation in the juvenile justice system as well as protecting the public. One of the most recent and popular innovations has been the use of electronic monitoring, which provides an effective tool for the supervision of selected pre- and postadjudicated offender populations who remain in the community. OJJDP currently has an initiative to develop a set of guidelines and research protocols to assist juvenile justice program administrators and policymakers in the self-evaluation of their electronic monitoring programs.

Comment: OJJDP received four comments that supported the importance of delinquency prevention and early intervention, one writer calling it the most cost-effective means of dealing with future delinquency. One of the respondents also suggested that early intervention efforts might be strengthened by calling specifically for better character development in the home and in the schools. Another writer indicated that it is essential for OJJDP to maintain a holistic approach and continue to emphasize healthy youth development through prevention and remediation. The fourth comment expressed approval of the recognition of prosecutors as an integral part of prevention programming.

Response: OJJDP agrees with the suggestion that delinquency prevention and early intervention are critical components of a continuum-of-care system. Delinquency prevention and early intervention are key components of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. The Comprehensive Strategy supports a holistic approach, emphasizing healthy youth development. One of the major themes of the Strategy is to ameliorate the impact of risk factors that interfere with healthy youth development. This year

OJJDP released a report, Delinquency Prevention Works, which explains the importance of delinquency prevention and includes information about successful delinquency prevention models. The OJJDP-funded Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency is documenting that research-based, risk-focused prevention is the most cost-effective method for dealing with juvenile delinquency. Three of OJJDP's new initiatives support the principles of delinquency prevention: the development of Assessment Centers and the Child Abuse and Neglect and the Field-Initiated Research Programs.

The evaluation of the SafeFutures Program should provide important information on the value of comprehensive delinquency prevention and early intervention programming. OJJDP is working with a variety of agencies in the area of delinquency prevention, including the Center for Mental Health Services, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, all part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. OJJDP is also working with the health, child welfare, and education systems through several interagency workgroups and jointly funded programs.

OJJDP considers prosecutors to be an integral component of prevention and early intervention strategies and will continue working with prosecutors through the National District Attorneys Association.

Comment: In the area of training in risk-focused prevention strategies, one respondent suggested that consideration be given to matching future funds with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development State Block Grants in Economic Development Initiatives, Enterprise Zones, Neighborhood Development, and Community Adjustment Planning.

Response: OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are strengthening linkages between their respective programs in regard to risk-focused prevention strategies. Through an interagency agreement, HUD is working as a partner with OJJDP to provide training and technical assistance in public housing sites under OJJDP's SafeFutures Program. Both HUD and OJJDP, as well as Education, Labor, Treasury, and other divisions and bureaus within the Department of Justice, are members of the Youth Gang Consortium. Initiated in December 1995, the Consortium is facilitating coordination of gang program development, information exchange,

and service delivery nationwide. OJJDP is currently working directly with Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Enhanced Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC/EEC's) under several major initiatives. Four of the six SafeFutures sites are located in EC/EEC's and are receiving hands-on technical assistance and training in risk-focused prevention. Seventeen EZ/EC/EEC's are receiving training in implementing a comprehensive youth-focused community policing strategy in their communities under a joint program with the Office of Community Oriented Policing and Community Relations Service. Other EZ/EC/EEC initiatives will come online in FY 1996, including Youth Out of the Education Mainstream, a joint program of the Departments of Justice and Education.

Comment: Two respondents expressed concern that the proposed plan did not include mental health needs of youth in the juvenile justice system and asked that some discretionary funds be set aside for mental health programs. One of the writers stressed that all components of the juvenile justice system must work together and also work with the private sector, teaching hospitals, and family members to minimize further mental health problems for at-risk youth and at the same time protect the public.

Response: OJJDP has provided leadership in addressing mental health issues in the juvenile justice system. In 1995, OJJDP supported a mental health conference, "Caring for Every Youth's Mental Health: An Issue Inseparable From Youth Crime," and jointly sponsored the "Early Intervention Childhood System of Care Conference" in Atlanta, Georgia. With the Department of Education, OJJDP also cosponsored a 1996 conference, "Making Collaboration Work for Children, School, Families, and Community," which included a range of mental health issues.

The State Challenge Grant Program includes a provision for the support of mental health programs. To date, 13 States have selected this area as one of their challenge activities. In addition, OJJDP is working with the Center for Mental Health Services to determine innovative ways in which to collaborate in the development and implementation of mental health programs for juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

Finally, mental health is a key component of OJJDP's SafeFutures Program. The six sites have each been allocated \$150,000 per year to address the mental health needs of juveniles in the juvenile justice system, with a focus on services for juveniles with learning

disabilities, mental disorders, and juvenile sex offenses.

Comment: One respondent stressed that substance abuse is a critical issue with almost all juvenile offenders.

Response: OJJDP concurs with this observation. In FY 1996, OJJDP will continue four major drug- and alcohol-related programs, will work with the American Probation and Parole Association, and will collaborate with the Office of National Drug Control Policy in expanding related programs in FY 1997.

Comment: Two writers commented on OJJDP's training and technical assistance for family strengthening services. One urged that available funds for new programs be allocated to prevention and to strengthening families. Another respondent faulted the proposed plan for not addressing the need to teach moral responsibility in the family unit.

Response: The Office acknowledges the value of prevention and the importance of the family's role in delinquency prevention. The training and technical assistance program endeavors to strengthen families by assisting communities to enhance the range of available family support services and programs. OJJDP believes that each community knows best the types of services that need to be made available to its families. Consequently, this program seeks to increase the capacity of communities to identify and implement programs that meet the diverse needs of its families.

Comment: Addressing the proposed program to establish a community-based approach to combating child victimization, one writer commended OJJDP for targeting child victims as a priority area and for providing assistance to create a better system to protect children and support professionals who work with these families. The letter also contained three suggestions. First, spread the net as wide as possible, instead of narrowly restricting what type of entities may apply. Second, provide a "big tent," by not overly restricting what other initiatives must be in place unless directly related and necessary for a child welfare reform effort. Third, do not require match to be in dollars, but instead accept in-kind match.

Response: The three points the author raises are valid suggestions that the Office will take into consideration in developing the competitive solicitation for this program.

Comment: Three respondents praised OJJDP's emphasis on collaboration. Two of these comments also raised specific issues. One pointed out areas where

enhanced collaboration would be beneficial: adoption opportunities, maternal and child health programs (including teen pregnancy prevention), family preservation, runaway/homeless youth, information management, data collection, and evaluation. The other respondent noted that, although collaboration was identified as an important part of the plan, no reference was made to the parties that are minimally expected to be involved in collaborative efforts.

Response: The introduction to the program plan, and many of the program descriptions in the plan, refer to OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and the Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. These documents provide a context for OJJDP's plan, including Title V prevention grants and other programs outside the scope of the plan. The Guide provides communities with a framework for preventing delinquency, intervening in early delinquent behavior, and responding to serious, violent, and chronic offending. A key aspect of this framework and the Title V training includes a step-by-step process for convening key leaders in a community to be a part of a collaborative process. Although adoption, runaway/homeless services, information managers, data collectors, and evaluators are not explicitly stated as required participants in such a collaborative process, there is no reason why they would not be included. In various programs, OJJDP provides specific guidance as to the type of groups that should be involved in the program. However, in view of varied local needs, priorities, resources, and existing planning and service delivery systems, OJJDP does not see a need to go beyond providing general guidance on the range of participants.

Introduction to Fiscal Year 1996 Program Plan

Intolerably high rates of juvenile violence and delinquency, victimization, school drop out, teen pregnancy, illegal drug use, and child abuse and neglect are plaguing our country. In jurisdictions across the Nation, over-burdened juvenile justice and dependency court systems are being held accountable for redressing the results of unstable families lacking parenting skills, communities with inadequate health and mental health support networks, fragmented social service delivery systems, a shortage of constructive activities for young people, and easy access to guns and drugs. They lack the resources necessary to respond

to serious, violent, and chronic delinquency, to hold juveniles accountable, and to turn back the tide of increasing violent delinquency by providing early intervention services for at-risk juveniles and their families.

The OJJDP fiscal year 1996 Comprehensive Plan seeks to support programming that is built on sound research and strengthens collaborations needed to empower the juvenile justice and dependency court systems to work effectively with communities in preventing and controlling delinquency and reducing juvenile victimization.

In 1993, OJJDP published a Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders (Comprehensive Strategy). Designed to provide a response to the social crisis we are facing, the Comprehensive Strategy utilizes statistics, research, and program evaluations as the basis for a set of sound principles for establishing a continuum of care for our children. The Comprehensive Strategy emphasizes the importance of local planning teams assessing the factors which put youth at risk for delinquency, determining available resources, and putting in place prevention programs that either reduce those risk factors or provide protective factors that buffer juveniles from the impact of risk factors. The Comprehensive Strategy also stresses the importance of early intervention for juveniles whose behavior puts them on one or more pathways to delinquency and of having a system of graduated sanctions that can ensure immediate and appropriate accountability and treatment for juvenile offenders.

During FY 1995 OJJDP published a Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders (Guide). The Guide provides information on the process of identifying risk and protective factors in the community and offers detailed information about programs known to prevent delinquency or reduce recidivism. By providing a foundation and framework for each community's individualized strategy, the Guide can serve as a powerful tool for States, cities, counties, and neighborhoods that are mobilizing to address the problem of juvenile violence and delinquency.

