

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Office of Justice Programs**

[OJP NO. 1048]

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Office of Justice Programs Fiscal Year 1995 Program Plans**AGENCY:** Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.**ACTION:** Notice of program plans.**DATES:** See specific Program Plan.**ADDRESSES:** All questions concerning these Program Plans should be addressed to the appropriate Bureau or Office at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20531.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carol Winfield of the Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Preface***OJP Bureaus' Fiscal Year 1995 Program Plans*

The increasing crime rate, particularly escalating violent crime by juvenile offenders, continues to be a major concern of the American public. No community is untouched. Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies around the country are faced with new and increasing challenges as they respond to crime.

The Fiscal Year 1995 Program Plans for the United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Bureaus—the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime—reflect an effort to address these problems aggressively. Their simultaneous publication in the **Federal Register** reflects an emphasis on collaborative relationships among the Bureaus and a strong commitment to working in partnership with communities across the country in addressing the problem of crime.

These plans not only reflect a renewed commitment to coordination among the OJP Bureaus, but also demonstrate a recognition that the only way in which we can hope to have an impact on the country's crime problems is by reaching out to public agencies at all levels of government, as well as a broad range of community and private groups. In developing their Program Plans, the Bureaus solicited input from State and local criminal justice agencies, constituent and community groups, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts,

corrections agencies, and victim service providers, as well as other Department of Justice components and other Federal agencies. Thus, in addition to embracing existing Administration and Department of Justice initiatives—reducing violent crime, developing comprehensive community-based approaches to crime and violence, focusing on youth crime and firearms, actively involving citizens in prevention efforts, and meeting the needs of crime victims—the Fiscal Year 1995 OJP Program Plans also reflect needs expressed by the field.

The Program Plans encourage applicants to forge partnerships along new frontiers, often reaching beyond criminal justice boundaries to find solutions. By approaching crime and violence in a comprehensive fashion—bringing all the players in the system together—applicants are encouraged to improve the effectiveness of their services, reduce wasteful duplication, and identify new and innovative approaches to tough problems.

For example, OJP Bureaus are working together on several initiatives, such as Project PACT (Pulling America's Communities Together), the Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP), and the new Safe Futures Program, that fund communities to mobilize their law enforcement and justice system resources together with a coalition of government agencies and private sector resources. Working in partnership with the community, key officials and community leaders develop broad-based, coordinated strategies to reduce the high rates of drug abuse and related crime and violence in their neighborhoods. Project PACT, CCP, and Safe Futures are examples of programs that empower communities to impact crime and violence, particularly youth violence, through comprehensive planning, and improved intergovernmental relationships.

Another recurrent theme in the OJP Program Plans is the Federal government's role in providing leadership and guidance on crime control, prevention and victims issues by developing and testing new approaches and determining "what works." As model programs are tested and developed through research, evaluation, and demonstration grants, information on effective programs and practices is disseminated widely to State and local criminal justice and social service agencies. Local communities should not have to "road test" new ideas without solid knowledge about what has been tried before in other jurisdictions, what has worked, and what has not. The Program

Plans also provide information on the availability of training and technical assistance to assist States and local jurisdictions interested in implementing "best practices."

Important priorities identified in the 1994 Crime Act—particularly with regard to violence against women, the illegal possession and use of firearms, and comprehensive, innovative prevention and early intervention strategies aimed at high risk youth—are also reflected in the Program Plans.

Another key goal for OJP was to make it easier for States and local communities to access OJP services, programs, and information. As a result, we have set up a new inter-department, Internet-based clearinghouse called PAVNET. PAVNET will provide information on promising programs, available funding, and technical assistance. We have also set up the Department of Justice Response Center to answer questions concerning program availability and funding.

The Program Plans that follow, describe in greater detail OJP's funding goals and priorities for this Fiscal Year. For more information about the application process, as well as about Crime Act programs, you can call the DOJ Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

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As we move ahead with our initiatives for Fiscal Year 1995, the Office of Justice Programs is committed to working in close partnership with communities at the State and local level. Only by working together can we hope to have an impact on the enormous problems of crime and violence confronting our nation today.

Laurie Robinson,*Assistant Attorney General Office of Justice Programs.***Bureau of Justice Assistance
Fiscal Year 1995 Program Plan**

I am pleased to announce the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) Discretionary Program Plan for FY 1995. BJA assists States and local jurisdictions through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Through the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, BJA provides leadership and guidance on crime and violence prevention and control and criminal justice system improvement at the State and local levels. BJA also develops and tests new approaches in criminal justice and crime control, and encourages replication of effective programs and practices by State and local agencies.

This year, BJA's plan focuses primarily on national scope demonstration programs. These programs support two goals: to assist States and local units of government to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the criminal justice system. To meet these goals BJA will work with communities to develop comprehensive strategies and expansive, problem-solving partnerships. Special emphasis is placed on anti-violence initiatives, particularly those dedicated to reducing the availability of illegal firearms and providing young people with alternatives to gangs and criminal involvement. Additionally, BJA will continue to work in partnership with State and local law enforcement, as well as the United States Attorneys; improve the adjudication process; assist States with alleviating prison overcrowding by fostering corrections options programs; and focus resources on both evaluation of promising programs and dissemination of information about these programs to the field.

BJA's Program Plan for FY 1995 includes a \$50 million appropriation for general programs and a \$12 million appropriation for Corrections Options Programs. It describes planned activities for the Regional Information Sharing Program (RISS) and the National White Collar Crime Center. Joint efforts planned with other Federal agencies are also described.

