Most recently, a National Institutes of Health report released in August of 1997 urged the federal government to play an active role in facilitating clinical evaluations of medical marijuana. More than 30 medical groups, including the ones I have previously cited, have endorsed prescriptive access to marijuana, under the watchful eye of several professional organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society. Several medical groups have found that the best established medical use of marijuana is as an anti-nauseaent for cancer chemotherapy. In addition, these same studies have found that medicinal use of marijuana has helped in treating patients with glaucoma, chronic muscle pain, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, spinal cord injury, and paraplegia. Tens of thousands of cancer and AIDS patients use medical marijuana, and they report that it is effective in reducing the nausea and vomiting associated with cancer and AIDS treatment. In a 1990 survey, 44 percent of oncologists said they had, or were planning to hold, state referenda on the use of medical marijuana. Two states, California and Arizona, have successfully passed legislation to allow the prescribed use of marijuana for medicinal purposes. The voters of these states have spoken and in our democratic system they must be respected. Those on the other side of the aisle seem to constantly remind us of the power of big government over the ability of states to make their own policies. Who is championing big government now? Where are the states’ rights supporters on this issue? Finally, Mr. Speaker, permitting the medical use of marijuana to alleviate the pain and suffering of people with seriously ill conditions does not send the wrong message to children or anyone else. It simply says that we are compassionate and intelligent enough to respect the rights of patients and the medical community to administer what is medically appropriate care. It is time for this Congress to acknowledge that a ban on the medicinal use of marijuana is scientifically, legally, and morally wrong.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to H.J. Res. 117. The voters of California have showed their support for allowing doctors to recommend marijuana for seriously ill patients by voting for the state’s Proposition 215. House Joint Resolution 117 attempts to infringe upon the decisions of California citizens by expressing Congress’ opposition to the medicinal use of marijuana. While I did not support the California initiative, I oppose this resolution which attempts to nullify their vote.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 117 because this bill accomplishes nothing in the war on drug abuse other than highlight the misplaced emphasis of the country’s anti-drug efforts. The bill seeks to tell voters how to cast their votes, and disregards the will of the voters in my state. It focuses on arrests and prosecution rather than education and treatment as the answer to drug abuse. And it seeks to make criminals of people in pain because of serious illnesses. This is no war on drugs. It is political grandstanding.

H.J. Res. 117 disregards the proven medicinal uses of marijuana, including increasing the appetites of people with AIDS who have wasting syndrome, and reducing nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy. Opponents of medicinal marijuana argue that there are other ways to ingest the active ingredient in marijuana, including the use of synthetic THC. However we know that the oral drug containing THC does not work for all seriously ill patients. The logic of the authors of this legislation therefore seems to be that a very ill person should be sent to jail because he or she used the smokable form of a drug whose active ingredient is currently licensed for oral use.

Voters in my home state passed an initiative authorizing seriously ill patients to take marijuana upon the recommendation of a licensed physician. Proposition 215 has provided as many as 11,000 Californians who suffer from AIDS and other debilitating diseases with safe and legal access to a medication that makes life a little more bearable. Fifty-six percent of the electorate voted for Prop 215. The voters have spoken, and there is no need for federal intrusion on this matter. Thousands of constituents in my district struggling with AIDS and cancer will tell you that choosing the appropriate medical treatment should be a decision for public health officials, physicians and patients. Congress would do well to stay out of the prescription business.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the day when we can pass truly effective measures to address drug abuse in our country. According to the Legal Action Center, over half of federal drug control spending is dedicated to the criminal justice system, and only 18% goes to drug treatment. To effectively fight the war on drug abuse we must get our priorities in order and fund treatment and education. Today’s legislation, which encourages making criminals of seriously ill people who seek proven therapy, is not a step towards controlling America’s drug problem. I therefore oppose H.J. Res. 117.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 117), as amended. The question was taken.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of Rule I and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1358) to authorize appropriations for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:
Sec. 101. Findings.

Title I—Amendments to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

Sec. 102. Purpose.

Title II—Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

Sec. 103. Definitions.

Title III—Incentive Grants for Juvenile JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

Sec. 104. Duties and functions of the Administrator.

Sec. 105. Concentration of Federal effort.

Sec. 106. Authorized violent youth apprehension directive.

Title VII—Accountability for Juvenile Offenders and Public Protection Incentive Grants

Sec. 107. Annual report.

Sec. 108. Allocation.

Sec. 109. State plans.

Sec. 110. Juvenile delinquency prevention plan.

Sec. 111. Research; evaluation; technical assistance; training.

Sec. 112. Demonstration projects.

Sec. 113. Authority of appropriations.

Sec. 114. Administrative authority.

Sec. 115. Use of funds.

Sec. 116. Limitation on use of funds.

Sec. 117. Rule of construction.

Sec. 118. Leasing surplus Federal property.

Sec. 119. Issuance of Rules.

Sec. 120. Technical and conforming amendments.

Sec. 121. References.

Title II—Amendments to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

Sec. 201. Findings.

Sec. 202. Authority to make grants for centers and services.

Sec. 203. Eligibility.

Sec. 204. Approval of applications.

Sec. 205. Authority for transitional living grant program.

Sec. 206. Eligibility.

Sec. 207. Authority to make grants for research, evaluation, demonstration, and service projects.

Sec. 208. Temporary demonstration projects to provide services to youth in rural areas.

Sec. 209. Sexual abuse prevention program.

Sec. 210. Assistance to potential grantees.

Sec. 211. Repeal.

Sec. 212. Evaluation.

Sec. 213. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 214. Consolidated review of applications.

Sec. 215. Definitions.

Sec. 216. Redesignation of sections.

Sec. 217. Technical amendment.

Title III—Icentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

Sec. 301. Duties and functions of the Administrator.

Sec. 302. Grants for prevention programs.

Sec. 303. Repeal of definition.

Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations.

Title IV—Miscellaneous Amendments


Title V—Reforming the Federal Juvenile Justice System

Sec. 501. Delinquency proceedings or criminal proceedings.

Sec. 502. Custody prior to appearance before judicial officer.
subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice system; "(29) the term ‘violent crime’ means—
(A) murder or nonnegligent man-slaughter, forcible rape, robbery, or
(B) aggravated assault committed with the use of a firearm; 
(20) the term ‘co-located facilities’ means facilities located in the same building,
or are part of a related complex of build-
ings located on the same grounds; and
(27) the term ‘related complex of build-
ings’ means 2 or more buildings that share—
(A) physical features, such as walls and
fences, or services beyond mechanical serv-
ices (heating, air conditioning, water and
sewerage)."
(28) the specialized services that are al-
lowable under section 31.303(e)(3)(I)(3) of
title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as
effect December 10, 1990.

SEC. 104. NAME OF OFFICE.
Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delin-
quency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et
seq.) is amended—
(I) by amending the heading of part A to
read as follows:
PART A—OFFICE OF JUVENILE CRIME
CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PRE-
VENTION
(II) in section 201(a) by striking ‘‘Justice
and Delinquency Prevention’’ and inserting
‘‘Crime Control and Delinquency Preven-
tion’’;
(III) in subsection section 209A(c)(2) by
striking ‘‘Justice and Delinquency Preven-
tion’’ and inserting ‘‘Crime Control and De-
linquency Prevention’’.

SEC. 105. CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORT.
Section 204 of the Juvenile Justice and De-
linquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633)
is amended—
(I) in subsection (a)(1) by striking the last
sentence,
(II) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ‘‘and of the
prospective’’ and (D) all that follows through
‘‘administered’’,
(B) by striking paragraph (5), and
(C) by redesigning paragraphs (6) and (7) as
paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively,
(III) in subsection (c) by striking ‘‘and re-
ports’’ and all that follows through ‘‘this
part’’, and inserting ‘‘as may be appropriate to
promote the prevention of delinquency efforts, and to
coordinate activities, related to the preven-
tion of juvenile delinquency’’,
(IV) by striking subsection (ii), and
(V) by redesigning subsection (h) as sub-
section (f).

SEC. 106. COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE
JUSTICE CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION.
Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and De-
linquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5636)
is repealed.

SEC. 107. ANNUAL REPORT.
Section 207 of the Juvenile Justice and De-
linquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5637)
is amended—
(I) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by inserting ‘‘and’’ after ‘‘priorities,’’
and
(B) by striking ‘‘, and recommendations of the
Council’’,
(II) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5), and
inserting the following:
‘‘(4) An evaluation of the programs funded
under this title and their effectiveness in re-
ducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency,
particularly violent crime, committed by ju-
veniles’’.
(III) by redesigning such section as section
206.

SEC. 108. ALLOCATION.
Section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and De-
linquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5632)
is amended—
(I) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking ‘‘amount, up to $400,000’’
and inserting ‘‘amount up to $600,000’’
(ii) by inserting a comma after ‘‘1992’’ the
1st place it appears,
(iii) by striking ‘‘the Trust Territory of
the Pacific Islands’’,
(iv) by striking ‘‘amount, up to $100,000’’
and inserting ‘‘amount up to $100,000’’;
and
(B) by redesigning subparagraph (B)—
(i) by striking ‘‘other than part DJ’’,
(ii) by striking ‘‘or such greater amount,
up to $600,000’’ and all that follows through
section 296A(m)(3) and (3)
(iii) by striking ‘‘the Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands’’.
(II) by striking ‘‘amount, up to $300,000’’
and inserting ‘‘amount up to $100,000’’, and
(V) by inserting a comma after ‘‘1992’’,
(B) in paragraph (3) by striking ‘‘allocat’’ and
inserting ‘‘allocate’’, and
(2) in subsection (b) by striking the ‘‘Trust
Territory of the Pacific Islands’’.