The Comprehensive Strategy also served as the foundation for the development of the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Action Plan), recently published by the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in March. The Action Plan provides an additional resource to communities that seek to

balance vigorous enforcement of the law and prevention services in order to reduce juvenile delinquency and violence. The Action Plan prioritizes Federal activities and resources under eight critical objectives, each of which needs to be addressed in order to effectively combat delinquency and violence. The Action Plan describes grants, training, technical assistance, information dissemination, and research and evaluation activities that will assist jurisdictions to: (1) strengthen their juvenile justice systems; (2) prosecute certain serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system; (3) target youth gun, gang, and drug violence through comprehensive policing and prevention techniques; (4) create positive opportunities for youth; (5) break the cycle of violence by addressing child victimization, abuse, and neglect; (6) mobilize communities into effective partnerships for change; (7) conduct research and evaluate programs; and (8) develop a public education campaign in order to both get the message out about successes in addressing juvenile delinquency and violence and rebuild confidence in every community's ability to impact this serious problem. These are the activities that the research, as well as numerous expert commissions on at-risk children, youth, families, and communities, indicates are necessary to make a lasting difference. It is these activities, coupled with the Comprehensive Strategy implementation, that form the basis of OJJDP's 1996 Program Plan.

The Program Plan supports a balanced approach to aggressively addressing juvenile delinquency and violence through graduated sanctions, improving the juvenile justice system's ability to respond, and preventing the onset of delinquency. It takes into account the short term need to ensure public safety and the long term imperative of supporting children's development into healthy, productive citizens through a range of prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions programs.

Three major new program areas were identified through a process of engaging OJJDP staff, other Federal agencies, and juvenile justice practitioners in an examination of existing programs, research findings, and the needs of the field. They are: (1) Developing one-stop, community-based intake, assessment, and case referral centers and programs for juveniles who may require services or juvenile justice system interventions; (2) supporting the linkage between community and law enforcement responses to youth gun violence; and (3) improving the dependency and criminal court system's and the community's

response to child abuse and neglect. In addition, a range of research and evaluation projects that will expand our knowledge about juvenile offenders, the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs, and the operation of the juvenile justice system have been identified for FY 1996 funding.

Enhanced program support in the area of disproportionate minority confinement, gender-specific services, and technical assistance to Native American Tribes, would also be provided. Combined with OJJDP programs being continued in FY 1996, these new demonstration and support programs form a continuum of programming that supports the objectives of the Action Plan and mirrors the foundation and framework of the Comprehensive Strategy.

These continuation activities and programs and the new FY 1996 programs are at the heart of OJJDP's categorical funding efforts. For example, while focusing on the development of assessment centers as a new area of programming, OJJDP will continue to offer training seminars in the Comprehensive Strategy and look to the SafeFutures program to implement the Comprehensive Strategy model under existing grants and contracts. Combined, these activities provide a holistic approach to prevention and early intervention programs while enhancing the juvenile justice system's capacity to provide immediate and appropriate accountability and treatment for juvenile offenders.

OJJDP's Part D Gang Program will continue to support a range of comprehensive prevention, intervention, and suppression activities at the local level, evaluate those activities, and inform communities about the nature and extent of gang activities and effective and innovative programs through OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center. Similarly, the demonstration program focusing on juvenile gun violence will complement existing law enforcement and prosecutorial training programs by supporting grassroots community organization's efforts to address juvenile access to, carriage, and use of guns. This programming will build upon OJJDP's youth-focused community policing, mentoring, and conflict resolution initiatives, as well as programming in the area of drug abuse prevention, such as funding to the Congress of National Black Churches and the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise for local church and neighborhood-based drug abuse prevention programs.

In support of the need to break the cycle of violence, OJJDP's new demonstration program to improve linkages between the dependency and criminal court systems, child welfare and social service providers, and family strengthening programs will complement ongoing support of Court Appointed Special Advocates, Child Advocacy Centers, and prosecutor and judicial training in the dependency field, funded under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

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

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

OJJDP will continue to fund longitudinal research on the causes and correlates of delinquency, the findings of which are shared regularly with the field through OJJDP publications, utilize state-of-the-art technology to develop and disseminate an interactive CD-ROM on programs that work to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism, air national satellite teleconferences on key topics of relevance to practitioners, and publish new reports and documents on timely topics such as school-based conflict resolution, curfews, the Federal Educational Records Privacy Act, confidentiality of juvenile court records, innovative sentencing options, and strategies to reduce youth gun violence.

The various contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency fund transfers described in the Program Plan form a continuum of activity designed to address the crisis of youth violence and delinquency in our Nation. In isolation, this programming can do little. However, the emphasis of OJJDP's programming is on collaboration. It is through collaboration that Federal, State, and local agencies; Native American Tribes; national organizations; private philanthropies; the corporate and business sector;

health; mental health and social service agencies; schools; youth; families; and clergy can come together to form partnerships and leverage additional resources, identify needs and priorities, and implement innovative strategies. Together, we can make a difference.

Fiscal Year 1996 Programs

The following are brief summaries of each of the new and continuation programs for FY 1996. As indicated above, the program categories are public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; and child abuse, neglect, and dependency courts. However, because many programs have significant elements of more than one of these program categories, or generally support all of OJJDP's programs, they are listed in an initial program category called "Overarching Programs". The specific program priorities within each category are subject to change with regard to their priority status, sites for implementation, and other descriptive data and information based on the review and comment process, grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors.

A number of programs contained in this document have been identified for funding by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. Such programs are indicated by an asterisk (*). The 1996 Appropriations Act Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Programs identified six programs for OJJDP to examine and fund if warranted. One of these programs is included in the Plan for continuation funding. The remaining five will receive careful consideration for funding in FY 1996.

Fiscal Year 1996 Program Listing

Overarching

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
Field-Initiated Research
Evaluation of Safe Futures
OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development
Research Program on Juveniles Taken into Custody—NCCD
Juveniles Taken into Custody—Interagency Agreement
Children in Custody—Census
Juvenile Justice Data Resources
National Juvenile Court Data Archive*
National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures
OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract—JJRC
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Telecommunications Assistance
Coalition for Juvenile Justice
Insular Area Support*

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Kids and Guns: Reducing Youth Gun Violence
Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program
Targeted Outreach with a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)
National Youth Gang Center
Child-Centered Community-Oriented Policing
Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program
Violence Studies*
Hate Crimes

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders
Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program
Community Assessment Centers
Juvenile Restitution: A Balanced Approach
Training and Technical Assistance Program to Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders
Technical Assistance to Native American Programs
National Indicators of Juvenile Violence and Delinquent Behavior and Related Risk Factors
Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression
Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) Evaluation
Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts*
Juvenile Court Judges Training*
The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit Due Process Advocacy Program Development
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Training and Technical Assistance for National Innovations to Reduce Disproportionate Minority

Confinement (The Deborah Wysinger Memorial Program)
 Juvenile Probation Survey Research Improvements in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders
 Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities
 Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)
 Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff
 Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections
 Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams to Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding
 National Program Directory

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Training In Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies
 Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution Pathways to Success
 Teens, Crime, and the Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*
 Law-Related Education
 Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership
 Race Against Drugs
 The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign (NADVC)
 Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project
 Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Services
 Henry Ford Health System*
 Jackie Robinson Center*

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

A Community-Based Approach to Combating Child Victimization
 Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*
 Parents Anonymous, Inc.*
 Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*

Overarching

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Three projects sites comprise the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: The University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of Pittsburgh, and the State University of New York at Albany. The main purpose of FY 1996 funding will be to support additional data analyses in support of OJJDP program development. Results from this program have been used extensively in the development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and other program initiatives.

OJJDP began funding this program in 1986 and has invested approximately \$10 million to date. The program has addressed many issues of juvenile violence and delinquency. These include developing and testing causal models for chronic violent offending and examining interrelationships among gang involvement, drug selling, and gun ownership/use. To date, the Program has produced a massive amount of information on the causes and correlates of delinquent behavior.

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

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

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh; and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York at Albany. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Field-Initiated Research

Through the FY 1996 Field-Initiated Research program, OJJDP will solicit innovative programs that address critical research and evaluation needs of the juvenile justice field. Priority research topics include: youth gangs in residential facilities; mental health issues; waiver and transfer to the juvenile justice system; reporting of child victimization; improving data collaboration efforts between juvenile justice, child welfare, child protective services, and mental health; institutional crowding; and topics related to OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. In addition to research topics, this program will also entertain proposals from State and local agencies wishing to conduct evaluations of programs initiated with OJJDP Formula, Title V, and discretionary funds that appear to be having significant impact and offer a possibility for national replication.

OJJDP will issue a competitive solicitation for this initiative in FY 1996.

Evaluation of SafeFutures

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

Approximately \$8 million will be made available for annual awards over a 5-year project period to support the efforts of these jurisdictions to enhance existing partnerships, integrate juvenile justice and social services, and provide a continuum of care that is designed to reduce the number of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.