Obviously, our dollars are limited. Consistent with the Administration's policies and in an effort to get the most for each dollar spent, I am committed to making BJA's Discretionary Grant Program as competitive as possible and to maximizing the impact of these limited competitive dollars through a wide array of programs directed toward urban communities, rural areas, and Native American communities. For this reason, in FY 1995 BJA will:

- Give preference to applicants who leverage BJA dollars through partnerships among organizations bringing a commitment of other resources to the table (such as Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities);
- Notify all grantees that continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed but, rather, will be based on performance and other relevant factors;
- Institute the practice of awarding a declining BJA share of funding for second and subsequent years where continuation funding is provided;
- Complete the process of developing, in consultation with the National Institute of Justice, a strategy for obtaining early evaluative information

on particularly promising programs for early dissemination to our constituents;

- Promote activities complementing the initiatives being implemented through the Crime Act; and
- Continue to maximize OJP resources by working in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, the Office for Victims of Crime, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and other components of the Justice Department.

These initiatives, coupled with focused goals and objectives, will build stronger partnerships at all levels. I envision these partnerships to be a continuum of relationships encompassing all components of the criminal justice system.

Goals

The FY 1995 Program Plan addresses BJA's two goals: To help State and local units of government (1) reduce and prevent crime and violence and (2) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. Enhanced coordination and cooperation of Federal, State and local efforts facilitate the achievement of these goals. The objectives for each of the goals are outlined below. The programs developed to address the objectives are described in the plan.

- Reduce and Prevent Crime and Violence

Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies, in coordination with human service providers, to reduce and prevent crime and violence.

Encourage the active participation of community organizations and citizens in crime- and violence-prevention efforts.

Provide national scope training and technical assistance to support local crime-, drug use-, and violence-prevention efforts.

Provide young people with legitimate opportunities and activities which serve as alternatives to crime and involvement with gangs.

Reduce the availability of illegal weapons and develop programs to address violence in our communities, homes, schools, and workplaces.

- Improve the Functioning of the Criminal Justice System

Enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies to reduce crime, drug trafficking and sales, and violence.

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of the adjudication process.

Assist States in freeing prison space for serious and violent offenders through the design, development, and

implementation of effective correctional options for nonviolent offenders.

Enhance the ability of State and local agencies, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to apprehend and deport criminal aliens.

Evaluate the effectiveness of funded programs, disseminate results, and enhance the ability of criminal justice agencies to use new information technologies.

How Priorities Were Established

Priorities for the FY 1995 Discretionary Grant Program reflect a balance of congressional mandates, Administration priorities, and needs expressed by State and local criminal justice practitioners. The goals are defined by the authorizing legislation for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Priorities for a number of specific programs to address those goals are mandated by Congress through the earmarking of the appropriation.

BJA's priorities also reflect Administration and Department of Justice priorities, especially those related to reducing violent crime, the need to develop comprehensive approaches to crime and violence, the focus on youth, and the need for active citizen participation in prevention efforts.

During the planning process, BJA solicited input on priorities from national organizations which represent State and local governments, criminal justice agencies, and community groups. Input was also requested from the State agencies which administer the Byrne Formula Grant Program as well as from U.S. Attorneys. A number of programs that address current issues were incorporated into the plan in response to this valuable input.

Types of Programs

BJA is authorized by Congress to make awards to public and private agencies and organizations for national scope and multi-State programs, demonstration programs, training, and technical assistance to assist States and local jurisdictions. National scope programs provide a service or product of benefit throughout the country or across multiple States or address issues that are of concern nationally. Demonstration programs are used to develop, test, evaluate, and document new programs and practices. Training is developed and provided to State and local criminal justice practitioners and others to provide them with state-of-the-art information on effective programs and practices. Technical assistance is

provided to sites participating in demonstration programs or is available to help an individual jurisdiction implement a program or practice or address a specific issue.

Competitive and Noncompetitive Grants

Each section of this Program Plan is divided into programs that will be awarded on a competitive basis and those that are noncompetitive. Whenever possible, BJA encourages broad participation in the grants process by public and private agencies and organizations at the State and local levels and makes awards on a competitive basis.

Each year, BJA also makes noncompetitive awards. There are a number of factors that limit the number of competitive programs:

- **Congressional Earmarks**—Each year Congress directs BJA to award a portion of the appropriated funds for specified programs and/or organizations. In FY 1995, over \$23 million of the \$50 million appropriated for general discretionary programs were earmarked for specific programs. BJA was also directed to review other programs (soft earmarks) for possible funding.

- **Continuation and Implementation Grants**—Many of BJA's programs require several years of funding to accomplish their goals. For example, training efforts require several years of funding to develop the curriculum and to reach the intended audience. Demonstration sites, which are generally selected competitively the first year, require 2–3 years of funding to develop fully, implement, and evaluate the program. In addition, BJA has funded several planning efforts with implementation funding provided in subsequent years.

- **Limited Competition**—Limited competition is used when a limited number of jurisdictions or organizations meet the requirements of the program. These jurisdictions or organizations are then invited to compete for an award. A limited competition saves jurisdictions or organizations that will not qualify the time and expense of preparing an application. It also allows BJA to concentrate technical assistance and training on this limited pool of applicants.

- **Sole Source Selection**—In some cases, there is only one organization or agency that has the capability, expertise, or constituents to administer a program that BJA wants to implement. For example, an association that represents a constituency which BJA wants to reach with technical assistance or training may be the best organization to implement the program. In other cases, BJA may make an award on a non-

competitive basis to an agency that has developed an innovative program and has the expertise to implement it.

In FY 1995, BJA has modified applicant requirements and review criteria to facilitate stronger partnerships with grantee agencies and to maximize the impact of limited competitive dollars. These include:

- Preference will be given to applicants who leverage BJA dollars through partnerships among organizations bringing a commitment of other resources to the table;
- All grantees are on notice that continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed but, rather, will be based on performance and other relevant factors; and
- As appropriate, BJA will provide a declining share of total funding for second and subsequent years where continuation funding is provided after FY 1995.