SEC. 109. STATE PLANS.
Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and De-
linquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633)
is amended—
(I) in subsection (a)—
(A) in the 2nd sentence by striking ‘‘chal-
gen’’ and all that follows through ‘‘part E’’,
and inserting ‘‘projects, and activities’’,
(B) in paragraph (3)—
(i) by striking ‘‘, which—’’ and inserting
‘‘that—’’,
(ii) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) by striking ‘‘not less’’ and all that fol-
ows through ‘‘$35’’,
and inserting ‘‘the attorney
general of the State or such other State
official who has primary responsibility for
overseeing the enforcement of State crimi-
nal laws’’ after ‘‘State’’,
(ii) in clause (i) by striking ‘‘or the admin-
istration of juvenile justice’’ and insert-
ning ‘‘the administration of juvenile justice,
or the reduction of juvenile delinquency’’,
(IV) in clause (ii) by striking ‘‘include—’’
and all that follows through the semicolon
at the end of subclause (VIII), and inserting
the following:
‘‘represent a multidisciplinary approach to
addressing juvenile delinquency and may in-
clude—
(ii) individuals who represent units of gen-
eral local government, law enforcement and
juvenile justice agencies, public agencies
concerned with the prevention and treat-
ment of juvenile delinquency and with the
adjudication of juveniles, representatives of
juveniles, or nonprofit private organizations,
particular such organizations that serve
juveniles; and
(iii) such other individuals as the chief
executive officer considers to be appropriate;
and
(V) by striking clauses (iv) and (v),
(iii) in subparagraph (C) by striking ‘‘jus-
tice’’ and inserting ‘‘the control’’;
(iv) in subparagraph (D)—
(I) in clause (i) by inserting ‘‘and’’ at the
end,
(ii) in clause (ii) by striking ‘‘paraphrase’’
and all that follows through ‘‘part E’’,
and inserting ‘‘paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)’’
and
(iii) by striking clause (iii), and
(iv) in subparagraph (E) by striking ‘‘title—’’
and all that follows through ‘‘(ii)’’ and in-
serting ‘‘title—’’
(C) in subparagraph (5)—
(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph
(A) by striking ‘‘, other than’’ and inserting
reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the State under the authority of para-
graph (25) and excluding’’ after ‘‘section 222’,
and
(ii) in subparagraph (C) by striking ‘‘para-
graphs (12)(A), (13), and (14)’’ and inserting
‘‘paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)’’,
(D) by striking paragraph (8),
(E) by redesigning paragraph (9) by insert-
ing ‘‘, including in rural areas’’ before the semicolon at
the end.
(F) in paragraph (8)—
(I) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) by striking ‘‘for’’ and all that follows through
‘‘relevant jurisdiction’’, and inserting
‘‘for an analysis of juvenile delinquency
preventive efforts in, and the related crime
control and delinquency prevention needs
(including educational needs) of, the State’’,
(ii) by striking ‘‘justice’’ the second place it
appears and inserting ‘‘crime control’’,
and
(iii) by striking ‘‘of the jurisdiction; (ii)’’
and all that follows through the semicolon at
the end, and inserting ‘‘of the State; and’’,
(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as
follows:
(B) contain—
(I) a plan for providing needed gender-spe-
cific services for the prevention and treat-
tment of juvenile delinquency;
(ii) a plan for providing needed services for
the prevention and treatment of juvenile
delinquency in rural areas; and
(iii) a plan for providing needed mental
health services to juveniles in the juvenile
justice system;’’,
and
(iii) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D),
(G) by amending paragraph (9) to read as
follows:
(9) provide for the coordination and maxi-
mum utilization of existing juvenile delin-
quency programs, programs operated by pub-
lic and private agencies and organizations,
other related programs such as education,
special education, recreation, health, and
welfare programs in the State’;
(H) in paragraph (10)—
(i) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) by striking ‘‘, specifically’’ and insert-
ning ‘‘including’’,
(ii) by striking clause (i), and
(iii) redesigning clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses
(i) and (ii), respectively,
(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as
follows:
(8) programs that assist in holding juve-
niles accountable for their actions, including
the use of graduated sanctions and of neigh-
borhood courts or panels that increase vic-
tim satisfaction and require juveniles to
make restitution for the damage caused by
their delinquent behavior;’’;
(iii) in subparagraph (C) by striking ‘‘juve-
nile justice’’ and inserting ‘‘juvenile crime
control’’;
(iv) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as
follows:
(D) programs that provide treatment to
juvenile offenders who are victims of child
abuse or neglect, and to their families, in
order to reduce the likelihood that such ju-
venile offenders will commit subsequent vi-
lations of law’’;
(v) in subparagraph (E)—
(I) by redesigning clause (ii) as clause
(iii), and
(II) by striking ‘‘juveniles, provided’’ and
all that follows through ‘‘provides’’; and,
inserting the following:
‘‘(ii) to encourage juveniles to remain in el-
ementary and secondary schools or in alter-
native learning situations;’’
(II) to provide services to assist juveniles
in making the transition to the world of
work and self-sufficiency; and’’;
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vi) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

“(F) expanding the use of probation officers—

(i) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(ii) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;”;

(vi) by amending subparagraph (G) to read as follows:

“(G) one-on-one mentoring programs that are designed to link at-risk juveniles and juvenile justice system staff who regularly juveniles residing in high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible adults (such as law enforcement officers, adults working with local businesses, and adults working with community-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;”;

(vii) in subparagraph (H) by striking “handicapped youth” and inserting “juvenile with disabilities;”;

(viii) by amending subparagraph (K) to read as follows:

“(K) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;”;

(x) by amending subparagraph (M) to read as follows:

“(M) other activities (such as court-appointed advocates) that the State determines will hold juveniles accountable for their acts and decrease juvenile involvement in delinquent activities;”;

(xii) by amending subparagraph (N) to read as follows:

“(N) establishing policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing treatment plans for juveniles offenders;”;

(xvi) in subparagraph (O)—

(i) in striking “cultural” and inserting “other than”;

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon, and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(P) records relating to any adjudication of juveniles less than 18 years of age who are adjudicated delinquent for conduct that would be a violent crime if committed by an adult;”;

“(i) equivalent to the records that would be kept of adults arrested for such conduct, including fingerprints and photographs;

(ii) submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner as adult records are so submitted;

(iii) retained for a period of time that is equal to the period of time records are retained for adults; and

(iv) available on an expedited basis to law enforcement agencies, the courts, and school officials (and such school officials shall be subject to the same standards and penalties that law enforcement and juvenile justice system employees are subject to under Federal and State law, for handling and disclosing such information);

(Q) programs that utilize multidisciplinary interagency case management and information that enable the juvenile justice and law enforcement agencies, schools, and social service agencies to make more informed decisions regarding early identification, intervention, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit violent or serious delinquent acts; and

(R) programs designed to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;”.

(i) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

“(12) shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—

(A) juveniles who are charged with or have committed an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, excluding—

(i) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law;

(ii) juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the States, unless it shall be shown that such placement is in the best interest of the juvenile;

(iii) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and

(iv) juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the States, unless it shall be shown that such placement is in the best interest of the juvenile;

(B) juveniles—

(i) who are not charged with any offense; and

(ii) who are—

(i) aliens; or

(ii) alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused;

shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

(B) juveniles—

(i) who are not charged with any offense; and

(ii) who are—

(i) aliens; or

(ii) alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused;

shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;”;

(J) by amending paragraph (13) to read as follows:

“(13) provide that—

(A) juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, and juveniles within the purview of subparagraph (2)(B) who are detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact, or unsupervised incidental contact, with adults incarcerated because such adults have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; and

(B) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires law enforcement agencies to work with both such juveniles and such adults in co-located facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;”;

(K) by amending paragraph (14) to read as follows:

“(14) provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—

(A) juveniles who are accused of nondelinquent offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—

(i) for processing or release;

(ii) while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

(iii) in which period such juveniles make a court appearance;

(B) juveniles who are accused of nondelinquent offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained or confined in a jail or lockup—

(i) in which—

(i) such juveniles do not have regular contact, or unsupervised incidental contact, with adults incarcerated because such adults have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; and

(ii) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adults in co-located facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

(ii) that—

(i) is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget); and

(ii) has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

(iii) a parent or other legal guardian (or guardian ad litem) of the juvenile involved consents to detaining or confining such juvenile in accordance with this subparagraph and has the right to revoke such consent at any time;

(iv) the juvenile has counsel, and the counsel representing such juvenile has an opportunity to present the juvenile’s position regarding the detention or confinement involved to the court before the court approves such detention or confinement; and

(v) detaining or confining such juvenile in accordance with this subparagraph is—

(i) approved in advance by a court with competent jurisdiction that has determined that such placement is in the best interest of such juvenile;

(ii) required to be reviewed periodically, at intervals of not more than 5 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), by a court for the duration of detention or confinement; and

(iii) for a period preceding the sentencing (if any) of such juvenile;”;

(L) in paragraph (15)—

(i) by striking “paragraph (12)(A), paragraph (13), and paragraph (14)” and inserting “paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)”;

(ii) by striking “paragraph (12)(A) and paragraph (13)” and inserting “paragraphs (11) and (12)”;

(M) in paragraph (16) by striking “mentally, emotionally, or physically handicapped conditions” and inserting “disability;”;

(N) by amending paragraph (19) to read as follows:

“(19) provide assurances that—

(A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonoverhead work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;

(B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and

(C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved;”;

(P) by amending paragraph (23) to read as follows:

“(23) address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts that are directed toward nonviolent offenders who are detained or confined or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;”;

(Q) programs that utilize multidisciplinary interagency case management and information that enable the juvenile justice and law enforcement agencies, schools, and social service agencies to make more informed decisions regarding early identification, intervention, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit violent or serious delinquent acts; and
"(24) provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—

(1) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified, such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(2) not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(3) not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held;

(i) such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

(ii) the appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;

(4) in paragraph (25) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon,

(R) by redesigning paragraphs (7) through (25) as paragraphs (6) through (24), respectively, and

(S) by adding at the end the following:

"(25) specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 222 (other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d)) that the State will reserve for expenditure by the State to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units,

(26) provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

(7) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) If a State fails to comply with any of the applicable requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (22) of subsection (a), any funds remaining after September 30, 1998, shall be allocated among eligible States as determined in accordance with section 242 of this title.