The Urban Institute received a competitive 3-year Phase I cooperative agreement award with FY 1995 funds to provide a national evaluation of the SafeFutures program. The evaluation will consist of both process and impact components for each funded site. The evaluation process includes an examination of planning procedures and the extent to which each site's implementation plan is consistent with the principles of a continuum of care/ graduated sanctions model. The evaluation will identify the obstacles and key factors contributing to the successful implementation of the SafeFutures continuum of care model. The evaluator is responsible for developing a cross-site monograph documenting the process of program implementation for use by other communities that want to develop and implement a comprehensive community-based strategy to address serious, violent, and chronic delinquency.

A FY 1996 supplemental award will be made to the current grantee, the Urban Institute, to complete first year funding. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract

The purpose of this contract, competitively awarded in FY 1995 to Caliber Associates, is to provide to OJJDP an expert resource capable of performing independent, management-oriented evaluations of selected OJJDP programs. These evaluations are designed to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of either individual projects or groups of projects. The

contractor also assists OJJDP in determining how to make the best use of limited evaluation resources and how best to design and implement evaluations. Work plans that have been requested or will be requested from the contractor in FY 1996 include: continuing the evaluation of three OJJDP-funded bootcamps; continuing to support the evaluation of Title V delinquency prevention programs at the local level; preparation of OJJDP's Title V Program report to Congress; providing assistance to OJJDP program development working groups; assisting OJJDP in the creation of an "evaluation partnership for juvenile justice" designed to improve the number and quality of evaluations conducted by Formula Grants Program grantees, other Federal agencies, private foundations that fund evaluations, and State and local governments; and conducting other short- or long-term evaluations as required. The contract will be performed by the current contractor, Caliber Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development

The Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) Program was competitively awarded to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) in FY 1990 to improve national, State, and local statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The project has focused on three major functions: (1) Assessment of how current information needs are being met with existing data collection efforts and recommending options for improving national level statistics; (2) analyzing data and disseminating information gathered from existing Federal statistical series and national studies. Based on this work, OJJDP released the first "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report" in September 1995; and (3) provision of training and technical assistance for local agencies in developing or enhancing management information systems. A training curriculum, "Improving Information for Rational Decision making in Juvenile Justice," was drafted for pilot testing.

In this final phase of the SSD project, NCJJ will complete a long-term plan for improving national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders, including constructing core data elements for a national reporting program for juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court, an implementation plan for integrating data collection on juveniles by juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare

agencies, and a report on standardized measures and instruments for self-reported delinquency surveys. The project will also make recommendations to fill information gaps in the areas of juvenile probation, juvenile court and law enforcement responses to juvenile delinquency, violent delinquency, and child abuse and neglect. In addition, the SSD Project will provide an update of Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report, and work with the Office of Justice Programs, Crime Statistics Working Group and other Federal interagency working groups on statistics. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody—NCCD

The Research Program on Juveniles Taken into Custody was designed and implemented in FY 1989 in response to a growing need for comprehensive juvenile custody data. The project now has the participation of all State juvenile corrections agencies. Each year the project produces a report on juveniles taken into custody. In FY 1996, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) will continue to refine the State Juvenile Correctional System Reporting Program. It is anticipated that individual-level data for 1996 will be representative of more than 85 percent of the at-risk juvenile population. In addition, NCCD will prepare reports, including the annual Juveniles Taken Into Custody report, providing a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data regarding: (1) The number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody; (2) the rate at which juveniles are taken into custody; and (3) the trends demonstrated by the data.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC)—Interagency Agreement

OJJDP will continue its program to improve the collection of juvenile custody data through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. This agreement provides for the collection and processing of individual-level data on juveniles under State correctional custody. The Census Bureau and OJJDP have developed close working relationships with State juvenile corrections agencies. Through these relationships, OJJDP has developed a program to collect data on each juvenile in State custody and the

Census Bureau has developed an understanding of the State data that allows for "translation" of State information to a national format. Each year since 1990, the Census Bureau has collected this information and processed it for analysis by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD).

The resulting analyses are published in OJJDP's annual Juveniles Taken Into Custody report, which is disseminated to practitioners and planners, and are used to meet statutory information requirements in OJJDP's Annual Report to the President and Congress.

The program will be implemented in FY 1996 by the Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement.

Children in Custody—Census

Under this ongoing collaborative program between OJJDP and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, OJJDP will transfer funds to the Census Bureau to complete the 1995 biennial census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census describes juvenile custody facilities in terms of their resident population, programs, and physical characteristics. It also provides data on trends in the use of juvenile custody facilities for delinquent juveniles and status offenders. These data are analyzed and included in OJJDP's annual Juveniles Taken Into Custody report and other statistical reports.

The Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research will also continue to develop and test a roster-based data collection system designed to enhance information collected on juveniles in custody beginning with the 1997 biennial census. Finally, the Bureau's Governments Division will continue its efforts to develop a complete directory of juvenile justice facilities and programs. This directory will serve as the frame for conducting the 1997 census and other future surveys. It will contain basic information on each facility that is necessary for creating representative samples. It will also contain basic administrative information to be used in conducting the census.

The program will be implemented by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under an existing interagency agreement.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources

OJJDP has entered into an agreement with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan to make OJJDP data sets routinely available to researchers. Under this agreement, ICPSR assures the technical integrity

and develops a universal format for the data. The codebooks, along with the data, provide clear guidance for additional analyses. Once prepared, ICPSR provides access to these data sets to member institutions and the public. Among the data sets previously processed and available through ICPSR are the Children in Custody Census (1971-1991); the Conditions of Confinement Study; and the National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMAART).

This program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with ICPSR. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive*

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates automated data and published reports from the Nation's juvenile courts. The Archive's reports examine referrals, offenses, intake, and dispositions, in addition to providing specialized topics such as minorities in juvenile courts and information on specific offense categories. The Archive also provides assistance to jurisdictions in analyzing their juvenile court data. In 1995, this project produced a bulletin, *Offenders in Juvenile Court 1992*, and a report, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1992*, along with a number of OJJDP Fact Sheets and special analyses.

In FY 1996, the Archive will enhance the collection, reporting, and analysis of more detailed data on detention, dispositions, risk factors, and treatment data using offender-based data sets from a sample of juvenile courts.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center

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

In FY 1995, work involved organization and staffing of the Center, providing an orientation for OJJDP training and technical assistance providers regarding their role in the

Center's activities, and initial data base development.

In FY 1996, NTTAC will conduct needs assessments, support training/technical assistance program development, promote collaboration between OJJDP training/technical assistance providers, develop training/technical assistance materials, and promote evaluation of OJJDP-supported training and technical assistance. In addition, NTTAC will prepare program materials and implement specialized training, including training-of-trainers programs, and develop standards and procedures for academic/professional accreditation/certification of OJJDP training and trainers. NTTAC provides a single, central source for information pertaining to the availability of OJJDP supported training/technical assistance programs and will publish and maintain an up-to-date catalog of such programs.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Community Research Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures

State legislatures are being pressed to respond to public fear of juvenile crime and a loss of confidence in the capability of the juvenile justice system to respond effectively. For the most part, State legislatures have had insufficient information to properly address juvenile justice issues. In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded a two-year grant to the National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL) to provide relevant, timely information on comprehensive approaches in juvenile justice that are geared to the legislative environment. In FY 1995, NCSL convened a Leadership Forum with invited legislators; convened several focus groups; and established an information clearinghouse function. In FY 1996, OJJDP will award second-year funding to the NCSL to further identify, analyze, and disseminate information to help State legislatures make more informed decisions about legislation affecting the juvenile justice system. A complementary task will involve supporting increased communication between State legislators and State and local leaders who influence decision making regarding juvenile justice issues. NCSL will provide technical assistance to four States, will continue outreach activities, and maintain its clearinghouse function.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCSL. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center

This 3-year contract, competitively awarded in FY 1994, provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, its grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. This program support contract will be supplemented in FY 1996. The contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) is OJJDP's central source for the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information on all aspects of juvenile justice, including research and evaluation findings; State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans; availability of resources; training and educational programs; and statistics. JJC serves the entire juvenile justice community, including researchers, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, probation and corrections staff, youth-service personnel, legislators, the media, and the public.

Among its many support services, JJC offers toll-free telephone access to information; prepares specialized responses to information requests; produces, warehouses, and distributes OJJDP publications; exhibits at national conferences; maintains a comprehensive juvenile justice library and database; and administers several electronic information resources. Recognizing the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and policy makers on promising program approaches, JJC continually develops and recommends new products and strategies to communicate more effectively the research findings and program activities of OJJDP and the field. The entire NCJRS, of which the OJJDP-funded JJC is a part, is administered by the National Institute of Justice under a competitively awarded contract. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, Aspen Systems Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Telecommunications Assistance

Developments in information technology and distance training can expand and enhance OJJDP's capacity to disseminate information and provide

training and technical assistance. These technologies have the following advantages when used properly: increased access to information and training for persons in the juvenile justice system; reduced travel costs to conferences; and reduced time attending meetings requiring one or more nights away from one's home or office. Additionally, the successful use of "live" satellite teleconferences by OJJDP during the past year has generated an enthusiastic response from the field.

During the past twelve months the grantee has produced four live satellite teleconferences on the following topics: Community Collaboration for Delinquency Prevention; Model Juvenile Correctional Programs for Serious, Violent, Chronic Offenders; Youth Focused Community Policing; and Juvenile Boot Camps.