Application Process

A Program Announcement and Application Kit, which will be available in late April, will serve as a request for proposals. It will contain detailed descriptions of competitive programs and complete forms and instructions for developing an application.

Competitive Programs—The Program Announcement and Application Kit will describe for each competitive program: the purpose of the program, background, goals, objectives, program design, eligibility requirements, selection criteria, award period, award amount and due date. Applications for competitive programs are due by June 30, 1995. A panel of experts will be established for each competitive program area to review and rank the applications. Funding decisions are made by the Director of BJA.

Non-Competitive Programs—BJA staff will contact applicants for noncompetitive programs to discuss application requirements and due dates.

The Department of Justice Response Center staff are available to respond to questions and provide technical assistance to applicants and other interested parties. The Response Center number is (800) 421-6770.

Goal I: Reduce and Prevent Crime and Violence

Comprehensive Communities Program

Encourage the Development and Implementation of Comprehensive Strategies To Reduce and Prevent Crime and Violence

The Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) reflects the Administration's priority of reducing

crime and violence by initiating comprehensive planning and improving intergovernmental relationships. It requires selected jurisdictions to engage in a comprehensive planning and strategy development process for crime and violence control and prevention. It requires law enforcement and other governmental agencies to work in partnership with communities to address crime problems, as well as the factors that increase the risk that individuals will become involved in problem behavior.

In FY 1994, 16 jurisdictions faced with high rates of crime and violence were selected to participate in CCP. The four Pulling America's Communities Together (Project PACT) sites were included in this group. Each jurisdiction was provided with planning funds to develop a strategy that demonstrates a jurisdictionwide commitment to community policing, coordination among public and private agencies (including, social services, public health, etc.), and an active role by the community in problem solving.

BJA made funding available for a number of program components to assist with implementation of the strategy. These components are designed to implement specific models that BJA has already developed and found to be effective or models the agency wants to test. These components also allow for the development of new models, which, if successful, can be replicated by other jurisdictions. The program components are described below. Each strategy was required to include community policing and community mobilization/prevention initiatives. Six sites received awards from the FY 1994 allocation. The remaining 10 sites received awards in FY 1995.

Jurisdictionwide Community Policing

Jurisdictionwide Community Policing, a mandatory program component, forms the core of the Comprehensive Communities Program. It requires the applicant to implement a jurisdiction-wide model of community policing using a framework developed by a consortium of national law enforcement organizations working with BJA. Funding for this component, in the amount of \$9,990,000 was provided by the COPS Office.

Community Mobilization/Prevention—\$969,718

Community mobilization, also a mandatory component, focuses on implementation of strategies to promote the acceptance and practice of community policing, rehabilitate crime-ravaged neighborhoods, and empower

communities by strengthening relationships among citizens, law enforcement, and other public and private service providers.

Nonviolent Dispute Resolution

The Non-Violent Dispute Resolution component is a joint effort of BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to test a variety of strategies to train teenagers constructively to manage anger, resolve conflict without the use of firearms or violence, learn the importance of mutual respect, and be responsible for their actions. Funding, in the amount of \$300,000 is being provided by OJJDP.

Boys & Girls Clubs Demonstration

The goal of this component is to establish or expand Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and other at-risk communities through the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. This program will be supported under an earmark to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America described in the section on Youth and Gangs.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative

The Comprehensive Gang Initiative requires sites to implement a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances initiatives for prevention, intervention, and suppression. Funding for this component, in the amount of \$799,345, is being provided by OJJDP.

Community Prosecution—\$969,719

This program component encourages local prosecutors to be more responsive to the needs of their communities by bringing the prosecutor and the community together as partners to maintain public safety.

Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration—\$1,350,000

This program component encourages local communities to develop community-based alternatives to incarceration that hold offenders accountable while keeping them in the community where they can participate in job training and/or work, substance abuse treatment, restitution or community service, and other services needed to make them productive citizens.

Continued Comprehensive Planning—\$400,000

Four of the sites that participated in the Comprehensive Communities Program planning process in FY 1994 will be provided with additional time and resources to refine their comprehensive strategies.

Implementation Funding—\$1,600,004

Funds are being set aside to assist the four sites still engaged in planning with implementation of their strategies.

Training and Technical Assistance—\$300,000

Training and technical assistance will be provided to the Comprehensive Communities Program sites to assist them with the planning process and the effective implementation of their strategies.

Community-Based Programs

Encourage the Active Participation of Community Organizations and Citizens in Crime- and Violence-Prevention Efforts

Crime and violence are only symptoms of broader problems which plague our communities. Crime cannot be stopped by law enforcement without the active participation of the community and other public and private agencies. It cannot be eradicated unless we address the causes which surround our children with violence, crime, and despair.

BJA plans to expand and enhance community mobilization efforts by assisting local communities and law enforcement agencies actively to engage residents and community groups in taking back their neighborhoods. One neighborhood at a time, these partnerships will seek to rid communities of drug dealers, gangs, and other criminals.

Operation Weed and Seed will be continued and expanded in FY 1995. This comprehensive, multiagency approach is helping 36 communities address both public safety and neighborhood revitalization issues. BJA will also continue to fund several community mobilization/action programs that encourage citizens to work with the police, government, community organizations, and the private sector to explore new and innovative approaches to preventing crime, youth handgun violence, and drug abuse.

In FY 1995, BJA will also address the Attorney General's commitment to focus resources on problems faced by many American Indian tribes by establishing Federal/tribal partnerships with several tribes for the purpose of developing tribal strategies against violence. Violence in public housing will also be addressed by assisting local communities develop comprehensive approaches to crime and violence in public housing. Both of these planning processes will be documented to serve as guides for other communities.

To address the rights and needs of the victims of crime, which are important components of all of the community-based programs, BJA and the Office for Victims of Crime will jointly fund a number of programs to assist the victims of crime and to increase the criminal justice system's responsiveness to the rights and needs of victims.