"PART C—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 242. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.

The Administrator may make grants to eligible States, from funds allocated under section 242 for the purposes of providing financial assistance to eligible entities to carry out projects designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, including—

(1) projects that provide in-holding juveniles accountable for their actions, including the use of neighborhood courts or panels that increase victim satisfaction and require juveniles to perform community service, for the damage caused by their delinquent acts;

(2) projects that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;

(3) educational projects or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—

(A) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning settings in educational settings; or

(B) to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency;

(C) to assist in identifying learning disabilities (including low literacy levels);

(D) to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

(E) to encourage new approaches and techniques with respect to the prevention of school violence and vandalism;

(F) which assist law enforcement personnel and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other handicapped juveniles;

(G) which develop locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies;

(H) projects which expand the use of probation officers—

(A) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(B) to encourage the continued education in order to enhance the opportunities for juvenile offenders;

(4) one-on-one mentoring projects that are designed to link at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders or nonoffenders with serious crimes (particularly violent crimes), particularly juveniles residing in high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible adults (such as law enforcement officers, adults working with local businesses, and adults working for community-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

(5) community-based projects and services (including literacy and social service programs) which work with juvenile offenders, including those involved in gang-related offenses or those with limited English-speaking proficiency, their parents, their siblings, and other family members during and after incarceration of the juvenile offenders, in order to strengthen family ties, to allow juvenile offenders to be retained in their homes, and to prevent the involvement of other juvenile family members in delinquency prevention projects that meet the needs of juveniles through the collaboration of the many local service systems juveniles encounter, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering services to juveniles;

(6) family strengthening activities, such as media and support groups for parents and their children;

(7) programs that encourage social competencies, problem-solving skills, and community involvement through youth leadership, civic involvement;

(8) programs that focus on the needs of young girls at-risk of delinquency or status offenses and

(9) other activities that are likely to prevent juvenile delinquency.

SEC. 242A. ALLOCATION.

Funds appropriated to carry out this part shall be allocated among eligible States as follows:

(a) Fifty percent of such amount shall be allocated proportionately based on the population that is less than 18 years of age in the eligible States.

(b) Fifty percent of such amount shall be allocated proportionately based on the annual average number of arrests for serious crimes committed in the eligible States by juveniles during the then most recently completed period of 3 consecutive calendar years for which sufficient information is available to the Administrator.

SEC. 243. ELIGIBILITY OF STATES.

A State is an eligible State to receive a grant under section 242 if an application to receive a grant under section 242 is submitted to the Administrator an application that contains the following:

(A) An assurance that the State will use—

(1) not more than 5 percent of such grant, in the aggregate, for—
“(i) the costs incurred by the State to carry out this part; and
“(ii) to evaluate, and provide technical assistance relating to, projects and activities carried out with funds provided under this part; and
“(B) the remainder of such grant to make grants under section 244.

(2)(A) a grant under section 244 unless—
“(1) through (14) of section 241 as specified in,
“(C) the amount of resources (in cash or in kind) such entities will provide to carry out such project or activity.

(3) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244(a) that receives an initial grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(4) An assurance that each eligible entity satisfies the requirements in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), such entity may submit such application directly to the State.

SEC. 245. ELIGIBILITY OF ENTITIES.

(A) Eligibility.—Subject to subsections (b) and except as provided in subsection (c), to be eligible to receive a grant under section 244, a community-based organization, local juvenile justice system officials (including prosecutors, police officers, judges, probation officers, parole officers, and public defenders), educational authority (as defined in section 1401 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and including a school within such authority), non-profit private organization, unit of general local government, or social service provider, and or other entity with a demonstrated history of involvement in the juvenile justice system, that carry out programs, projects, or activities to prevent juvenile delinquency.

(1) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each of such projects and activities.

(2) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

(3) A review and submission of applications. —Except as provided in subsection (c), an entity shall not be eligible to receive a grant under section 244 unless—

(i) such entity submits to a unit of general local government an application that—

(A) satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 241 as specified in, such application.

(B) describes a project or activity to be carried out in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such unit; and

(C) such unit determines that such project or activity is consistent with a current plan formulated by such unit for the purpose of preventing, and reducing the rate of, juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such unit.

(LIMITATION. —An entity that receives a grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity for a 2-year period, and receives technical assistance from the State or the Administrator after requesting such assistance from the State or the Administrator, such entity may submit to the State, carry out such project or activity, and receive technical assistance from the State, for up to an additional 2-year period, at which point the entity shall not be eligible to receive any future grants under section 244. This paragraph shall continue to carry out such project or activity.

SEC. 111. RESEARCH; EVALUATION; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; TRAINING; ASSISTANCE; INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

(A) Research and Evaluation. —(1) The Administrator shall—

(a) plan and identify, after consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Justice, the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this part; and

(b) make agreements with the National Institute of Justice or, subject to the approval of the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, with another Federal agency authorized by law to conduct research or evaluation in juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing research and evaluation relating to—

(i) the prevention, reduction, and control of juvenile delinquency and serious crime committed by juveniles;

(ii) the link between juvenile delinquency and the incarceration of members of the families of juveniles;

(iii) successful efforts to prevent first-time minor offenders from committing subsequent involvement in serious crime;

(iv) successful efforts to prevent recidivism.

SEC. 251. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; STATISTICAL ANALYSES; INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

(A) Research and Evaluation. —(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a unit of general local government shall submit to the State simultaneously all applications that are—

(A) timely received by such unit from eligible entities; and

(B) determined by such unit to be consistent with a current plan formulated by such unit to prevent juvenile delinquency in their geographical area under the jurisdiction of such unit.

(2) If an application submitted to such unit by an eligible entity satisfies the requirements specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), such entity may submit such application directly to the State.

SEC. 244. ELIGIBILITY OF ENTITIES.

(A) Selection From Among Applications. —Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall approve an application submitted in subsequent fiscal years, for the subsequent fiscal year, to carry out projects and activities described in section 244 unless—

(a) grant under section 244 by the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(b) An assurance from the State that such entity will provide to carry out such project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(c) An assurance that such entity will provide to carry out such project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(d) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244(a) that receives an initial grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(e) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244(a) that receives an initial grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(f) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244(a) that receives an initial grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.

(g) An assurance that such application contains the following:

(1) an assurance that such applicant will use such grant, and each such grant received for the subsequent fiscal year, to carry out throughout a 2-year period a project or activity described in reasonable detail, and of a kind described in one or more of paragraphs (1) through (14) of section 241 as specified in, such application.

(2) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each such project or activity.

(3) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

(B) Review and Submission of Applications. —Except as provided in subsection (c), an entity shall not be eligible to receive a grant under section 244 unless—

(i) An assurance that such applicant will use such grant, and each such grant received for the subsequent fiscal year, to carry out throughout a 2-year period a project or activity described in reasonable detail, and of a kind described in one or more of paragraphs (1) through (14) of section 241 as specified in, such application.

(2) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each such project or activity.

(3) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

(4) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244(a) that receives an initial grant under section 244 by the State for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is based on such entity's level of juvenile delinquency in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such entity.
dissemination of information relating to juvenile delinquency, including State and local prevention and treatment programs, plans, resources, and training and technical assistance programs for the purpose of providing technical assistance and personnel of public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of providing technical assistance and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts, corrections, schools, and related services, to professional practitioners and organizations, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title.

"SEC. 262. GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE." The Administrator may make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to provide technical assistance to States, units of general local government, Indian tribal governments, local private entities or agencies, or any combination thereof, to carry out the purposes for which grants are made under section 261.

"SEC. 263. ELIGIBILITY." To be eligible to receive a grant made under this part, a public or private agency, Indian tribal government, organization, institution, individual, or combination thereof shall submit an application to the Administrator at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may reasonably require by rule.

"SEC. 264. REPORTS." Recipients of grants made under part D shall submit to the Administrator such reports as may be reasonably requested by the Administrator to describe progress achieved in carrying out the purposes for which such grants are made.

"SEC. 265. ELIGIBILITY." In providing financial assistance to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts, corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs, projects, and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title, and (2) make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of providing technical assistance to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts, corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs, projects, and activities, for which financial assistance is provided under this title.

"SEC. 112. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS." Section 299 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671) is amended—

"(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE II (EXCLUDING PARTS C AND E).—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title such sums as appropriate for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

"(2) Of such sums as are appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title (other than parts C and E)—

"(A) not more than 5 percent shall be available to carry out part A; 

"(B) not less than 80 percent shall be available to carry out part B; and 

"(C) not more than 15 percent shall be available to carry out part D.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PART C.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part C such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PART E.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part E, and authorize the use of any unexpended, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

"SEC. 114. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY." Section 299A of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5672) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (d) by striking "as are consistent with the purpose of this Act" and inserting "only to the extent necessary to ensure that there is compliance with the specific requirements of this title or to respond to requests from recipients for assistance in satisfying those requirements", and

"(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(e) If a State requires by law compliance with the requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 223(a), then for the period such law is in effect in such State such State shall be rebuttal presumed to satisfy such requirements.