OJJDP will continue the competitive cooperative agreement award to Eastern Kentucky University in 1994 to provide program support and technical assistance for a variety of information technologies, including audio-graphics, satellite teleconferences, and fiber optics. The grantee will also continue to provide limited technical assistance to other grantees interested in using this technology and explore linkages with key constituent groups to advance mutual goals and objectives. This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Eastern Kentucky University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports and facilitates the purposes and functions of each State's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG). The Coalition, acting as a statutorily authorized, duly chartered Federal advisory committee, reviews Federal policies and practices regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and prepares and submits an annual report and recommendations to the President, Congress, and the Administrator of OJJDP. The Coalition also serves as an information center for the SAGs and conducts an annual conference to provide training for SAG members. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Insular Area Support*

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental financial support to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), and the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Funds are available to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in these insular areas, as specified by Section 261(e) of the JJDP Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5665(e).

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Kids and Guns: Reducing Youth Gun Violence

This project is intended to enhance the effectiveness of comprehensive youth gun violence reduction efforts by supporting innovative local community-generated strategies. Under a competitive announcement, OJJDP will fund community-based organizations, local units of government, and State agencies if they can demonstrate that the program will be community-based, to strengthen their linkages to broader youth gun violence reduction efforts.

Applicants will be encouraged to: be creative in designing initiatives for the prevention, intervention, and reduction of youth gun violence in targeted neighborhoods; coordinate their efforts with other community-based law enforcement initiatives, youth-serving organizations, crime victim organizations, and the juvenile justice system; and collaborate with these agencies to evaluate program effectiveness. Applicants will also be required to show that their proposed initiative reflects current youth gun violence research and a local assessment of youth access to guns, why young people carry guns, and why they use them.

OJJDP will support an independent evaluation of this project that focuses on collecting and analyzing data on the program implementation process. The evaluator will design an impact evaluation in collaboration with OJJDP and an approved advisory board.

The Reducing Youth Gun Violence project will be competitively funded in up to three sites with a 2-year project period. The evaluation will be competitively funded under a cooperative agreement to a single grantee for a 3-year project period.

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

This program supports the implementation of a comprehensive gang program model in five jurisdictions. The program was competitively awarded with FY 1994 funds under a 3-year project period. The demonstration sites implementing the model, developed with OJJDP funding support by the University of Chicago,

are: Mesa, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; Riverside, California; Bloomington, Illinois; and San Antonio, Texas. Implementation of the comprehensive gang program model requires the mobilization of the community to address gang-related violence by making available social interventions, providing social/academic/vocational and other types of opportunities, supporting gang suppression through law enforcement, prosecution and other community control mechanisms, and supporting organizational change and development in community agencies to more effectively address gang violence prone youth.

During the past year, the demonstration sites began an ongoing problem assessment process to identify the full nature and extent of the gang problem in the community and its potential causes. The assessment process will also help communities to understand what may cause gang violence in their community and to identify benchmarks by which program success may be measured. The demonstration sites also participated in training and technical assistance activities, including two cluster conferences sponsored by OJJDP. In addition, the demonstration sites began strategy implementation and service provision and made progress in community mobilization, either through existing planning structures or by creating new structures.

In FY 1996, demonstration sites will receive second year funding to continue implementation of the model program and build upon the sustained mobilization, planning and assessment processes. Additionally, the demonstration sites will continue to target youth prone to gang violence through continuing implementation of the program model and work with the independent evaluator of this demonstration program. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs and to intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement to divert them from gang activities into more constructive programs. In FY 1996, Boys and Girls Clubs of America would provide training and technical assistance to existing gang prevention and intervention sites and expand the gang prevention and intervention program to 30 additional Boys and Girls

Clubs, including those in SafeFutures sites. This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

National Youth Gang Center

The proliferation of gang problems ranging from large inner cities to smaller cities, suburbs, and even rural areas over the past two decades led to the development by OJJDP of a comprehensive, coordinated response to America's gang problem. This response involves five program components, one of which is the implementation and operation of the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC). The NYGC was competitively funded with FY 1994 funds for a three-year project period. The purpose of the NYGC is to expand and maintain the body of critical knowledge about youth gangs and effective responses to them. NYGC assists State and local jurisdictions in the collection, analysis, and exchange of information on gang-related demographics, legislation, research, and promising program strategies. The Center also coordinates activities of the OJJDP Gang Consortium—a group of Federal agencies, gang program representatives, and service providers. Other major tasks include statistical data collection and analysis on gangs, analysis of gang legislation, gang literature review, identification of promising gang program strategies, and gang consortium coordination activities.

Fiscal Year 1996 funds will support second year funding of the NYGC cooperative agreement to the current grantee, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing

In FY 1993, OJJDP provided support to the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered, community-oriented policing model being implemented in New Haven, Connecticut. The basic elements of the model are a 10-week training course in child development for all new police officers and child development fellowships for all community-based district commanders who direct neighborhood police teams. The fellowships provide 4 to 6 hours of training each week over a 3-month period at Yale's Child Study Center. The program also includes: (1) a 24-hour consultation from a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers

who assist children who have been exposed to violence; (2) weekly case conferences with police officers, educators, and child study center staff; and (3) open police stations, located in neighborhoods and accessible to residents for police and related services, community liaison, and neighborhood foot patrols.

In FY 1994, BJA community policing funds helped support the first year of a 3-year training and technical assistance grant to replicate the program nationwide. These funds supported the development of criteria for a request for proposals, protocols for consultation, train-the-trainer sessions for New Haven police and clinical faculty, and the development of a multi-model strategy for data collection and program evaluation. Fiscal Year 1995 OJJDP funds supported continuation of the project's expansion in up to four replication sites.

Fiscal year 1996 funds will support the implementation of the five-phase replication protocol in the four selected sites, replication site data collection and analysis activities, and development of a detailed casebook about the model and program.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Yale University School of Medicine. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program

This continuation award will supplement the 3-year law enforcement and technical assistance support contract, competitively awarded in FY 1994 to Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Wisconsin. Fiscal year 1996 funds will be used to continue to provide services under the nationwide training and technical assistance program designed to improve law enforcement's capability to respond to juvenile delinquency, to contribute to delinquency prevention, and to address issues of missing and exploited children and child abuse and neglect. Technical assistance under this contract is provided in response to a wide variety of requests from Federal, State, county, and local agencies with responsibility for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and juvenile victimization. The contract supports continuation of the Gang, Gun, and Drug Policy Training Program, the Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services series of training programs, a Native American Law Enforcement Training Program, and a variety of other law enforcement training programs offered by OJJDP.

This contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Fox Valley Technical College. No additional applications will be solicited for award of FY 1996 funds.

Violence Studies*

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act required OJJDP to fund two-year studies on violence in three urban and one rural jurisdiction. Building on the results of OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, these studies were to examine the incidence of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas of the United States. In FY 1994, OJJDP initiated this program by supporting studies of homicides by and of youth in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and a cross-site study in rural areas in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The grantees are the University of Wisconsin and the University of South Carolina. In FY 1995, OJJDP provided funding for the second year of these studies and initiated two new violence studies in Los Angeles, California, and Washington, D.C. The grantees are the University of Southern California and the Institute for Law and Justice.

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

During FY 1996, the University of Wisconsin and the University of South Carolina will analyze their data and issue their findings with prior year funds. The University of Southern California will receive FY 1996 funds to identify violence prevention programs and conduct a household survey and interview adolescents and their caregivers in Los Angeles County. The Institute for Law and Justice will receive FY 1996 funds to collect and analyze aggregate data from various juvenile justice providers and from a series of interviews with agency staff serving adjudicated juveniles. This will be followed by analysis and the preparation of a comprehensive report.

The program will be continued by the current project grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Hate Crimes

In FY 1993, OJJDP competitively awarded a grant to Education

Development Center, Inc. (EDC), to assess existing curriculum materials and develop a multi-purpose curriculum for use in educational and institutional settings. In FYs 1994 and 1995, EDC developed a multi-purpose curriculum for hate crime prevention in school and other classroom settings and the curriculum was pilot tested in the eighth grade of the Collins Middle School in Salem, Massachusetts. Information received in the pilot test was evaluated and the curriculum redesigned. EDC then tested the curriculum in additional sites in New York and Florida to ensure that it was geographically and demographically representative. In consultation with the Office for Victims of Crime, EDC also developed a dissemination strategy for the curriculum and other products, including a judge's guide on sanctions for juveniles who commit hate crimes.

In FY 1996, EDC will identify school districts and juvenile justice agencies across the country who are interested in receiving training in the curriculum. EDC will also provide training to education and juvenile justice personnel in order to foster adoption of the curriculum. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, EDC. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

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

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

In FY 1996, Phase III of the project will be funded to provide: targeted dissemination of the Comprehensive

Strategy at national conferences; intensive training for selected States to implement the Comprehensive Strategy in up to six local jurisdictions; individualized technical assistance for the five Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Program sites and the six SafeFutures sites; technical assistance to a limited number of individual jurisdictions interested in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy; and continued development of Comprehensive Strategy implementation materials.

The program will be implemented by the current grantees, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., under third-year funding of this 3-year program. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program

The Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program is designed to assist local jurisdictions in the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The program is an extension of an initial effort, funded by OJJDP in 1993, entitled "Accountability-Based Community Intervention (ABC) Program." Under the ABC Initiative, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. were competitively funded to plan and implement a comprehensive graduated sanctions strategy.