Competitive

Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse—\$400,000

The Bureau of Justice Assistance in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, will continue a unique demonstration program at the grassroots-level. The National Training and Information (NTIC) and up to ten of its affiliated neighborhood-based organizations will implement a program to reduce crime and violence and to help residents access services of local job training and employment systems. Key program elements are: building and/or enhancing local planning teams and partnerships made up of public officials, law enforcement, representatives of private industry councils and other groups that focus on providing job training and related services, other service providers, businesses, churches, schools, community organizations, youth, and other residents; the development of short-, intermediate-, and long-term strategies; community policing; prevention education; and, the development of training opportunities for job placement.

Non-Competitive

Tribal Strategies Against Violence—\$300,000

This program is a Federal/tribal partnership initiative designed to galvanize Native American communities in up to five sites to develop strategies to reduce the incidence of family violence, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency as well as to foster community participation and support in the implementation of the strategies.

Community Drug Abuse Prevention Initiatives—\$500,000

The National Crime Prevention Council will continue to provide cost-effective technical assistance and training to reduce crime, violence, and the demand for drugs, with a focus on acceptance of community policing, rehabilitating crime-ravaged neighborhoods, and community empowerment.

National Neighborhood Mobilization Program to Prevent Crime—\$50,000

This program will provide continuation funding for a grassroots organization in Philadelphia to support community policing through the implementation of comprehensive, innovative, anti-crime, anti-firearm, and anti-drug strategies.

Victim Services as a Component of the Criminal Justice System \$450,000

This project will provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice agencies to encourage them to be more responsive to the needs and concerns of victims and to incorporate victim services into criminal justice functions.

Operation Weed and Seed— Demonstration and Technical Assistance—\$10,000,000

Operation Weed and Seed is a community-based, comprehensive, multiagency approach designed to "weed" out crime and gang activity from target neighborhoods and then "seed" them with a wide range of human services that provide opportunities for citizens to live, work, and raise families in a stable environment. The 36 existing demonstration sites will receive awards to continue activities and/or expand into new target neighborhoods. Five sites will also receive funding to participate in the National Performance Review Lab, focused on neighborhood revitalization strategies. An array of technical assistance and training services will be available to the demonstration sites. Weed and Seed is a joint effort between BJA and the Executive Office for Weed and Seed. The Executive Office will contribute approximately \$13 million to the program, in addition to the BJA funds.

Community Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives

Provide National Scope Training and Technical Assistance To Support Local Crime-, Drug Use-, and Violence-Prevention Efforts

This program area implements national-level programs which provide training and technical assistance to local communities to support their prevention activities. For example, local programs may make use of, and localize, nationally and professionally developed print and television crime prevention messages through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. Use of the McGruff the Crime Dog logo, which is recognized and respected by over 97 percent of school age children, provides local programs with instant credibility.

Similarly, participation in National Night Out serves as a rallying point for citizen participation in local efforts. Both of these programs provide communities with technical assistance and crime prevention materials that can be used locally.

In FY 1995, BJA will continue to support the five Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Training Centers. These centers prepare State and local law enforcement officers to teach the DARE program in local schools. These Centers have been critical in facilitating the expansion of this very popular program and ensuring that both large and small jurisdictions from across the country have access to the training. Program funds are also used to develop enhancements to the DARE program, such as the mentoring program, the DARE parent program, and DARE training for junior and senior high school students.

The TRIAD Program, initiated in FY 1994, will be continued in FY 1995. This program focuses specifically on reducing the incidence and impact of crime and violence on the elderly. TRIAD, conducted jointly by the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Office for Victims of Crime, and BJA will provide technical assistance and will develop training and materials at the national level for dissemination to local jurisdictions throughout the country.

Non-Competitive*National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign—\$3,000,000*

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, best known for McGruff the Crime Dog and the TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME slogan, will continue to rally national, State and local crime and violence prevention efforts through the development and implementation of timely and effective crime-, violence-, and drug-prevention materials, publications, technical assistance, training, and programming.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)—\$1,750,000

BJA will continue to support the DARE Regional Training Centers which train law enforcement officers to teach the DARE program to students from elementary through high school to help them learn how to resist drug use, gangs, and violent behavior; build self-esteem; and prevent abduction.

The National Association of Town Watch: Crime- and Drug-Prevention Campaign—\$200,000

Commonly known as "National Night Out", this year-long program provides information, materials, and technical assistance for the development of effective police/community partnerships to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse.

TRIAD—\$200,000

TRIAD, a program developed by the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons, strives to reduce the adverse impact of crime and violence on the elderly and promote a better quality of life through volunteerism and the provision of prevention services to their peers. Additional funding of \$50,000 will be provided by the Office for Victims of Crime.

Youth and Gangs Programs

Provide Young People With Legitimate Opportunities and Activities Which Serve as Alternatives to Crime and Involvement With Gangs

Research has identified certain risk factors which contribute to substance abuse, delinquency, and violence among adolescents as well as protective factors which promote positive behavior. BJA's youth and gang programs are designed to address a number of risk factors related to: attitudes and norms favorable to problem behaviors, friends who engage in problem behavior, lack of commitment to school, and parental attitudes and involvement. The programs help to balance the risk factors in high-risk communities by establishing or strengthening protective factors which counter or provide buffers against the risk factors. These programs are designed to establish or strengthen protective factors which address the relationships between youth and their social environment.

Most of the programs are joint efforts between BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Several include participation by private foundations. All of the programs bring together various service agencies and community organizations to assist and provide opportunities for at-risk youth.