"SEC. 115. USE OF FUNDS." Section 299C of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5673) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (a)—

"(A) by striking "may be used for", and

"(B) in paragraph (1) by inserting "may be used for", 

"(C) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) may not be used for the cost of construction of any facility, except not more than 15 percent of the funds received under this title by a State for a fiscal year may be used for the purpose of renovating or replacing juvenile facilities.

"SEC. 299F. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS." None of the funds made available to carry out this title may be used for purposes of carrying out or supporting the unsecured release of juveniles who are charged with a violent crime.

"SEC. 117. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION." Part F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.), as so redesignated by section 110, is amended adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 299G. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION." Nothing in this title or title I shall be construed—

"(1) to prevent financial assistance from being determined through grants under this title to any other eligible organization; or

"(2) to modify or affect any Federal or State law relating to collective bargaining rights of employees.

"SEC. 118. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY." Part F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.), as so redesignated by section 110 and amended by section 116, is amended adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 299H. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY.

"SEC. 299I. ISSUANCE OF RULES.

"SEC. 299J. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

"SEC. 302. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

"SEC. 303. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

"(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) is amended—

"(1) in section 202(b) by striking "prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5376", and

"(2) in section 221(b) by striking the last sentence.

"(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 5315 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by striking "Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention" and inserting "Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention."
SEC. 207. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 208. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 209. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 210. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 211. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 212. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 213. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 214. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 215. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 216. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".

SEC. 217. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RE-
ATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.

Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—
(1) in the heading by striking "PERMANENT" and inserting "TRANSITIONAL"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall make grants to States of less than $200,000.".
future course of action; and

ing the resolution of intrafamily problems
such youth with their families and encourag-

D, and E, with particular attention to—

ties that receive grants under parts A, B, C,
status, activities, and accomplishments of enti-

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Representatives and the Committee on the

``SEC. 40155. EDUCATION AND PREVENTION
GRANTS TO REDUCE SEXUAL ABUSE
OF RUNAWAY, HOMELESS, AND
STREET YOUTH.

(a) Authority for Program.—The Run-
away and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

``(1) the evaluations performed by the Sec-
retary under section 386; and

``(2) descriptions of the qualifications of,
and training provided to, individuals in-
volved in carrying out such evaluations.
``

``SEC. 222. EVALUATION.
Section 384 of the Runaway and Homeless
Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732) is amended to read as follows:

``EVALUATION AND INFORMATION
SEC. 386. For the purposes of this title:

``(1) the term ‘drug abuse education and
prevention services’—

``(A) means services to runaway and home-
less youth to prevent or reduce the illicit use
of drugs by such youth; and

``(B) may include—

``(i) individual, family, group, and peer
counseling;
``(ii) drop-in services;
``(iii) assistance to runaway and homeless
youth in rural areas (including the develop-
ment of community support groups);
``(iv) information and training relating to
the illicit use of drugs by runaway and home-
less youth, to individuals involved in
providing services to such youth; and

``(v) activities to improve the availability
of local drug abuse prevention services to
runaway and homeless youth.

``(2) the term ‘home-based services’—

``(A) means services provided to youth
and their families for the purpose of—

``(i) preventing such youth from running
away, or otherwise becoming separated,
by their families; and

``(ii) assisting runaway youth to return to
their families; and

``(B) includes services that are provided in
the residences of families (to the extent
practicable), including—

``(i) intensive individual and family coun-
seling; and
``(ii) training relating to role skills and
parenting.
``(C) The term ‘homeless youth’ means an
individual—

``(i) not more than 21 years of age; and

``(ii) for the purposes of part B, not less
than 16 years of age; and

``(B) for whom it is not possible to live in
a safe environment with a relative; and

``(C) who has no other safe alternative liv-
ing arrangement.
``(D) the term ‘street-based services’—

``(A) means services provided to runaway
and homeless youth, in areas where they congregate, designed to as-
tist such youth in making healthy personal choices regarding where they live and how they spend their time;

``(B) may include—

``(i) identification of and outreach to run-
away and homeless youth, and street youth;
``(ii) crisis intervention and counseling;
``(iii) information and referral for transi-
tional living and health care services;
``(iv) advocacy, education, and prevention
services related to—

``(i) alcohol and drug abuse;
``(ii) sexually transmitted diseases, includ-
ing human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and
``(iii) physical and sexual assault.
``(E) The term ‘street youth’ means an indi-
vidual who—

``(a) is—

``(i) a runaway youth; or

``(ii) has been subjected to, or is at risk of being sub-
ject to, sexual abuse.
``(F) The term ‘street youth’ means an indi-

``(a) is—

``(i) not more than 21 years of age; and

``(ii) for the purposes of part B, not less
than 16 years of age; and

``(B) for whom it is not possible to live in
a safe environment with a relative; and

``(C) who has no other safe alternative liv-
ing arrangement.
``(D) the term ‘street-based services’—

``(A) means services provided to runaway
and homeless youth, in areas where they congregate, designed to as-
tist such youth in making healthy personal choices regarding where they live and how they spend their time;

``(B) may include—

``(i) identification of and outreach to run-
away and homeless youth, and street youth;
``(ii) crisis intervention and counseling;
``(iii) information and referral for transi-
tional living and health care services;
``(iv) advocacy, education, and prevention
services related to—

``(i) alcohol and drug abuse;
``(ii) sexually transmitted diseases, includ-
ing human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and
``(iii) physical and sexual assault.
``(5) The term ‘street youth’ means an indi-
vidual who—

``(a) is—

``(i) a runaway youth; or

``(ii) has been subjected to, or is at risk of being sub-
ject to, sexual abuse.
"(ii) indefinitely or intermittently a homeless youth; and

"(B) spends a significant amount of time on the street or in other areas which increase the exposure of such youth to sexual abuse.

"(6) The term 'transitional living youth project' means a project that provides shelter and transitional living services to prevent or enable transition to self-sufficient living and to prevent long-term dependency on social services.

"(7) The term 'youth at risk of separation from the family' means an individual—

"(A) who is less than 18 years of age; and

"(B) who has a history of running away from the family of such individual;

"(ii) a custodian or guardian is not willing to provide for the basic needs of such individual; or

"(iii) the family is not willing to provide for the basic needs of the child;

"(ii) the family to meet such needs.''.

SEC. 301. REPEALER.

TITLE III—REPEAL OF TITLE V RELATING TO INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

SEC. 303. REPLAER.

Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.), as added by Public Law 102-677, is repealed.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

SEC. 401. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER AND CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MISSING CHILDREN.

(a) ALTERNATIVE AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, a nonprofit corporation by the laws of the District of Columbia, $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 to operate a national resource center and clearinghouse designed—

(1) to provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information regarding—

(A) free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging, and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing children and their families, and

(B) the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing children and their families;

(2) to coordinate public and private programs which locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodians,

(3) to disseminate nationally information about innovative and model missing children’s programs, services, and legislation, and

(4) to provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of missing and exploited child cases and in locating and recovering missing children.

(b) CONFIRMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 404(b) of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "", shall!"", and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting "shall!" after "(A)"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking "coordinating" and inserting "shall coordinate!".

(3) in paragraph (2) by inserting for any fiscal year such sums as are appropriated under section 2 of the Missing and Exploited Children Act of 1997, shall!" after "(2)".

(4) in paragraph (3) by inserting "shall!" after "(3)"; and

(5) in paragraph (4) by inserting "shall!" after "(4)".

TITLES V—REFORMING THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SEC. 501. DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS OR CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN DISTRICT COURTS

Section 5302 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

§ 5302. Delinquency proceedings or criminal proceedings in district courts

(a)(1) A juvenile alleged to have committed an offense against the United States or an act of juvenile delinquency may be charged and prosecuted in the manner described in section 501 of title 18, chapter 40 (enacted by section 5032 of this title), or charged and prosecuted in any other manner authorized by law.

(2) A juvenile may be proceeded against as a juvenile in a court of the United States under this subsection if—

(A) the alleged offense or act of juvenile delinquency is committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States and is one for which the maximum authorized term of imprisonment does not exceed one year;

(B) the Attorney General, after investigation, certifies or does not have authority to try juvenile under this subsection or tried as an adult under this subsection.

(b)(1) A juvenile alleged to have committed a violation of section 5032 of this title, or a violation of section 5032 of this title, shall!" after "(2)".

(2) The requirements of paragraph (1) do not apply if the Attorney General certifies to the appropriate United States district court that it is in the best interests of justice to proceed against the juvenile as a juvenile.

(c)(1) A juvenile may also be prosecuted as an adult if the juvenile is alleged to have committed an act after the juvenile has attained the age of 13 years which if committed by an adult would have been a felony under this title.

(d) A juvenile may also be prosecuted as an adult if the juvenile is alleged to have committed an act after the juvenile has attained the age of 14 years which if committed by an adult would be a felony under this title.

TITLES VI—INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

SEC. 601. REPEALER.

Title V of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5773 et seq.), as added by Public Law 102±586, is repealed.
be detained in any other suitable facility located within, or within a reasonable distance of, the district in which the juvenile is being prosecuted. If such facility is not available, such a juvenile may be detained in any other suitable facility located within, or within a reasonable distance of, such district. If no such facility is available, such a juvenile may be detained in any other suitable place as the Attorney General may designate.