In FY 1994, under a competitive announcement, OJJDP awarded funds under the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offender Treatment Program to three additional jurisdictions (Boston, Massachusetts; Richmond, Virginia; and Jefferson Parish, Louisiana) to develop and implement a graduated sanctions plan. The plan's basic elements include: (1) Assess the existing continuum of secure and nonsecure intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in each jurisdiction; (2) define the juvenile offender population; (3) develop and implement a program strategy; (4) develop and implement an evaluation; (5) integrate private nonprofit, community-based organizations into the provision of offender services; (6) incorporate an aftercare program as an integral component of all residential placements; (7) develop a resource plan to enlist the financial and technical support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, private foundations, or other funding sources; and (8) develop a victim assistance component using local organizations.

In FY 1995, the ABC Program jurisdictions completed program funding and in FY 1996, each of the three FY 1994 grantees will receive awards to continue implementation activities. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Community Assessment Centers

In FY 1996, OJJDP will identify jurisdictions that have developed assessment programs for juveniles and established linkages to integrated service delivery systems through the use of assessment centers. The concept of community assessment centers, reflecting the use of community input in a center's development and operations, offers many advantages, including comprehensive needs assessments of at-risk, dependent, or delinquent youth; improved access to integrated services; the promotion of alternatives to incarceration; and an enhanced ability to monitor racial and gender disparities in juvenile justice processing through automated information systems. OJJDP will examine current efforts across the Nation in order to identify replicable components or models that meet, or could be adapted to meet, the following goals:

- Ensuring positive outcomes for youth through the provision of comprehensive, community-based assessments that result in the development of an integrated treatment plan while avoiding unnecessary detention.
- Promoting and increasing the use of alternatives to detention and a system of graduated sanctions for delinquent offenders.
- Providing for more accurate and timely monitoring of the processing of at-risk, dependent, or delinquent juveniles to ensure fair and equitable treatment and outcomes in all phases of the juvenile justice system.
- Enhancing access to data or records across disciplines and integrating assessment, case management, and community-based services through the use of automated information systems, consistent with the principles of confidentiality.

If it is determined through this initial survey that a replicable model exists or can be developed, OJJDP will issue a competitive solicitation, late in FY 1996, for the replication or development of the model, including an evaluation component.

Juvenile Restitution: A Balanced Approach

OJJDP will continue support of the juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program in FY

1996. The project design is based on practitioner recommendations regarding program needs and on how best to integrate and institutionalize restitution and community service as key components of juvenile justice dispositions. In 1992, a working group was convened to help map out a plan for optimum development of the components of restitution programs. Plan components include community service, victim reparation, victim-offender mediation, offender employment and supervision, employment development, and other program elements designed to establish restitution as an important element to improving the juvenile justice system. This project is guided by balanced and restorative justice principles, which include the need to provide a balance of community protection, offender competency development, and accountability in programs for sanctioning and controlling juvenile offenders.

In FY 1995, the project assisted three local jurisdictions to implement the "balanced approach," participated in presenting regional "round tables" for States interested in adopting the balanced and restorative justice model, and provided ad hoc technical assistance. In FY 1996 the project will continue this work and also develop guideline materials on the balanced and restorative justice program.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Florida Atlantic University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act, Public Law 102-586, 106 Stat. 4982, addressed for the first time the issue of gender specific services. The Amendments required States participating in OJJDP's State Formula Grants Program to conduct an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of services available, the need for such services, and a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

In FY 1995, the OJJDP Gender Specific Services Program effort focused on providing training and technical assistance directly to States and on providing and promoting the establishment of State level gender-specific programs. Training and technical assistance have been provided

to a broad spectrum of policymakers and service providers regarding services for juvenile female offenders.

In addition, OJJDP, in conjunction with the American Correctional Association (ACA), sponsored a National Juvenile Female Offender Conference. The purpose of the Conference was to provide juvenile corrections agency staff with an increased awareness of the unique problems and rehabilitative needs of female offenders and improve skills in working effectively with these offenders. Innovative juvenile female corrections programs were presented, including new approaches and strategies for operating facility-based programs for female offenders.

OJJDP also awarded discretionary grants to implement programs for female juvenile offenders and at-risk girls. Under the competitive Program to Promote Alternative Programs for Juvenile Female Offenders, OJJDP funded programs in Washington, D.C. and Chicago, Illinois. In addition, OJJDP has funded expansion of the Practical and Cultural Education Center for Girls, Inc. (P.A.C.E.) Program in Miami, Florida. Also, in order to provide the field with information regarding existent projects and current research, OJJDP funded Girls, Incorporated to conduct a national gender-specific services forum, which will be held during FY 1996. Finally, OJJDP's six SafeFutures Program sites will implement components designed to establish services for at-risk and delinquent girls.

In FY 1996, OJJDP will award a competitive grant to support a training and technical assistance program designed to build upon the work of these multiple efforts. It will transfer lessons learned, stimulate formulation of State and local policies based upon research findings and statistical trend data, and assist community-based youth serving agencies and juvenile detention and correctional programs to initiate, refine, and expand gender-specific programming that utilizes the strengths and capabilities unique to females.

In FY 1996, one two-year project period award will be made based upon a competitive solicitation.

Technical Assistance to Native American Programs

Native American programs for juveniles are facing increasing pressures because of the increasing numbers of youth who are involved in drug abuse, gang activity, and delinquency. Many reservations are experiencing the problems that plague communities nationwide: gang activity; violent crime;

use of weapons; and increasing drug and alcohol abuse.

From FYs 1992 to 1995, OJJDP funded four Native American sites to support the development of programs to impact these problems. These sites are Gila River, Pueblo Jemez, the Navajo Nation, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewas. Each of these sites has been implementing programs specifically designed to meet the needs of the tribe. In Gila River an alternative school has been developed and implemented. The Navajo Nation has expanded the Peace Maker program to accommodate additional delinquent offenders and this approach has been adapted to the Red Lake and Pueblo Jemez communities. Additional programming, such as job skills development, has also been developed in some of the sites to meet the needs of their youth.

Although these programs have been successful, there is a need at these sites to expand programming options such as gang prevention and intervention programs. Other Native American Tribes have similar problems and needs, as do programs for Native Americans in many major metropolitan areas.

OJJDP will fund a national technical assistance program to support the development of additional programming for the four sites that OJJDP currently funds and to extend programming support to Tribes and urban tribal programs across the country. OJJDP will fund a technical assistance provider to provide direct technical assistance and to coordinate the delivery of technical assistance by other experts. This will be a three-year technical assistance program.

National Indicators of Juvenile Violent and Delinquent Behavior and Related Risk Factors

The difficulty of using juvenile arrests as a reliable measure of the level and nature of juvenile crime is well known. While juvenile arrest statistics have been useful as a barometer of juvenile involvement in crime, there are many critical dimensions in measuring this phenomenon that cannot be captured by any method other than direct measures of self-reported delinquency. The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics is launching a 12,000-subject survey of 12-17-year-old juveniles that provides an opportunity to supplement the data collection by asking relevant questions about delinquency, guns, and violence. This longitudinal survey also provides an unprecedented opportunity to determine the generalizability of the findings from OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency across a broad range of

juvenile populations. A transfer of funds will be made to the Department of Labor.

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

The University of Chicago, School of Social Services Administration, received a competitive cooperative agreement award in FY 1994. This four-year project period award supports an evaluation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program. The evaluation will assist the five program sites in establishing realistic and measurable objectives, to document program implementation, and to measure the impact of a variety of gang program strategies. It will also provide interim feedback to the program implementors. The five sites are Bloomington, Illinois; Mesa, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; Riverside, California; and San Antonio, Texas.

In FY 1996, the grantee will: design and implement organizational surveys and youth interviews; develop and implement program tracking and worker questionnaires and interviews; gather and track aggregate level offense/offender client data from police, prosecutor, probation, school, and social service program sources; develop and implement uniform individual level criminal justice data collection efforts; consult with local evaluators on development and implementation of local site parent/community resident surveys; and coordinate ongoing efforts with local researchers conducting special surveys of gang youth in the program.

This project will be continued by the current grantee, the University of Chicago, School of Social Services Administration. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) received a 3-year competitive FY 1994 grant to conduct a process evaluation and design an impact evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program at sites in Colorado, New Jersey, Nevada, and Virginia. NCCD's initial award funded the design and implementation of the process evaluation, the design of an impact evaluation, and start-up data collection. A report on the process

evaluation will be submitted in the spring of 1996. Fiscal Year 1996 funding will enable NCCD to begin the impact evaluation. Because of the excellent progress made during the first two years on the process evaluation, OJJDP will extend this program for three additional years to allow sufficient time for completion of an impact evaluation.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) Evaluation

The Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) was funded at 41 sites by OJJDP in FY 1995. In compliance with Part G, Section 288H of the JJDP Act, all JUMP sites are participating in a national evaluation designed to determine the success and effectiveness of JUMP in reducing delinquency and gang participation, improving academic performance, and reducing the dropout rate. Each program participant has been provided with a JUMP Evaluation Workbook containing data collection instruments and instructions on their use. It provides for the collection of data on delinquency, school performance, family functioning, and project operations. Grantees are responsible for collecting and analyzing site data and preparing periodic evaluation reports for OJJDP.