Competitive*Pathways to Success—\$200,000*

The Pathways to Success program, funded jointly by BJA, OJJDP, and the National Endowment for the Arts, is designed to encourage young people to explore a wide range of career and life

options. The program will promote arts education, recreation, job skills training, and business entrepreneurial programs for after-school and weekend hours at the community level. This program will fund up to five applications at up to \$40,000 under OJJDP's Safe Futures Program and up to five competitive sites at up to \$50,000 each for the first year of a 2-year project.

Interested applicants will need to demonstrate that collaboration has taken place with existing arts, education, business and community groups, and youth-serving agencies in the development of its program, including, where appropriate, collaboration with existing after school and weekend youth programs. The Pathways to Success program is designed to serve at-risk youth from 6 to 18 years of age, but a project need not cover the full age range. Each applicant will be expected to define a lasting outcome, i.e. a product that benefits the community, or to provide an ongoing program that will continue to provide community-based services beyond the end of the funding cycle. OJJDP will also contribute \$200,000 to and will administer the Pathways to Success Program.

Non-Competitive

Truancy Reduction Training and Technical Assistance—\$200,000

BJA will collaborate with the OJJDP to address the needs of truants, dropouts, children afraid to go to school, children who have been suspended or expelled, as well as children in the juvenile justice system. Program activities include regional hearings, training and technical assistance, and related support services for communities interested in comprehensively addressing the needs of these youth. OJJDP will also contribute \$200,000 to and will administer the program.

Boys & Girls Clubs Demonstration—\$4,350,000

BJA will provide resources to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to promote the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and other at-risk communities.

Children At-Risk Program—\$1,150,000

This program tests a variety of intervention strategies for preventing and controlling illegal drugs, gun use, and related crime and for fostering healthy development among young people from drug- and crime-ridden neighborhoods. In FY 1995, an impact evaluation, technical assistance with emphasis on community policing, and existing demonstration sites will be

continued. This program is joint venture between BJA, OJJDP, and the Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse, with additional funding provided by several foundations. OJJDP will contribute \$350,000 to the program.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative—\$150,000

Under the Comprehensive Gang Initiative, BJA developed a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances initiatives for prevention, intervention, and suppression. In FY 1995, BJA will provide continuation funding for the four currently funded projects and provide technical assistance to help other jurisdictions experiencing emerging gang problems. OJJDP will contribute \$600,000 to this joint BJA/OJJDP effort.

Violence Reduction

Reduce the Availability of Illegal Weapons and Develop Programs to Address Violence in Our Communities, Homes, Schools, and Workplaces

Efforts to reduce and prevent violence continue to be high priorities in FY 1995. BJA's efforts will include the continuation and expansion of programs to reduce the availability of illegal firearms, prevent homicides, and reduce violence in our communities.

In FY 1993 and 1994, BJA began to address the increase in gun violence and homicides through the initiation of a Firearms Licensee Compliance Program, the establishment of a Firearms Investigative Task Force Program, the creation of a Homicide Task Force, and other initiatives. These programs will be expanded and built upon in coordination with the U.S. Attorneys' Anti-Violence and Youth Handguns Initiatives to assist State and local criminal justice agencies and communities control and prevent street violence.

BJA will also continue its focus on domestic and relational violence. According to the Surgeon General, the number one public health risk to adult women in the United States is violence. For women ages 15-44, violence is the leading cause of injuries. The nature and prevalence of this problem has been dramatized by recent news events. BJA developed a new initiative in FY 1993 to address violence against women, including spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. This initiative promotes a systems approach which emphasizes criminal prosecution with comprehensive case follow-through. This demonstration program will be evaluated and

documented this year to provide guidance to the States as they implement the Violence Against Women Block Grant Program created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

New initiatives will be implemented to address the growing problem of violence in the workplace and to create a National Major Gang Task Force to track and respond to the growing interaction between street and prison gangs. BJA will also participate in a public/private partnership against violence in America which is a joint effort among private and corporate foundations and several Federal agencies to help local communities address violence.

Competitive

Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program—\$300,000

The purpose of this program is to develop a model(s) to assist jurisdictions faced with high and increasing rates of homicides by increasing their capacity and ability to investigate homicides. One or two demonstration sites will implement this model(s) and its various procedures and policies as appropriate to their situation. The development of the model(s) will be based on the Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program at the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), District of Columbia. This program, funded in FY 1994, assisted the MPD in restructuring its Homicide unit and its operations. In addition, ways to utilize the resources and expertise of the Federal law enforcement agencies, like the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Marshal's Service, will be explored. The Police Executive Research Forum will develop this model(s) and provide technical assistance to the demonstration sites.

Firearms Trafficking Program—\$1,000,000

The purpose of the BJA Firearms Trafficking Program, working in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, is to demonstrate effective strategies to reduce the level of violent crime by controlling the illegal trafficking of firearms. The goals of the program are to: (1) Reduce the number of Federal firearms licensees and ensure that those who do obtain licenses have a legitimate reason for doing so, and (2) reduce the level of firearms-related violent crime in the demonstration sites. Applicants may address either of the two program goals set forth for this program or develop a strategy which combines both of the

program goals in a comprehensive approach to reducing firearms-related violence. Three or four demonstration sites will be funded.

Non-Competitive

Firearms Trafficking Program—\$1,750,000

The Firearms Trafficking Program is designed to assist State and local governments reduce incidents of violence by reducing the availability of and the illegal trafficking in firearms. This program contains several components which BJA has found to be effective or promising in reducing the availability of firearms.

- The Firearms Licensee Compliance Program enhances the ability of State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct more complete and comprehensive background investigations on applicants for new or renewed Federal Firearms Licenses.

- The Firearms Investigative Task Force Program is designed to identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals and dismantle organizations involved in the unlawful use, sale, or acquisition of firearms in violation of the Federal and/or State firearms laws.

- Interstate Firearms Trafficking Program supports a cooperative effort among the Governors of 14 States, the District of Columbia, and the ATF to address the increase in violent crime committed with firearms obtained through interstate trafficking of guns.