(3) To the maximum extent feasible, a juvenile less than 16 years of age prosecuted pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of section 5032 shall not be detained prior to sentencing in any facility in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges.

(4) A juvenile who is detained prior to disposition or sentencing shall be provided with reasonable safety and security and with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, clothing, bedding, clothing, recreation, education, and medical care, including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

SEC. 503. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 5034.

Section 5034 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5034. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18.

(a) Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody, the arresting officer shall promptly take reasonable steps to notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian of such custody, of the rights of the juvenile, and of the nature of the alleged offense.

(b) The juvenile shall be taken before a judicial officer without unreasonable delay.

SEC. 504. DETENTION PRIOR TO DISPOSITION OR SENTENCING.

Section 5035 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5035. Detention prior to disposition or sentencing.

(a) A juvenile who has attained the age of 16 years and who is prosecuted pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of section 5032, if detained at any time prior to sentencing, shall be detained in such suitable place as the Attorney General may designate. Preference shall be given to a place located within, or within a reasonable distance of, the district in which the juvenile is being prosecuted.

(b) A juvenile less than 16 years of age prosecuted pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of section 5032, if detained at any time prior to sentencing, shall be detained in a suitable juvenile facility located within, or within a reasonable distance of, the district in which the juvenile is being prosecuted. If such facility is not available, such a juvenile may be detained in any other suitable facility located within, or within a reasonable distance of, such district. If no such facility is available, such a juvenile may be detained in any other suitable place as the Attorney General may designate.

(3) To the maximum extent feasible, a juvenile less than 16 years of age prosecuted pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of section 5032 shall not be detained prior to sentencing in any facility in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges.

(b) A juvenile proceeded against under section 5032 shall not be detained prior to disposition in any facility in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges.

(c) Every juvenile who is detained prior to disposition or sentencing shall be provided with reasonable safety and security and with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, clothing, bedding, clothing, recreation, education, and medical care, including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

SEC. 505. SPEEDY TRIAL.

Section 5036 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

SECTION 5036. Speedy Trial.

(a) The term "State" includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States and, with regard to an act of juvenile delinquency that would have been a misdemeanor if committed by an adult,

SEC. 506. DISPOSITION; AVAILABILITY OF INCREASED DETENTION, FINES, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE FOR JUVENILES.

(a) DISPOSITION.

Section 5037 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5037. Disposition.

(a) In a proceeding under section 5032, if the court finds a juvenile to be a juvenile delinquent, the court shall hold a hearing concerning the appropriate disposition of the juvenile no later than 90 days after the finding of juvenile delinquency, unless the court has ordered further study pursuant to subsection (e). A predisposition report shall be prepared by the officer who shall promptly provide a copy to the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, and the attorney for the Government. Victim impact information shall be included in the report, and victims, or in appropriate cases their official representatives, shall be provided the opportunity to make a statement to the court in person or present any information in relation to the disposition. After the dispositional hearing, and after considering the sanctions recommended pursuant to subsection (c), the court shall impose an appropriate sanction, including the ordering of restitution pursuant to section 3556 of this title. The court may order the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian to be present at the dispositional hearing and the imposition of sanctions and may issue orders directed to such parent, guardian, or custodian regarding conduct with respect to the juvenile. With respect to release or detention pending an appeal or a petition for writ of certiorari after disposition, the court shall proceed pursuant to section 3627.

(b) The term for which probation may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend beyond the maximum term for which probation would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

(c) The term for which official detention may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend beyond the lesser of:

(1) the maximum term of imprisonment that would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult;

(2) ten years; or

(3) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-six years old.

Section 3624 is applicable to an order placing a juvenile in detention.

(d) The term for which supervised release may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend beyond 5 years. Subsections (c) (1) of section 3624 apply to an order placing a juvenile on supervised release.

(e) If the court desires more detailed information concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency or a juvenile adjudicated delinquent, it may commit the juvenile, after notice and hearing at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study by an appropriate agency or entity. Such observation and study shall be conducted on an out-patient basis, unless the court determines that inpatient observation and study are necessary to obtain the desired information. In no case of an alleged juvenile delinquent, an inpatient study may be ordered only with the consent of the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney. The agency or entity shall make a study of all matters relevant to the alleged delinquent delinquent behavior and the court's inquiry. The Attorney General shall submit to the court and the attorneys for the juvenile and the Government the results of the study within 30 days after the commitment of the juvenile, unless the court grants additional time. Time spent in custody under this subsection shall be excluded for purposes of section 5036.

(f) The United States Sentencing Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop a list of possible sanctions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

(g) Such list shall:

(A) be comprehensive in nature and encompass punishments of varying levels of severity;

(B) include terms of confinement; and

(C) provide punishments that escalate in severity with each additional or subsequent more serious delinquent conduct.

SEC. 507. JUVENILE RECORDS AND FINGERPRINTING.

Section 5038 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5038. Juvenile records and fingerprinting.

(a) For purposes of section 5037, a juvenile may designate either the Attorney General or any adult, a federally recognized tribe; and

(2) that the juvenile has not been previously adjudicated delinquent.

(2) Such list shall:

(A) be comprehensive in nature and encompass punishments of varying levels of severity;

(B) include terms of confinement; and

(C) provide punishments that escalate in severity with each additional or subsequent more serious delinquent conduct.

2 ems to the right; and

(b) by moving such designated paragraphs 3 ems to the right; and

(c) by inserting at the beginning of such section before those paragraphs the following paragraph: `In a proceeding under section 5032, if the court finds a juvenile to be a juvenile delinquent, the court shall hold a hearing concerning the appropriate disposition of the juvenile no later than 90 days after the finding of juvenile delinquency, unless the court has ordered further study pursuant to subsection (e). A predisposition report shall be prepared by the officer who shall promptly provide a copy to the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, and the attorney for the Government. Victim impact information shall be included in the report, and victims, or in appropriate cases their official representatives, shall be provided the opportunity to make a statement to the court in person or present any information in relation to the disposition. After the dispositional hearing, and after considering the sanctions recommended pursuant to subsection (c), the court shall impose an appropriate sanction, including the ordering of restitution pursuant to section 3556 of this title. The court may order the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian to be present at the dispositional hearing and the imposition of sanctions and may issue orders directed to such parent, guardian, or custodian regarding conduct with respect to the juvenile. With respect to release or detention pending an appeal or a petition for writ of certiorari after disposition, the court shall proceed pursuant to section 3627.'.

(b) The term for which probation may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend beyond the maximum term for which probation would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

(3) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-six years old.

Section 3556 is applicable to an order placing a juvenile on supervised release.

(e) If the court desires more detailed information concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency or a juvenile adjudicated delinquent, it may commit the juvenile, after notice and hearing at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study by an appropriate agency or entity. Such observation and study shall be conducted on an out-patient basis, unless the court determines that inpatient observation and study are necessary to obtain the desired information. In no case of an alleged juvenile delinquent, an inpatient study may be ordered only with the consent of the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney. The agency or entity shall make a study of all matters relevant to the alleged delinquent delinquent behavior and the court's inquiry. The Attorney General shall submit to the court and the attorneys for the juvenile and the Government the results of the study within 30 days after the commitment of the juvenile, unless the court grants additional time. Time spent in custody under this subsection shall be excluded for purposes of section 5036.

(f) The United States Sentencing Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop a list of possible sanctions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

(g) Such list shall:

(A) be comprehensive in nature and encompass punishments of varying levels of severity;

(B) include terms of confinement; and

(C) provide punishments that escalate in severity with each additional or subsequent more serious delinquent conduct.

SEC. 507. JUVENILE RECORDS AND FINGERPRINTING.

Section 5038 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5038. Juvenile records and fingerprinting.

(a) Throughout and upon the completion of the juvenile delinquency proceeding
under section 502(a), the court shall keep a record relating to the arrest and adjudication that is:

(A) equivalent to the record that would be kept in an adult arrest and conviction for such an offense; and

(B) retained for a period of time that is equal to the period of time records are kept for adult convictions.

(2) Such records shall be made available for official purposes, including communications with any victim or, in the case of a deceased victim, the victim's representative, or school officials, and to the public to the same extent as court records regarding the criminal prosecutions of adults are available.

(b) The Attorney General shall establish guidelines for fingerprinting and photographing a juvenile who is the subject of any proceeding authorized under this chapter. Such guidelines shall address the availability of pictures of any juvenile taken into custody but not prosecuted as an adult. Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult shall be made available in the manner applicable to adult offenders.

(c) Whenever a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or for a violation of section 924(a)(6), the court shall transmit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the information concerning the adjudication, including name, date of adjudication, court, offenses, and sentence, along with the notation that the matter was a juvenile adjudication.

(d) In addition to any other authorization under this section for the reporting, retention, disclosure, or availability of records or information, if the law of the State in which a Federal juvenile delinquency proceeding takes place or requires the reporting, retention, disclosure, or availability of records or information relating to a juvenile or to a juvenile delinquency proceeding or adjudication in certain circumstances, then such reporting, retention, disclosure, or availability is permitted under this section whenever the same circumstances exist.

SEC. 508. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS OF SECTIONS 5031 AND 5034.

(a) ELIMINATION OF PRONOUNS.—Sections 5031 and 5034 of title 18, United States Code, are amended by striking "his" each place it appears and inserting "the juvenile's".

(b) UPDATING OF REFERENCE.—Section 5034 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking (1) in the heading of such section, by striking "magistrate" and inserting "judicial officer"; and

(2) by striking "magistrate" each place it appears and inserting "judicial officer".