The evaluation grantee will be expected to: assist the sites in implementing the JUMP Evaluation Workbook; provide other evaluation technical assistance to the funded sites; and complete a cross-site evaluation of results from the 41 sites at the end of the JUMP program grants. A draft report to Congress will be prepared based on the cross-site evaluation.

One two-year cooperative agreement will be competitively awarded to carry out this program.

Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies

States are increasingly enacting juvenile code revisions broadening judicial waiver authority, providing prosecutor direct file authority, and mandating transfer of older, more violent juveniles to criminal court. Many States are also developing innovative procedures, such as blending traditional features of juvenile and criminal justice sentencing practices, through statutes that categorize juvenile offenders into different classes according to the seriousness of the offense, designating juvenile or criminal court for each class, or providing judges with discretion to make these judgments

at sentencing. Studies of the impact of criminal court prosecution of juveniles have yielded mixed conclusions. Solid research on the intended and unintended consequences of transfer of juveniles to criminal court will enable policy makers and legislatures to develop statutory provisions and policies and improve judicial and prosecutorial waiver and transfer decisions.

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

The projects will be implemented by the current grantees, the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Florida Juvenile Justice Advisory Board. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts*

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, provides technical assistance under this grant for juvenile court practitioners. The focus of the technical assistance is on court administration and management, program development, and special legal issues. During FY 1995, NCJJ responded to over 830 requests for technical assistance.

In FY 1996, special emphasis will be placed on appropriate sanctions for handling serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders and other emerging issues confronting the juvenile court, such as the increased use of waivers and transfers. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Juvenile Court Judges Training*

The primary focus of this project in FY 1996 will be to continue and refine the training and technical assistance program offered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The objectives of the training are to supplement law school curriculums by providing basic training to new juvenile court judges and to provide experienced judges with state-of-the-art training on developments in juvenile and family case law and effective dispositional options. Emphasis is also placed on alcohol and substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, gangs and violence, disproportionate incarceration of minority youth, and intermediate sanctions. Training is also provided to other court personnel, including juvenile probation officers, aftercare workers, and child protection and community treatment providers. In FY 1995, over 13,000 judges and court personnel received training through some 80 different programs. In addition, over 800 training related technical assistance requests were completed.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit

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

The project is based on planning and input by prosecutors familiar with juvenile justice needs. The project draws on the expertise of working groups of elected or appointed prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to support project staff in providing technical assistance, juvenile justice-related research and program information to practitioners nationwide, and training. Start up activities focused on the collection of information through a questionnaire that was sent to every prosecutors' office regarding juvenile programs. APRI also sponsored a

National Invitational Symposium on Juvenile Justice which provided a forum for prosecutors to exchange ideas, programs, issues, legislation, and practices in juvenile justice. APRI will conduct three workshops for elected and appointed prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to help improve prosecutor involvement in the prosecution and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, APRI. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Due Process Advocacy Program Development

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

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

In FY 1996, training is scheduled to begin with the first training being provided to the States of Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia. The structure and scope of the training will be tailored to fit the needs of each site. A training manual, under development, will cover training on key issues such as detention, transfer or waiver, and dispositions. It is designed to fill gaps in existing training programs. The ABA and its partners will also establish networks with public

defenders offices, children's law centers, and others through the HANDSNET system and mailings that provide program updates.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, ABA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program

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

In FY 1994, The Johns Hopkins University received a grant to test an intensive community-based aftercare model in four demonstration sites: Denver (Metro), Colorado; Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada; Camden and Newark, New Jersey; and Norfolk, Virginia. Each of the four sites received additional funds to support program implementation in FY 1995. The Johns Hopkins University contracts with California State University at Sacramento to assist in the implementation process by providing training and technical assistance and by making funds available through contracts to each of the four demonstration sites. Each of the sites have developed risk assessment instruments for use in selecting specific youth who need this type of intensive aftercare intervention, hired and trained staff in the intensive aftercare model, identified existing and needed community support (intervention) services, and identified data necessary for an accurate evaluation of the intensive community-based aftercare program. In addition, each of the sites has begun random assignment of clients to the program. The Johns Hopkins University and its sub-contractor, California State University at

Sacramento, have provided continuous training and technical assistance to both administrators/managers and line staff in the intensive community-based aftercare sites. Staff have been trained in the theoretical underpinnings of the IAP model as well as in the practical applications of the model, such as techniques for identifying juveniles appropriate for the program. Training and technical assistance in this model have also been available to other States and OJJDP grantees on a limited basis.

In FY 1996, the sites will continue to implement and test the aftercare model. An independent evaluation contractor is performing a process evaluation and has designed an impact evaluation to be implemented under a separate grant.

The Johns Hopkins University will provide continuing training and technical assistance to the four selected sites and will initiate aftercare technical assistance services to jurisdictions participating in the OJJDP/Department of the Interior Youth Environmental Services (YES) Program and to OJJDP's six SafeFutures Program sites. This funding supports the third budget period of a 3-year project period.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, The Johns Hopkins University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Training and Technical Assistance for National Innovations to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement (The Deborah Wysinger Memorial Program)

National data and studies have shown that minority children are over represented in juvenile and criminal justice facilities across the country. Accordingly, Congress, in the 1988 reauthorization of the JJDP Act, amended the Formula Grants Program State plan requirements to include addressing disproportionate confinement of minority juveniles. This is accomplished by gathering data, analyzing it to determine the extent to which minority juveniles are disproportionately confined, and designing strategies to address this issue. A Special Emphasis discretionary grant program was developed to demonstrate model approaches to addressing disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) in five State pilot sites (Arizona, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Oregon). Funds were also awarded to a national contractor to provide technical assistance to assist both the pilot sites and other States, to evaluate their efforts, and share relevant information.

In FYs 1994 and 1995, OJJDP made additional Special Emphasis

discretionary funds available to non-pilot States that had completed data gathering and assessment in order to provide initial funding for innovative projects designed to address DMC.

These efforts to impact DMC have yielded an important lesson: that systemic, broad-based interventions are necessary to reduce DMC. OJJDP recognizes the need to foster the development and documentation of effective strategies using training, technical assistance, information dissemination, provision of practical and targeted resource tools, and public education. In order to further these strategies, OJJDP proposes to competitively solicit innovative proposals to implement a 3-year national training, technical assistance, and information dissemination initiative focused on the disproportionate confinement of minority youth. The selected grantee will: (1) review and synthesize current State and local practices and policies designed to reduce DMC; (2) develop and deliver training to juvenile justice specialists, SAG Chairs, and selected grantees to inform them of DMC requirements, best practices and issues; (3) assist key OJJDP grantees to incorporate DMC issues, practices and policies into their training and education programs (key grantees are those training and technical assistance providers working with police, the courts and juvenile detention staff, SafeFutures sites, Title V, and some State Challenge Program grant recipients); (4) assist the eight current DMC grantees to manage and institutionalize their programs; (5) support the Formula Grants Program technical assistance contractor and OJJDP staff in reviewing State DMC plans; and (6) develop and carry out a national dissemination and public education program on DMC and help States and localities develop similar local education programs.

The selected DMC grantee will coordinate with OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center and other OJJDP contractors to identify OJJDP program areas where DMC policies and practices can be integrated into ongoing program activities. The DMC grantee and the National Training and Technical Assistance Center will also collaborate in the development of toolkits and resource products—screening tools, assessment, and training components—to be used by jurisdictions at each stage of their DMC data gathering, assessment and program response cycle. Other resource products will include educational curricula, technical assistance protocols for working with

courts, police, intake services, probation and prosecutor's offices, assessment and screening tools, and planning and analysis tools for juvenile justice specialists.

OJJDP will competitively award a single grant to implement a 3-year national training, technical assistance, and information dissemination initiative focused on the disproportionate confinement of minority youth.

Juvenile Probation Survey Research

Juvenile probation is one of the most critical areas of the juvenile justice system. However, there is presently very little information available on juveniles on probation. We do not know how many juveniles are on probation, their demographic characteristics, their offenses, or the conditions of their probation, including length, residential confinement, electronic monitoring, restitution, etc. This project will conduct survey research and develop a questionnaire to collect this important information. As States operate their juvenile probation systems in very different manners, this project will also examine how these differences affect the information collected.

OJJDP plans to undertake a 2-year project to complete this research through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census.

Improvements in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders

The Improvements in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders Program, a program development and demonstration initiative, was awarded to the National Organization for Social Responsibility (NOSR) in FY 1992. It is being implemented in three phases: identification, assessment, and testing and dissemination. The purpose of the Program is to assist juvenile corrections administrators in planning and implementing improved educational services for detained and incarcerated juvenile offenders.

During the 3-year project period, the grantee implemented the first two phases of the program. An extensive literature search of effective education practices was undertaken and a report on effective practices in juvenile corrections education was published and a training and technical assistance manual were published. In addition, three State juvenile corrections facilities were selected as model sites for testing effective educational practices. The sites are: Adobe Mountain School, Arizona; Lookout Mountain Youth Center, Colorado; and Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

In FY 1995, NOSR received funding to implement Phase III, testing and

dissemination. The three model test sites are receiving site specific technical assistance in the assessment of their educational programs and in the development and implementation of effective educational practices, including reintegration of appropriate juveniles back into the mainstream education system.