- Innovative Firearms Program assists State or local jurisdictions in developing and implementing innovative new or enhanced projects designed to control illicit firearms trafficking. In addition, BJA, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), ATF, and U.S. Attorneys will work together to develop a State or local project to implement the new Youth Handgun Safety Act. OJJDP will contribute \$250,000.

Public/Private Partnership Against Violence in America—\$1,000,000

A Funding Collaborative, comprised of private and corporate foundations, the Department of Justice, and other Federal agencies, has been established to address violence in America, particularly violence affecting children and youth. Local sites will be selected to participate in this program on a competitive basis by the Funding Collaborative.

Arson and Explosives—Investigation and Prosecution Training for Prosecutors—\$50,000

This program supports national training for State and local prosecutors

in the investigation and prosecution of arson and bombings by addressing the personal and economic losses caused by incendiary and suspicious fires. The U.S. Fire Administration will also contribute \$50,000 to this program.

Prison Gang Tracking System—\$450,000

This program will support a National Major Gang Task Force designed to provide a coordinated law enforcement and corrections response to the growing interaction between street and prison gangs.

Firearms Legislation Program—\$125,000

The purpose of this project is to develop a body of general information about key provisions of States' firearms codes. The Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention contributed \$52,500 to this program.

Violence Against Women Demonstration Program—\$400,000

This program is designed to demonstrate and assess a systems approach to violence against women including spouse abuse, child abuse, sexual assault, and stalking, which coordinates criminal prosecution with comprehensive case follow-through of court orders, monitoring and enforcement services, and protection for victims. This program will provide continuation funding for three existing sites.

Violence Against Women Program—Training and Technical Assistance—\$150,000

A consortium, established between BJA, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, will assist the demonstration sites described above in addressing the critical issues related to violence against women.

Goal II: Improve The Functioning Of The Criminal Justice System

Comprehensive Law Enforcement Initiatives

Enhance the Capacity of Law Enforcement Agencies To Disrupt Crime, Drug Trafficking and Sales, and Violence

The Comprehensive Law Enforcement Initiatives are designed to develop and test new programs and practices that enhance the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement agencies in making our communities safe from serious and violent criminals. In addition to continuing several drug task force and financial investigation

demonstration programs in FY 1995, BJA will fund an Anti-Car Theft Demonstration Program; a Major Crime Problem Solving Unit; and Gang Organized Crime Narcotics and Violence Enforcement Task Forces. Under these programs, new approaches to major crime and gang problems will be developed, implemented, documented, and made available to other jurisdictions.

Training and technical assistance related to Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Enforcement, Financial Investigations, and Clandestine Laboratory Investigation and Interdiction, which have been in great demand by local agencies, will be continued. Training currently under development through a BJA grant to the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives will be initiated in FY 1995 to enhance the ability of law enforcement officers to draw on social and economic support systems available in their community to assist minority families.

BJA will also continue the National Law Enforcement Policy Center, which provides a national resource for local agencies to use in establishing and enhancing their policies and procedures. The Center focuses on new and difficult issues facing local law enforcement agencies. It is a valuable resource to many small- and medium-sized departments that do not have the resources or expertise to conduct research.

Competitive

Auto-theft Deterrence, Investigation and Prosecution Program—\$200,000

The purpose of the Auto-Theft, Deterrence, Investigation, and Prosecution Program is to develop, demonstrate, and assess effective strategies to reduce the incidence of auto theft, carjackings and trafficking in stolen motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts. It is designed to: Develop new and innovative strategies to reduce, prevent and deter motor vehicle theft and violence; develop tactical coordination and interagency plans between law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to increase the likelihood of arrest and prosecution for motor vehicle theft and carjacking; and target repeat offenders. The 25 cities with the highest motor vehicle theft rates per 100,000 population in 1993 and/or the 15 cities with the highest number of carjackings in 1992 are eligible to apply for one of two awards to be made. See the Program Announcement and Application Kit for a list of eligible cities.

Non-Competitive*Anti-Car Theft Program—\$300,000*

The purpose of this program is to establish a National Stolen Auto Part Information System to assist law enforcement agencies in tracking parts from stolen vehicles.

Training and Technical Assistance to Rural Areas—\$150,000

This program assists rural areas in the development of approaches and strategies to address rising rates of crime, drug abuse and violence through the provision of technical assistance and training related to such issues as: Prevention, intervention, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections, and treatment.

Non-Traditional Law Enforcement Responses to Minority Families—\$150,000

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, in partnership with the Jefferson Institute, will continue the development and implementation of a training program through which law enforcement officers will be taught how to access a variety of community resources to address problems facing minority families.

National Law Enforcement Policy Center—\$200,000

The National Law Enforcement Policy Center, administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, will continue to develop and disseminate model policies for use by State and local law enforcement agencies.

Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force—\$2,000,000

The Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force will continue to: (1) Provide a visible law enforcement presence; (2) disrupt major links between drug suppliers, distributors, and users; (3) initiate enforcement action against property owners who knowingly allow their property to be used in the distribution of illicit drugs; (4) develop comprehensive intelligence systems; and (5) coordinate with appropriate agencies regarding illegal firearms used by drug organizations.

Major Crime Problem Solving Unit—\$400,000

The North Miami Beach Police Department will expand its innovative community policing approach to the detective function.

Chicago Building Interdiction Team Efforts—\$500,000

This program will continue the Chicago Building Interdiction Team (BITE), a joint effort of the Chicago and the Chicago Housing Authority Police Departments, in the Robert Taylor Homes/Gateway Gardens Public Housing Developments. It is designed to regain control of these developments from gangs committing violent crime, particularly firearms crimes, and restore tenant confidence in law enforcement agencies.

Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Program—Technical Assistance—\$300,000

This program will continue to provide technical assistance to the OCN projects, that are demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies working together under a shared management concept to attack multijurisdictional criminal conspiracies involving narcotics.

Gang OCN Violence Enforcement Program—\$500,000

This program is designed to assist local law enforcement and prosecution agencies in addressing the growing problem of gang-related violence, with a special focus on drugs and firearms. Two sites will be selected to gather intelligence and develop investigative and prosecutorial strategies designed to weaken the structure and activities of violent gangs.

Statewide Intelligence Sharing (SIS) Program—Demonstration and Technical Assistance—\$850,000

This program will continue to develop, implement, and demonstrate the efficacy of centrally coordinated statewide narcotics intelligence sharing, using the OCN approach to system design, management, and operation. The four SIS projects will be continued in FY 1995.

Financial Investigations (FINVEST)—Demonstration and Technical Assistance—\$900,000

The FINVEST sites will continue to demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinated multijurisdictional financial investigations and prosecutions, using the shared management concept and attacking the profit motive of illegal narcotics trafficking at the State and local levels.

OCN/FINVEST—Multi-Agency Response Training Project—\$650,000

The Multi-Agency Response Training Project will continue to help State and local agencies address management

issues and provide dedicated training and technical assistance in support of the OCN—New Directions, Statewide Integrated Resources Model, the Financial Investigations Demonstration Programs, as well as for other State and locally funded multi-agency task forces.

Financial Investigation and Money Laundering—Training and Technical Assistance—\$250,000

This program will enable the National Association of Attorneys General to continue comprehensive program development initiatives, develop program documentation, and provide training and technical assistance to State Attorneys General to assist them in conducting complex financial investigations of and prosecuting illicit drug enterprises.

Clandestine Laboratory Training and Certification \$300,000

The Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program assists State and local policymakers and practitioners develop policies, procedures and programs related to the hazardous chemicals problems associated with clandestine laboratories. In FY 1995, training and followup technical assistance will be provided in approximately nine locations by The Circle, Inc. BJA funding will also enable the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to continue to provide regional safety certification training to State and local law enforcement officers.

Community-Focused Adjudication

Improve the Effectiveness and Efficiency of All Aspects of the Adjudication Process

BJA is committed to the development of partnerships among the various components of the criminal justice system to focus on problem solving in the adjudication process and in the wider community.

The Community Focused Adjudication programs address a wide variety of issues facing all of the players in the adjudication process: The courts, local prosecutors, and defense attorneys. A number of the programs, such as Tribal Courts, Partnerships for the Improvement of Adjudication, Technical Assistance to State Courts, and the National Judicial College, are designed to enhance the capacity of State and local judges and court systems effectively and efficiently to process the large numbers of cases and to address the complex issues that are presented to the courts.

BJA is also committed to assisting State and local courts expand

sentencing or referral options to better meet the needs of the community, the victim, and the offender. The Drug Court Resource Center and the Denial of Federal Benefits Program, which will be continued in FY 1995, help to make such options available to judges.

BJA is also committed to assisting State and local prosecutors address new and complex issues such as the growing problem of fraud and abuse by health care providers. As with other components of the criminal justice system, BJA will continue to support activities which encourage prosecutors to work more closely with and be more responsive to the needs of the communities they serve.

Competitive

Adjudication Partnership—\$250,000

The purpose of this program is to enhance the State and local adjudication process by improving practices and partnerships among the various components of the criminal justice system. Innovative, coordinated adjudication efforts across component systems will be identified, documented, and assessed. A symposium will be held to discuss the barriers to cooperation as well as creative methods of overcoming those impediments. One award will be made. Two jurisdictions will receive subawards of \$50,000 each to implement model programs.

Improving the Interaction Among State, Tribal, and Federal Courts—\$200,000

In close collaboration with the tribal courts, this program will improve the interrelations of State, tribal and Federal courts. The goals of the program are to identify and develop a long-range research, demonstration, and training agenda to improve tribal, State, and Federal court relations; provide direct technical assistance to tribal courts on issues of court organization, personnel management, facilities, automation, caseflow, evaluation, and criminal justice records; and enhance the tribal administration of justice by helping prosecutors, probation officers, and judges develop long term plans and strategies with the tribal government. One award will be made.

Litigation Project—\$100,000

The purpose of this program is to examine the impact of pro se inmate litigation and to document innovative methods to address the growing demands on State Attorneys General, Federal (and to a limited extent, State) courts, and State correctional departments caused by State prisoners' direct access and appeal to the courts.

The program will identify and develop strategies to assist civil and criminal justice agencies in dealing with the increase in inmate litigation; develop and initiate stringent screening procedures to determine which cases have sufficient merit to proceed in forma pauperis; and produce more efficient case management systems for managing and disposing of pro se inmate litigation. A single award will be made to an educational institution, not-for profit private organization, prosecution agency or State court.

Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration—\$600,000

The purpose of this program is to develop a prototype Statewide Health Care Fraud Prosecution Unit capable of investigating and prosecuting all types of health care fraud. It will provide support for the planning, organization and implementation of demonstration health care fraud prosecution units. The program will assess and document State Attorney General's leadership role in directing and coordinating complex health care fraud investigations. Grant awards of up to \$200,000 each will be awarded to up to three State Attorneys General offices.

Non-Competitive

Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Training and Technical Assistance—\$250,000

This project will enable the National Association of Attorneys General to work with the demonstration sites described above to develop prototype strategies for conducting health care fraud investigations and prosecutions by State Attorneys General, including health care consumer fraud, Medicaid fraud, and fraud against traditional insurance companies and HMOs.

Community Prosecution—\$250,000

BJA and NIJ will conduct a joint effort in FY 1995, to assess the state of the art in community prosecution and develop a program initiative that will move this important community-based effort to its next phase of development and implementation. This effort will build on the American Prosecutors Research Institute's earlier work to define and document community prosecution.