SEC. 509. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS TO TABLE OF SECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 403.

The heading of the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 403 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 403—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

"502. Revocation of probation."

TITLE VI—APPRHENDING ARMED YOUTH.

SEC. 601. ARMED YOUTH APPREHENSION DIRECTIVE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General of the United States shall establish an armed youth apprehension program consistent with the following requirements:

(1) Each United States attorney shall designate at least 1 assistant United States attorney to work in tandem as a full- or part-time basis, armed youth violent.

(2) Each United States attorney shall establish an armed youth criminal apprehension task force consisting of appropriate law enforcement representatives. The task force shall develop strategies for removing armed youth violent from the streets, taking into consideration:

A) the importance of severe punishment in deterring armed youth violent crime;

B) the effectiveness of Federal and State laws pertaining to apprehension and prosecution of armed youth violent;

C) the resources available to each law enforcement agency participating in the task force;

D) the nature and extent of the violent youth crime occurring in the district for which the United States attorney is appointed; and

E) the principle of limited Federal involvement in the prosecution of crimes traditionally prosecuted in State and local jurisdiction.

(3) Not less frequently than bimonthly, the Attorney General shall require each United States attorney to report to the Department of Justice the number of youths charged with, or convicted of, violating section 922(g) or 924 of title 18, United States Code, in the district for which the United States attorney is appointed and the number of youths referred to a State for prosecution for similar offenses.

(4) Not less frequently than twice annually, the Attorney General shall submit to the Congress a compilation of the information received by the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (3) and a report on waivers granted under subsection (b).

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) REQUEST FOR WAIVER.—A United States attorney may request the Attorney General to waive the requirements of subsection (3) pursuant to a request made under paragraph (1), in accordance with guidelines which shall be established by the Attorney General. In establishing the guidelines, the Attorney General shall take into consideration the number of assistant United States attorneys in the office of the United States attorney making the request and the level of violent youth crime committed in the district for which the United States attorney is appointed.

(2) PROVIDING WAIVER.—The Attorney General may waive the requirements of subsection (3) pursuant to a request made under paragraph (1), in accordance with guidelines which shall be established by the Attorney General. In establishing the guidelines, the Attorney General shall take into consideration the number of assistant United States attorneys in the office of the United States attorney making the request and the level of violent youth crime committed in the district for which the United States attorney is appointed.

(3) ARMED YOUTH DEFINED.—As used in this section, the term "armed youth violent" means a person who has not attained 18 years of age and is accused of violating 18 United States Code, having been previously convicted of—

A) a violent crime; or

B) conduct that would have been a violent crime had the person been an adult; or

(2) section 924 of such title.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall have no effect after the date which begins 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
containing such assurances and information as the Attorney General may require by rule, including assurances that the State and any unit of local government to which the State provides this section (1803) shall, in effect (or will have in effect not later than 1 year after the date a State submits such application) laws, or has implemented (or will implement not later than 1 year after the date a State submits such application) policies and programs that:

(1) ensure that juveniles who commit an act of delinquency or criminal act, or violation of probation, including such accountability-based sanctions as—

(a) restitution;

(b) community service;

(c) punishment imposed by community accountability councils comprised of individuals from the offender's and victim's community;

(d) fines; and

(e) short-term confinement;

(2) establish at a minimum a system of records relating to any adjudication of a juvenile who has a prior delinquency adjudication and who is adjudicated delinquent for conduct that if committed by an adult would constitute a felony under Federal or State law which is a system equivalent to that maintained for adults who commit felonies under Federal or State law; and

(4) ensure that State law does not prevent a judge from issuing a court order against a parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile offender regarding the supervision of such an offender and from imposing sanctions for a violation of such an order.

(b) Local Eligibility.—To be eligible to receive a subgrant, a unit of local government to which the State shall provide such assurances to the Attorney General:

(1) ensure that juveniles who commit an act of delinquency or criminal act, or violation of probation, including such accountability-based sanctions as—

(i) the product of—

(A) the average annual number of part 1 violent crimes in such unit of local government for the 3 most recent calendar years for which such data is available; plus

(B) one-third; multiplied by

(ii) the average number of violent crimes in such unit of local government for the 3 most recent calendar years for which such data is available, bears to—

(B) 0.25 percent for each State; and

(2) if necessary, use the best available comparable data regarding the number of violent crimes or law enforcement expenditures for the relevant years for the unit of local government; and

(3) local government with allocations less than 35,000.—If under this section a unit of local government is allocated less than 35,000 for a payment period, the amount so allotted shall be expended by the State on services to units of local government whose aggregate allocation is less than such amount in a manner consistent with this part.

(d) Direct Grants to Eligible Units.—

(1) in general.—If a State does not qualify for funds under subsection (a) the application dead-

(e) Matching Funds.—The Federal share of funds received under this part may not exceed 90 percent of the costs of a program or proposal funded under this part.
SEC. 1806. UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR.
"Funds or a portion of funds allocated under this part may be utilized to contract with private, nonprofit entities or community-based organizations to carry out the purposes specified under section 1801(a)(2).

SEC. 1807. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.
(a) In GENERAL.—A State that receives funds under this part shall—
(1) establish a trust fund in which the government will deposit all payments received under this part; and
(2) treat the amounts in the trust fund (including interest) during a period not to exceed 2 years from the date the first grant payment is made to the State—
(A) designate an official of the State to submit reports as the Attorney General reasonably requires, in addition to the annual reports required under this part; and
(B) spend the funds only for the purposes under section 1801(b).
(b) Title I provisions.—The administrative provisions of part H shall apply to this part and for purposes of this section any reference in such provisions to title I shall be deemed to include a reference to this part.

SEC. 1806. DEFINITIONS.
For the purposes of this part—
(1) The term `unit of local government' means—
(A) a county, township, city, or political subdivision of a county, township, or city that is a unit of local government as determined by the Secretary of Commerce for general statistical purposes; and
(B) the District of Columbia and the recognized governing body of an Indian tribe or Alaskan Native village that carries out substantial governmental duties and powers.
(2) The term `term unit' means a unit of local government which may receive funds under section 1803(e).
(3) The term `State' means any State of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, except that American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall be considered as 1 State and that, for purposes of section 1803(a), 33 percent of the amounts allocated shall be allocated to American Samoa, 50 percent to Guam, and 17 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands.
(4) The term `juvenile' means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger.
(5) The term `law enforcement expenditures' means the expenditures associated with police, prosecutorial, legal, and judicial services as reported to the Bureau of the Census for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which a determination is made under this part.
(6) The term `part 1 violent crimes' means murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of the Uniform Crime Reports.
(7) The term `serious violent crime' means murder, aggravated sexual assault, and assault with a firearm.

SEC. 1809. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part—
(1) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;
(2) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; and
(3) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.
(b) Oversight Accountability and Administration.—Not more than 1 percent of the amount authorized to be appropriated under this section, with such amounts to remain available until expended, for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2001 shall be available to the Attorney General for studying the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the provisions of this part, assuring compliance with the provisions of this part, and for administrative purposes of title I of this part. The Attorney General shall establish and execute an oversight plan for monitoring the activities of grant recipients.
(c) Funding Source.—Appropriations for activities authorized in this part may be made from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
(d) Clerical Amendments.—The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended by striking the part title R and inserting the following:
PART R—Juvenile Accountability Block Grants

SEC. 1801. Program authorized.
SEC. 1802. Grant eligibility.
SEC. 1803. Allocation and distribution of funds.
SEC. 1804. Administration.
SEC. 1805. Payment requirements.
SEC. 1806. Utilization of funds.
SEC. 1807. Administrative provisions.
SEC. 1808. Definitions.
SEC. 1809. Authorization of appropriations.
school violence in our country. I believe the number of students who have been killed in our Nation's schools by other students has shocked all of us. The well thought out provisions of H.R. 1818 provide support for States and local communities in addressing issues relating to juvenile crime, including school violence.

It places the design of prevention programs where it appropriately belongs, at the local level. Although it outlines a number of ways in which funds can be used, it does not restrict local innovation.

Earlier this year, the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families held a hearing on understanding violent children. This hearing focused on the factors that are likely to contribute to school violence and explored the backgrounds of children who commit the violent acts.

The key issue was discussed by most of the witnesses testifying at the hearing: The need for early identification of students with a potential for violence and then early intervention and prevention activities directed at those students who could conduct these types of activities using funds provided under this act.

Mr. Speaker, we need to make communities and schools safe. Our goal is crime-free environments where children can play and learn. To reach this goal, we must act now to move legislation addressing juvenile crime. The end of the session is drawing near. We cannot afford to wait any longer. Parents, teachers, counselors and law enforcement personnel cannot continue to wait for us to act. Most importantly, our sons and daughters need our support in making playgrounds and neighborhoods safe again.

I believe we can take advantage of this opportunity to produce legislation which not only provides appropriate punishment for juvenile offenders but which provides a variety of intervention and prevention programs to prevent youth involvement in delinquent activities, and I urge the Members' support.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my time be controlled by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLM). The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this Republican ploy to strike the language in S. 2073 and replace it with both H.R. 1818 and H.R. 3.

H.R. 1818 is a controversial measure from the Committee on the Judiciary, which does very little to prevent crime in America's streets. By contrast, H.R. 1818 is a bipartisan measure that includes thoughtful, effective crime prevention measures that will give juveniles real alternatives.

By combining these two House bills, we will virtually obliterate and ensure the obliteration of H.R. 1818's positive prevention measures. H.R. 1818 enjoyed very strong bipartisan support, which was evidenced by its overwhelming margin of passage, 413 to 14. The bill creates a new, more effective and streamlined prevention and treatment program that maintains a Federal role in juvenile justice research and evaluation, and it provides for the separation of juveniles from adults in correctional settings.