Fiscal Year 1996 funds will be used to assist each site to enhance its curriculum and implementation strategy to better address the needs of the juveniles they serve.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, NOSR. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities

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

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

During FY 1996, the working groups will complete the drafting of performance criteria and measures, as well as assessment tools for monitoring performance in all substantive areas. In addition, all materials will be field

tested and revised as needed. A plan for implementation will also be submitted.

By 1997, initial performance standards and a measurement system will be developed along with specific plans for an 18-month period of intensive demonstration and testing of the performance-based standards and their impact on juvenile corrections and detention programming.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, CJCA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

The primary purpose of the Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention project is to provide specialized technical assistance to juvenile corrections, detention, and community residential service providers. The grantee, the American Correctional Association (ACA), also plans and convenes an annual Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum. The Forum provides an opportunity for juvenile corrections and detention leaders to meet and discuss issues, problems, and solutions to emerging corrections and detention problems. The ACA also provides workshops and conferences on current and emerging national issues in the field of juvenile corrections and detention and offers technical assistance through document dissemination. OJJDP awarded a FY 1995 competitive grant to ACA to provide these services over a three-year project period. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, ACA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff

In FY 1996, OJJDP will continue to support the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The program is designed to offer a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and mid-level management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, the role of the victim in juvenile corrections, juvenile programming for specialized needs of offenders, and managing the violent or disruptive offender. The training is conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally. This program is a continuation activity, initiated in FY

1991 under an interagency agreement with NIC that was renewed in FY 1994. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections

In FY 1994, the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) was awarded a competitive three-year project period grant to establish a training program to meet the needs of the more than 38,000 line staff of juvenile detention and corrections facilities. In the first year under the grant, NJDA revised and updated a 40-hour Detention Careworker curriculum, developed a 24-hour Train-the-Trainer for the Detention Careworker curriculum, conducted 16 separate trainings and developed new lesson plans in 7 substantive areas, conducted a national training needs assessment for juvenile corrections careworkers, and provided technical assistance to 37 agencies and training to 887 line staff.

In FY 1996, NJDA will continue to offer training to practitioners, develop new curriculums around emerging issues, and complete the development and testing of a 40-hour basic careworker curriculum for juvenile corrections line staff. Additionally, NJDA will deliver selected training programs for juvenile detention and corrections line staff on a number of topical issues.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NJDA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

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

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

In addressing the problems of overcrowded facilities, OJJDP considered the recommendations of the Conditions of Confinement study regarding overcrowding, the data on over representation of minority youth in confinement, and other information that suggests crowding in juvenile facilities must be reduced. Policy makers can do this by increasing capacity, where necessary, or by taking other steps to control crowding. This project, competitively awarded to the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) in FY 1994 for a three-year project period, provides training and technical assistance materials for use by State and local jurisdictional teams. In FY 1995, the project collected information on strategies that are used or could be used to control crowding, and prepared training and technical assistance materials. Based on the demonstrated need for assistance and related criteria, NJDA will select three jurisdictions in FY 1996 for onsite development, implementation, and testing of crowding reduction procedures, and will provide regional training on these procedures to other jurisdictions.

A FY 1996 continuation award will be made to the current grantee, the National Juvenile Detention Association. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

National Program Directory

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

Beyond developing the computer structure, this project will develop, in FY 1996, the actual sampling frame or address list. The development of

complete frames for any segment of the juvenile justice system requires many different approaches. The Census Bureau will use contacts with professional organizations to compile a preliminary list of juvenile facilities, courts, probation offices, and programs. The Census Bureau will then seek contacts in each State for further clarification of the lists, following up until a complete list of all programs of interest has been compiled. This program will be funded through an interagency agreement with the Census Bureau. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies

OJJDP will provide additional training in FY 1996 to communities interested in developing a risk-focused delinquency prevention strategy. This training supports OJJDP's Title V Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants Program, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5781-5785, by providing the knowledge and skills necessary for State, local, and private agency officials and citizens to identify and address risk factors that lead to violent and delinquent behavior in children. In FYs 1994 and 1995, this training was offered to all States, territories, and the District of Columbia that received discretionary grants from OJJDP to implement the Title V Program.

OJJDP awarded a new contract with FY 1995 funds to perform ongoing tasks and provide prevention training in the following areas: (1) orientation on risk and resiliency-focused prevention theories and strategies for local community leaders; (2) the identification, assessment and addressing of risk factors; (3) —training of trainers— in selected States to provide a statewide capacity to train communities in risk-focused prevention; and (4) development of training curriculums and materials to increase the capacity of States and localities to conduct risk-focused prevention training. These services will be provided through second year funding of a competitive contract awarded to Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution

Increasing levels of juvenile violence have become a national concern. Violence in and around school campuses and conflict among juveniles both in schools and neighborhoods have

become extremely problematic for school administrators, teachers, parents, community leaders, and the public. While experts may debate the merits and impact of the varied contributing factors, most would agree that school curriculums do not provide for the systematic teaching of problem- and conflict-resolving skills.

To address this issue, OJJDP awarded a competitive grant in FY 1995 to the Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution to develop, in concert with other established conflict resolution organizations, a national strategy for broad-based education and training in the use of conflict resolution skills. In support of this task, the grantee is to conduct four regional conferences based on a joint publication being developed by the Departments of Justice and Education. The grantee will also provide technical assistance and disseminate information about conflict resolution programs. The project will be continued by the current grantee, the Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Pathways to Success

This project is a collaborative effort among OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the National Endowment for the Arts. The Pathways to Success Program promotes vocational skills, entrepreneurial initiatives, recreation, and arts education during afterschool, weekend, and summer hours by making a variety of opportunities available to at-risk youth.

Through a competitive process, five sites were funded in FY 1995, the first year of a 2-year project period. The selected programs are located in: Newport County, Rhode Island; New York, New York; Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; and Miami, Florida.

The SOS Playbacks: Arts-Based Delinquency Based Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program, located in Newport County, Rhode Island, provides an afterschool arts program for students aged 13-18 from local public housing developments. Students in the program participate in peer-to-peer support and education through the mediums of visual arts, dance, and drama.

Project CLEAR, located in New York City, provides extended day programs to students in two elementary schools that have a high percentage of students who live in low-income areas and have limited English proficiency. Services include academic tutoring, arts in education instruction, physical recreation, and group counseling services. Two hundred students in

grades 1-6 are served annually. Saturday programs for targeted youth and their families and evening programs for parents are also provided.

The Anchorage School District and the out-North Theater in Anchorage, Alaska have collaborated to provide afterschool and summer theater programs for students aged 12-14 from low income areas in Anchorage. Students involved in this program will produce and perform in plays they have written that reflect their personal life experiences.

The District of Columbia Courts Elementary Baseball Program provides combined recreational activities, tutoring activities, one-to-one mentoring, and parent workshops for students aged 6-10 who are enrolled in Garrett Elementary School in Washington, D.C. This school is located in one of the highest crime areas in Washington, D.C. The central activity of this program is interleague baseball games. Team participation is contingent upon student participation in tutoring and other activities.

The Aspira "Youth Sanctuary" Program, located in Dade County, Florida, addresses delinquency and other behavioral problems of Latino youth aged 10-16 who reside in migrant camps. This program teaches art, including community mural projects, folklore dance incorporating Latino dancing, and provides recreation opportunities for targeted students afterschool, on weekends, and during the summer months. Parent training workshops and parent support are key activities in this program.

This Program will be implemented in FY 1996 by the current project grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

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

During FY 1995, the TCC Program expanded to more than 100 new sites, primarily through five regional expansion centers located in New England, the Mid-Atlantic States, the Mid-South, the Deep South, and the Pacific Northwest Coast. These TCC

projects utilized Boys and Girls Clubs of America and their affiliates in six localities to become partners in TCC efforts in these cities.

More than 4,000 teachers, social service providers, juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement officers, and other community leaders participated in intensive training to help sites implement the TCC curriculum in their communities. Over 1,000 individuals benefited from technical assistance, materials, and consultation regarding TCC in areas of program implementation, fund development, and networking opportunities.

In FY 1996, NCPC and NICEL will implement the National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program in additional locations across the country. In addition, TCC will seek to implement projects in the six SafeFutures Program sites.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCPC. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Law-Related Education (LRE)

The national Law-Related Education (LRE) Program "Youth for Justice" includes five coordinated LRE projects and programs operating in 48 States and 4 non-State jurisdictions.

The program's purpose is to provide training and technical assistance to State and local school jurisdictions that will result in the institutionalization of quality LRE programs for at-risk juveniles. The focus of the program during FY 1996 will be to continue linking LRE to violence reduction and to involve program participants in finding solutions to juvenile violence. The major components of the program are coordination and management, training and technical assistance, assistance to local program sites, public information, and program development and assessment.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, the American Bar Association, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Cities in Schools' Federal Interagency Partnership

This program is a continuation of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Cities in Schools, Inc. The Cities in Schools (CIS) Program provides training and technical assistance to States and local communities, enabling them to

adapt and implement the CIS model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families in the school setting. Where CIS State organizations are established, they assume primary responsibility for local program replication during the Federal interagency partnership.

The Federal Interagency Partnership program is based on a program strategy that is designed to enhance CIS, Inc.'s capability to provide training and technical assistance, introduce selected initiatives to CIS youth at the local level, disseminate information, and network with Federal agencies on behalf of State and local CIS programs.

Fiscal year 1995 accomplishments include the following: establishment of 15 student-run entrepreneurship programs; establishment of a consulting program consisting of a pool of CIS State and local program directors and other experts to support the expanded technical assistance needs of the CIS network of State and local programs; production and distribution of two publications, a catalogue of program resources, and a history of the CIS program; a three-day training session featuring presentations from Federal agencies on the financial and programmatic resources available through their Departments; and a catalogue of State and local programs in the areas of family strengthening and parent participation, working with adjudicated or incarcerated youth, violence prevention, prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, and conflict resolution.

The Cities in Schools Federal Interagency Partnership program is jointly funded by OJJDP and the Departments of Health and Human Services and Commerce under an OJJDP grant. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, Cities in Schools, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Race Against Drugs

The Race Against Drugs (RAD) Program is a unique drug awareness, education, and prevention campaign designed to help young people understand the dangers of drugs and live a non-impaired lifestyle. With help and assistance from 23 motor sports organizations, the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Navy, and other government agencies, the National Child Safety Council, and a variety of corporate sponsors, RAD has become an exciting and innovative addition to drug abuse

prevention programs. RAD activities now include national drug awareness and prevention activities at schools, malls, and motor sport events; television and public service announcements, posters, and signage on T-shirts, hats, decals, etc.; and specialized programs like the "Adopt-A-School Essay and Scholarship" and "Winner's Circle" programs. Curriculum materials include the Be A Winner Action Book for 6-8th graders, a RAD Adult Guide, and a RAD coloring book for K-4th graders.

In FY 1995 the program was funded to develop additional and updated curriculum materials, reach additional program sites, and demonstrate the Winner's Circle Program in Seattle, Washington. It was funded jointly by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and OJJDP with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) providing extensive printing and clearinghouse support.

In FY 1996, OJJDP will continue funding to assist RAD to expand program operations to reach 500,000 youth at 300 RAD events annually, conduct 20 adopt-a-school programs in conjunction with major racing events, develop mobile educational exhibits and a variety of new educational materials, and conduct a program evaluation. OJJDP anticipates that the program will operate with private direct funding and in-kind support at the end of the project period.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Child Safety Council. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

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

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

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

NADVC also provides technical support to four statewide religious coalitions.

As a result of NADVC's technical assistance and training workshops, project sites have been able to leverage approximately \$1.5 million in private and government funding.

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

The Program will be expanded in FY 1996 to address family violence intervention issues and target up to 6 additional cities, for a total of 43 cities. Consideration will be given to SafeFutures sites when selecting the new sites. This program will be implemented by the current grantee, CNBC. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Community Anti-Drug-Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project

The National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) has extended its outreach to community-based grassroots organizations around the country that are working effectively to solve the problems of juvenile drug abuse. This project has three goals: (1) to allow various neighborhood groups to inexpensively purchase needed services through the use of technical assistance vouchers disbursed by NCNE; (2) to demonstrate the cost-effective use of vouchers to help neighborhood groups secure technical assistance for anti-drug-abuse projects to serve high-risk youth; and (3) to extend OJJDP funded technical assistance to groups that are often excluded because they lack the administrative sophistication, technical and grantsmanship skills, and resources to participate in traditional competitive grant programs.

The Technical Assistance Voucher Project builds upon the strengths and problem solving capacity existing in low-income communities nationwide and provides much needed technical and monetary resources to grassroots organizations that are operating youth anti-drug programs and activities for high risk youth.

The program awards 15-25 vouchers, ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 annually. Eligible organizations must have: proven effectiveness in serving a specific constituency; a small operating budget (\$150,000 maximum); 501(c)(3) tax exempt status; and a program that targets high-risk youth and/or juvenile offenders; and leadership that is indigenous to the community. Vouchers

can be used for planning, proposal writing, program promotion, legal assistance, financial management, and other activities. This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCNE. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Services

Prevention, early intervention, and effective crisis intervention are critical elements in a community's family support system. In many communities, one or more of these elements may be missing or programs may not be coordinated. In addition, technical assistance and training have not generally been available to community organizations and agencies providing family strengthening services. In response, OJJDP awarded a three-year competitive grant in FY 1995 to the University of Utah's Department of Health and Education to provide training and technical assistance to communities interested in establishing or enhancing a continuum of family-strengthening efforts, including parent training. Grant activities include a literature review, national search, rating, and selection of family strengthening models, development and implementation of a marketing and dissemination strategy, and the selection of sites to receive intensive technical assistance. The grantee will also convene two regional conferences, produce user and training-of-trainers guides, and distribute videos of several family-strengthening workshops.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Utah's Department of Health and Education. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Henry Ford Health System*

In FY 1995, the Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) initiated a two-year program in Detroit, Michigan called "Reducing Youth Violence Through School-Based Initiatives." The program serves seven elementary schools and two middle schools that feed into a Detroit high school. Primary Program activities are to identify juveniles at high risk, assess the needs of target youth, identify resources available in the community to serve those needs, coordinate community resources to create comprehensive programs, and evaluate the efficacy of the program. Participants include teachers, family members, community programs and agencies, as well as student and health center staff. This project will be implemented by the current grantee,

HFHS. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Jackie Robinson Center*

This three-year project, initially funded in FY 1994, supports expansion of the Brooklyn USA Athletic Association, Inc.'s Jackie Robinson Centers for Physical Culture (JRC), which provide a comprehensive youth development and delinquency and crime prevention program. Presently, there are 18 school and 3 replication sites in operation serving in-school youth between the ages of 8 and 18. JRC's services are designed to prevent New York City youth from becoming involved in street gangs, violence, or drug and alcohol abuse, and to alert, educate, and inform youth and their parents about these issues. Activities conducted by JRC include development of positive peer groups, youth leadership, social and personal skills training, academic tutoring, sports, cultural activities, rap and discussion groups, individual counseling, parent education and involvement, community events, on-site crisis intervention, referral to treatment, physical/medical examinations, social service referral, and college and job placement assistance. JRC has increased its recruitment and registration from 750 to 6,600 students. Students in each of the 18 sites participated in a minimum of 3 special events during the year.

In FY 1996, JRC will develop a data bank system to monitor the in-school progress of participating students through indicators such as attendance, academic, and behavioral records. This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Brooklyn USA Athletic Association, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

A Community-Based Approach to Combating Child Victimization

Statistics on child abuse and neglect are alarming. In 1994 alone, an estimated 3.1 million abused or neglected children were reported to public welfare agencies. More than 1 million of these cases were substantiated. Each year, an estimated 2,000 children—most under 4 years old—die at the hands of parents or caretakers.

Research demonstrating a link between child victimization and later involvement in violent delinquency suggests the efficacy of preventing child abuse and neglect and treating the

victims of abuse as a means of reducing later violent and delinquent behavior.

To break the cycle of childhood victimization and violent delinquency, OJJDP plans to enter into a joint solicitation with other bureaus of the Office of Justice Programs, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, to foster comprehensive, community-based, interagency and multi disciplinary approaches to the prevention, identification, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

It is anticipated that two to five demonstration projects will be competitively awarded in FY 1996 as part of a 5-year project period. Sites will be required to address each of the following program areas: (1) data collection and evaluation; (2) system reform and accountability; (3) training and technical support to practitioners; (4) provision of a continuum of services to protect children and support families; and (5) prevention education and public information.

Training and technical assistance will be made available to selected sites in a number of areas, including system reform, practitioner training, victim advocacy, team-building and interagency collaboration, family-strengthening services assessment and implementation, and diversity/cultural awareness training.

Applicants will be expected to demonstrate an ability to leverage other available sources of funds and document a readiness to engage in reform of child protection systems, progress in assessing and addressing child abuse and neglect, and broad community representation, commitment, and participation.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*

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

implementation of a model guide for risk assessment.

The project is implemented by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). NCJFCJ provides support services to coordinate programs, trains judges in the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program, and implements the Model Court Program in additional jurisdictions.

In FY 1996, a new program to divert families from the court system through arbitration under court supervision will be developed in three model courts using other funding sources. However, the program will be incorporated into NCJFCJ's permanency planning training.

The Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children Program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJFCJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1996.

Parents Anonymous, Inc.*

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

As a result of OJJDP funding, PA has: developed 31 new groups in 11 states; produced and disseminated the booklet, *I Am A Parents Anonymous Parent*, in Spanish; convened a National Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C. in February 1995 which focused on outreach, recruitment and services for families of color and collaboration with juvenile justice agencies; convened an Executive Directors' Leadership Conference in Claremont, California, in November 1995; conducted written surveys, focus groups, and intensive telephone interviews to gather "best practices" data; produced and disseminated 12,000 copies of an expanded Innovations PA newsletter; and produced and disseminated 15,000 copies of *The Parent Networker*, a new semi-annual publication focused on issues of diversity.

In FY 1996, PA will convene at least two regional trainings focused on working with families of color in high-risk settings, produce and disseminate two technical assistance bulletins, one on parent involvement as it relates to

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