H.R. 1818 was considered under suspension of the rules and was the product of several months of careful negotiation. By contrast, H.R. 3 would result in more juveniles being treated as adults in Federal court because it provides for the mandatory adult prosecution of 14-year-olds charged with serious violent felonies.

This is a far cry from the strong prevention-based philosophy of H.R. 1818. We cannot afford to toss our troubled juveniles into jail and throw away the keys. We must intervene first with the strong and flexible prevention measures that H.R. 1818 provides.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that H.R. 1818's promotion of prevention over punishment, substance over politics, shows what we as elected officials can do to produce fair, bipartisan legislation. Instead of looking to score cheap political points by our Nation's troubled children and work to prevent juvenile crime.

Mr. Speaker, the combining of these bills is a Republican ploy to force Members who already opposed H.R. 3 to vote for it now. This amendment is an abuse of the suspension calendar. Members who voted against H.R. 3, or have concerns about the Draconian measures in S. 2073, should vote “no” on this motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCOLLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, as has been stated previously, contains the elements of two major youth crime bills and an effort to improve our juvenile justice system very dramatically as the work product of two different committees of this House.

Both of these bills in other forms, but very much the same language, have been before this Congress before and the vast majority, voted for these provisions previously. We have had some difficulty getting the legislation represented by both of these previous bills onto law. Consequently, this is an effort to combine the two if it is perhaps be able to get something through the other body, as well as ours, and to the President's desk.

First of all, it is extremely important for us to recognize that we have a crisis in juvenile crime today in this Nation. Our juvenile justice system is truly broken because juvenile judges, juvenile prosecutors, juvenile probation officers, are overwhelmed by the cases that they have.

We find in the streets of America today young people committing crimes, oftentimes the traditional crimes we think of as going to juvenile court and doing adolescent things. Spray painting graffiti on a warehouse wall or running over a parking meter, and not even seeing the police officer taking them into the juvenile authorities because the juvenile authorities are so overworked, they have to spend their time on the violent crime that we hear so much about in society today, that they are not focused and cannot take the time to focus on these lesser crimes.

That when they are taken in, they may or may not receive any punishment at all. We have a lot of reports in some of our major urban areas where they do not receive any punishment, which is the reason why law enforcement hesitates to carry these young people in that commit minor crimes and wait for the really serious stuff, which may be many, many crimes down the road. Then those who do get some punishment frequently cannot be supervised, because there is no probation officer, or they do not have time to do that and so on down the line.

As a net consequence, what I have learned as chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime in this House over the last 3 or 4 years is that we have a lot of young people who believe that there is no consequence to their juvenile acts when they go out and commit these relatively petty crime. The experts say in that case, since they may commit all kinds of these crimes and never get any punishment, nor is taken into the juvenile authorities, is it any wonder that when they are a little older and rob a 7-Eleven store with a gun that they do not hesitate to pull the trigger because they do not think there is going to be any consequence.

So, what is in this bill that was in H.R. 3, which is the gist of that bill on juvenile justice reform, is an effort to hold these young people accountable, to know and recognize the vast majority of juvenile justice problems are in the States, not at the Federal level. This is not a Federal bill in that sense. It is, instead, a bill that would provide for some effort to put some accountability in there by a grant program to the States and local communities for the purposes of promoting this accountability.

The funds that would be authorized in this bill are $500 million a year over 3 years for States and local communities to be able to spend for the purposes of increasing accountability in their juvenile justice systems for anything they want to. More judges, more
probation officers, more prosecutors, more juvenile detention facilities that is what they need, but within the framework of juvenile justice for anything they want.

There are only a couple of provisions that are being sent to the Attorney General of the United States in order to get the grant money, the first and foremost of which is that the State would have to ensure that there is a sanction, some kind of punishment, for every delinquent or criminal act of a juvenile. There will be an increase in the sanction for all subsequent delinquent act that is more serious.

That is very critical. It does not exist today, unfortunately, in most communities and it needs to exist. That is the real reason for this part of the legislation, why H.R. 3 was passed, and why it is in this bill today. It is a grant program to provide those additional resources so that these overworked juvenile systems can be given a jump start, knowing that the States will have to pump even more money into the system, but at least saying we are out there to offer a helping hand of $500 million a year, which is a lot of money to the States which comply with that.

They also would have to establish a system of records for juveniles adjudicated delinquent for a second offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, which is a system equivalent to that maintained for adults that commit felonies. They have to assure that State law does not prevent a juvenile court judge from issuing an order against a parent or guardian of a juvenile offender and from imposing sanctions for violation of that order, which most States already do.

The last one that is often talked about, but that is far milder than has been talked about here is they have to assure the Attorney General that when juveniles commit an act after attaining the age of 15 years of age that would be a serious violent crime on only one of those, murder, aggravated, sexual assault, and armed robbery with a firearm if committed by an adult, which is a system equivalent to that maintained for adults that commit felonies.

They have to assure that State law does not prevent a juvenile court judge from issuing an order against a parent or guardian of a juvenile offender and from imposing sanctions for violation of that order, which most States already do.

The heart of this is that we want money to go to the States to improve their juvenile justice systems. This is a grant program to do that. It is primarily attached to the principal string that they will start punishing and assure us that they are punishing juveniles for their first delinquent acts and then increase that punishment thereafter with the misdemeanor crimes to put consequences back into the law and stop a lot of these kids from committing the violent crimes that they do later on, an important bill and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
H.R. 3 requires States to prosecute children as young as 14 in the adult court system, which significance research shows will increase crime. Those crimes will be committed sooner and be more violent if we adopt this policy. As children are affected, the studies show that the adult time will actually be shorter than the juvenile time. That is right, the adult time will be shorter.

To add insult to injury, in most States the juvenile would be entitled to a preliminary hearing, giving the witnesses and the victims two trials to endure rather than one.

H.R. 3 also represents government intrusion at its worst. It would require 37 States to change their juvenile justice laws including not only my State of Virginia but also California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and many others.

It is also important to understand that by bringing up S. 2073 in the House under a suspension of the rules as we are doing today the Senate no longer have to debate juvenile justice. They have a bill in the Senate, S. 10, which is similar to H.R. 3, and it has not been able to reach the floor because it cannot pass the “Light of Day Test,” because when daylight hits S. 10, no one likes what they see. It has been criticized by the National Governors’ Association, the National District Attorneys Association, the Children’s Defense Fund, and even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker, this is the wrong way to establish a Federal juvenile crime policy. We should let the center continue to deliberate until they can pass a juvenile crime bill that actually reduces youth crime. Meanwhile, the House should defeat the motion to suspend the rules and, instead, pass a simple resolution to give them a sensor, that they are not being served, that they are not having places to get food, they do not have stores in their area because a few individuals are terrorizing their neighborhoods.

Now, I do not necessarily agree completely with a part of the crime bill section of this, in the sense that I think we need rehabilitation programs. We have had a celebrated case in our State about a young girl who committed a murder. And, clearly, when an individual is 14, 15, 16, 17, they are going through somewhat of a different process. And as has been pointed out, they are going to be released and we need to work with them. But they need to be off the streets and held accountable for their crimes, because for a few people in this society, in many cases, it is questionable, quite frankly, in these rape cases and armed robberies, whether indeed any of the rehab programs are working, and many of these people are not coming off the streets.

I am not arguing against prevention, but I supported that bill; I helped develop that bill. I believe we have an excellent effort to try to reach more of these young people before they get to that point. But we need to address the problem of how it seems like in this government, where if someone apologizes, if they say they are sorry, if somehow somebody gives them a slap on the wrist or maybe gives them a sensor, that they are not held accountable for their actions in this country anymore. There should be a price to pay if someone shoots somebody, if they rape somebody, or if they use a gun in an armed robbery. They should be held accountable for that crime, and we are not doing it at this time.

Fifty percent of people in the juvenile period of 15 until they reach adulthood are not serving sentences, and they are back out on the streets terrorizing the senior citizens in their neighborhoods and the other kids. We had a little boy that was gunned down in Fort Wayne, and one a little bit older, as a gang was going through in a random shooting of a house trying to find another drug dealer. Can anybody get that little boy’s life back?

I believe the person who pulls that trigger or who threatens to pull the trigger should be held accountable. Then, I also believe while they are in prison, we need to work with them and be sensitive to these young people being raped in prison and how we should separate them. But they should go to jail, they should do the time, and, clearly, when they talk about youth crime and being raped in prison and how we should separate them. But they should not be separated in prison, and they should separate them because when they take another life or rape someone or assault someone, they need to be held accountable.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds, prior to yielding to the gentleman from Rhode Island, to point out that when we talk about rape, robbery, and shooting, we need to point out that two-thirds of the juveniles treated as adults today are treated as adults for nonviolent offenses. We are already that far down the list.

There is no State that needs any direction from Congress to decide what to do about people who are shooting, raping and robbing with a firearm. In fact, for those affected by this bill, they will serve less time. And that is, obviously, not the accountability that we want to be talking about.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me this time, and I want to salute the gentleman from Virginia for all the good work that he does to preserve sound policy with respect to juvenile crime.

My colleagues, what we are doing today is wrong. We are taking a bill that is supposed to help missing and exploited children and runaway and homeless youth, we are taking this program and we are saddling it with a political agenda. We are taking these most vulnerable children in our society and exploiting them in society, and we are exploiting them for political gain, and this time it is by the United States Congress that wants to beat its chest and say how tough they are on crime.

Every single knowledgeable person in this country who works in the area of juvenile crime will tell us that the kind of policy that the Republicans are trying to foist on this Congress is policy that simply does not work. How do we know this? The United States Senate will not even take up this draconian bill, a bill that would put 14-year-old children in the same prison as an adult criminal. They are not taking up this bill because they know it is barbaric.

So what are we doing today? We are trying to circumvent the proper process, to allow this Congress an opportunity to debate and fully understand this bill, by putting it on the suspension calendar and hoping no one will see it. This is what this Congress is doing, that is taking away the public, and using their political agenda to attach H.R. 3 onto this bill.

This bill is not about missing and exploited children any longer, it is about
hands of our young people. If we want our country has shown me that attacking yielding me this time. I rise in opposi-

Speaker, I thank my colleague for conference with the Senate soon.

of this legislation so we can move it to urge my colleagues to support passage enforcement agency that we are commit-

resources, hone our message, and as-

the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children provides us with a balanced approach to the National Center is a vital resource for families and the approximately 17,000 law en-

find missing Delawarians who were located my home. Last year it assisted local

opositions. One of the National Cen-

ter's success stories hit very close to my home. Last year it assisted local authorities in the recovery of two missing Delawarians who were located in Florida.

This bipartisan legislation also pro-

vides us with a balanced approach to addressing crime and sexual exploitations. The National Center has worked for clearing-houses in all 50 States in locating over 35,000 children and preventing child abductions, molestations and sexual exploitations. The National Center is a vital resource for families and "Step.

We have certainly not achieved uto-

pia. We have not arrived at the prom-

ised land. But as the gentleman from Florida, the chairman of the Sub-

committee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary is fully apprised of, juvenile crime is down in this Nation. The States are doing some things that work, and it is important to understand that.

In fact, violent crime, which is com-

mitted generally by young males be-

tween the ages of 15 and 25, is dramati-

cally down all over the country. But if this bill should pass, as amended, 40 States in this Nation are going to have to do something about keeping our schools safe. We should defeat this motion, Mr. Speaker.

We want to do the right thing in this chamber, and sometimes, unfortu-

ately, when we rush through things, we are doing the right thing. I ask my colleagues to defeat this, to go back, and let us really do the right thing for our young people in this country.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massa-

chusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT).

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, it was interesting today to listen to the gent-

leman from Indiana talk about ac-

countability and referring to some spe-

ific incidents. I daresay that if we took the time in this debate and asked the gentleman if those juveniles who committed those crimes were incarcerated, the answer would be in the affirm-

ative. That is because there is some good news out there. We have certainly not achieved utopia. We have not arrived at the promised land. But as the gentleman from Florida, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary is fully apprised of, juvenile crime is down in this Nation. The States are doing some things that work, and it is important to understand that.

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cally down all over the country. But if this bill should pass, as amended, 40 States in this Nation are going to have to change their juvenile justice laws so that they can qualify for the hundreds of millions of dollars that would be forthcoming from H.R. 3, which is now part of this bill. They would have to change their juvenile justice laws even if they are working. And let me say that just simply makes no sense what-

soever.

For example, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, my home State, in the city of Boston, the capital city of Massachusetts, there has been an incredible drop in terms of juvenile crimes, and Boston is frequently cited as a model for the rest of the Nation. When I first became the district attorney for the metropolitan Boston area back in 1975, within the city of Boston itself, there were 1,000 homicides. In this year it is projected that there will be less than 30 homicides.

So there are some good things hap-

pening. Yet, if we pass this particular bill, the Commonwealth of Massachu-

setts and some 40 other States in this Nation are going to have to change their juvenile justice laws that are working to simply qual-

ify for the Federal monies. That is wrong and it makes no sense.

Let me suggest that we vote 'no' on this bill and demand a simple reauthor-

ization of the National Center for Miss-

ing and Exploited Children as provided for in the original Senate bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) who is a former judge, and I want to thank, as she is approaching the podium, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), a former prosecutor.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his leadership, and I frankly thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM) for the many times that we have debated this issue.

As he well knows, I was able to join him in the early part of my first com-

ing to this Congress to hear from dif-

ferent communities on the concerns of juvenile delinquency or juvenile issues. I would simply say to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM), I would hope that we will have a further oppor-

tunity to address his concerns and as we really answer the devastation of juveniles who are facing difficult lives, and by that juveniles who come from dysfunctional families and juveniles who need more than being locked up and incarcerated.

Frankly, let me say to the gentleman from Virginia, knowing his hard work, I am prepared and think we all are prepared to support the original reauthor-

ization of the Missing and Exploited Children and the Runaway and Home-

less Youth Acts. In fact, H.R. 1818 that dealt with prevention legislation in the right direction. It includes the support of the missing and exp-

loited children which is so important to the survival of runaway children, children who are exploited and does a very fine job, but yet it also matches our concerns as so many Members have risen to the floor of the House to talk about the high numbers of juvenile crime. But what they have not done is recognize that H.R. 3, which is now in effect, is attached to the missing and exploited children’s reauthorization, is not the answer but in fact experts will tell us that when we incarcerate chil-

dren with adults, when we provide no...
For these reasons, I oppose the Republican's efforts to attach these dangerous provisions to the Senate Bill 2073. Adding H.R. 3 provisions to S. 2073 will only serve to doom the passage of S. 2073 and subvert the regular legislative process for consideration of S. 10. I urge all my colleagues to oppose the substitute version of S. 2073 on the Suspension Calendar today.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus). The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, in closing I would just like to recommend that we review the bill and would notice that the bill started off with a simple authorization of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. We also had passed here legislation, H.R. 1818, a prevention bill which will protect children and also reduce crime within the National Center and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. We should pass those. But unfortunately we have in this bill the addition of H.R. 3 which has the incredible result of giving children less time and also a study that shows those increased crimes will be committed sooner and be more violent. We need to vote "no" on this motion to suspend the rules and then pass the reauthorization of the National Center and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and then pass H.R. 1818 and forget about H.R. 3.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make a clarification of some things that I think people have perhaps misunderstood about this legislation. It is a combined bill. It is two bills that have already passed the House. One of them is prevention, and the other is about children's reauthorization separate from H.R. 3.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the time to speak on this suspension bill today. I strongly support the original Reauthorization of Missing and Exploited Children and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Acts. The original Senate bill S. 2073 would provide important assistance to vulnerable children and Families.

However, Republicans are attempting to jeopardize this important reauthorization by attaching H.R. 3, the controversial Violent and Juvenile Offender Act. By attaching these provisions, Republicans are attempting to add in conference S. 10, the controversial Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act, that failed to receive Senate approval. This bill would house youthful offenders in the federal system in close proximity to adult offenders and will place rigid mandates on the States that will preclude the majority of States from receiving Federal dollars. One study has shown that juveniles who are waived to adult court recidivate sooner than those juveniles who are retained in juvenile court and are treated.

Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I want to work with the Republicans. I want to work to bring down juvenile crime. This is a bad bill. We need to support H.R. 1818 for prevention and support the missing and exploited children's reauthorization separate from H.R. 3.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the time to speak on this suspension bill today. I strongly support the original Reauthorization of Missing and Exploited Children and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Acts. The original Senate bill S. 2073 would provide important assistance to vulnerable children and Families.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.
fit with that money to improve their juvenile justice systems, to hire more judges, more prosecutors, have more detention space, more probation officers, whatever they want to do, whatever they need to do, it is their choice. All the programs we are discussing to qualitatively improve our juvenile justice system, essentially is to provide assurances to the Attorney General that they are punishing those early misdemeanor crimes.

I urge the adoption of this bill. It needs to be passed. It needs to be passed now.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support S. 2073, as amended. More than a year ago this House overwhelmingly passed H.R. 3 and H.R. 1818. H.R. 3, the Juvenile Crime Control Act of 1997, sponsored by Congressman BILL McCOLLUM, focused on the punishment of juvenile offenders. H.R. 1818, The Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act, provided a balance to punishment by focusing on prevention of juvenile delinquency.

H.R. 3 was a bipartisan bill—it was the result of many hours of discussions between Congressmen RIGGS, MARTINEZ, SCOTT, and myself. The bill represents good policy. In developing this bill we attempted to strike a balance in dealing with children, young people who grow up and come before the juvenile justice system, and to recognize that some of these children, at ages 16 and 17, are already very vicious and dangerous criminals. Other children who come before the juvenile justice system are harmless and scared and running away from abuse at home. It is an extraordinarily difficult task to create a juvenile justice system in each of the states and in each of the counties that can respond to these very, very different young people caught up in the law.

We recognized that we needed to build some flexibility into the system, enough flexibility to allow the local officials to use their own good judgement based on the realities of each situation, and yet not give them so much flexibility that harm could be done to the child. We dealt with very sensitive issues like the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. It is of the utmost importance to address the over representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system, and determining the correct balance between block granting funds to the states and keeping some strings attached.

I believe we reached that balance. We have found a way to provide the additional flexibility that our local officials need, still protect society from dangerous teenagers, while protecting scared kids from overly harsh treatment in our juvenile justice system.

A few months ago I chaired a Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families hearing on “Understanding Violent Children” for Chairman RIGGS. Most witnesses testified to the need for early intervention and prevention programs directed at students with a potential for violence. This legislation will allow for those activities.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2073, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas are: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THORNBURG, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. PETE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HAMPTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOWDOIN, Mr. GHENT, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DONNELLEY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PALMISANO, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. VANDERHURST, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JONES.

The nays are: Mr. BILLY Tauyl, Mr. WATTS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SMITH, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BOEHRINGER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. SHADURSKY. The yeas have a majority; the bill passed and ordered to the Calendar.