Model State Drug Enforcement and Treatment Statutes—\$200,000

This program will continue the education and promotion of comprehensive model State drug laws which significantly reduce, with the goal to eliminate, substance abuse through effective use and coordination of enforcement, treatment, education,

prevention, community, and corrections resources.

Technical Assistance to State Courts—\$150,000

American University will provide technical assistance to State courts that request help in addressing specific problems related to such issues as case processing and backlog, family violence and protective orders, sentencing, and other emerging problems.

Denial of Federal Benefits—\$125,000

This program provides an information system for the courts to use to notify the Federal government about offenders convicted of certain drug-related offenses that disqualify them from receiving various Federal benefits, including contracts and grants.

Drug-Related Legal Education for Judges—\$100,000

The National Judicial College will provide approximately 175 scholarships to State and local trial court judges to attend training on subjects identified by the Administration as high priorities, such as Alcohol and Other Drugs and the Courts; Domestic Violence; Equal Justice in the Courts; and Effective Sentencing and Probation Management for Judges and Probation Officers.

DNA Legal Assistance Unit—\$150,000

This project will fill the void created when the Federal Bureau of Investigation discontinues DNA testing and related legal and technical services for local prosecutors.

Correctional Options, Boot Camps, and Treatment

Assist States in Freeing Prison Space for Serious and Violent Offenders Through the Design, Development, and Implementation of Effective Correctional Options for Nonviolent Offenders

The purpose of the Correctional Options Program is to help States plan, design, develop, implement, and evaluate innovative alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration for youthful offenders, including offender education, training, work, skill development, substance abuse treatment, and transitional release programs.

The program operates under the authority established by Title XVIII of the Crime Control Act of 1990 and provides grants to both public agencies and private organizations. The goals of the Correctional Options Program are to reduce the costs of incarceration, relieve prison and jail crowding, lower recidivism rates for youthful offenders,

and introduce innovation in correctional practices.

Congress appropriated \$12 million for this program in FY 1995, which is allocated by Congress among the three program areas described below. The balance of the allocation for Part I will be awarded under the Comprehensive Communities Program for Community-based Alternatives to Incarceration.

Part I—Demonstration Programs—\$8,250,000

The purpose of this program is to demonstrate the development and implementation of correctional options within existing correctional systems. The term "correctional option" includes community-based incarceration, weekend incarceration, correctional boot camps, transitional programs and aftercare services, drug courts, day reporting, structured fines, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and other innovative sanctions designed to have the greatest impact on offenders who can be dealt with more effectively in a nontraditional correctional environment.

Some sites, funded with demonstration grants in FY 1992 and FY 1993, will receive continuation funding. Up to 10 new sites will be selected competitively from among the 24 sites funded with planning grants in FY 1994, to receive Correctional Options Demonstration Grants.

BJA will also provide \$1.5 million to support two demonstration sites for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency's (OJJDP) Accountability Based Community Intervention Program. In addition, \$500,000 has been allocated to support OJJDP's Intensive Aftercare Program.

From Part I, \$1.35 million has been allocated for the development of community-based alternatives to incarceration under the Comprehensive Communities Program.

Part II—Training and Technical Assistance—\$1,200,000

The purpose of this program is to make grants to private, nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice personnel and establish small, innovative demonstration projects. In FY 1995, the Correctional Options Technical Assistance and Support Program will continue to provide services to public agencies that have been awarded Part I grants for demonstration programs and Part III grants for correctional boot camps. The program will also implement a nationwide outreach program to jurisdictions seeking to plan, develop,

implement, improve, or expand alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration.

As described below, the nationwide outreach program will include the efforts of a number of other nonprofit organizations with specialized areas of expertise, some of which will not receive new awards in FY 1995.

- Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients (TASC)—The National Consortium of TASC Programs will provide technical assistance and training on developing linkages between treatment and criminal justice.

- American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) will provide technical assistance and training on Intensive Supervision Programs and mobilizing community involvement and support for correctional options programs.

- The Sentencing Project will provide training and technical assistance on defense-based sentencing initiatives.

- The American Correctional Association will convene a National Meeting to Promote Correctional Options, support follow-up regional meetings and training sessions, and provide training and technical assistance to support the Federal Surplus Property Program.

- Productive Work and Employment Preparedness—The Correctional Industries Association (CIA) will provide technical assistance and support to the Prison Industries Enhancement and Certification Program. BJA will also continue to provide technical assistance and program development to support productive work opportunities in local jails, through a continuation grant to the Jail Work and Industries Center.

- Structured Sentencing—The National Council on Crime and Delinquency will complete a study of structured sentencing practices and experiences nationwide and will develop a dissemination and technical assistance initiative.

- Telecommunications to Support Correctional Options—The Community Corrections Improvement Association will develop informational and training videos, a national satellite teleconference on correctional options, and other telecommunications products, such as telephone training conferences, computer bulletin boards, or regional teleconferences.

- Transitional and Aftercare Services—The VERA Institute will provide technical assistance and support to strengthen transitional and aftercare services available to youthful offenders that successfully complete correctional boot camp programs. It will

also support the design of community-based intervention services for drug dependent offenders.

- Prosecutor and Public Defender Training—The Institute for Law and Justice will continue to work with prosecutors and public defenders to promote a greater understanding of the issues that influence the development, implementation, and successful operation of correctional options.

Part III—Boot Camps—\$1,200,000

The purpose of this program is to develop and test the effectiveness of correctional boot camps as a correctional option. Sites that received boot camp implementation grants in FY 1992 and FY 1993 will be eligible to receive continuation funding in FY 1995. Funds will also be available to support boot camp applications developed by FY 1994 planning grant recipients.

Criminal Aliens Initiatives

Enhance the Ability of State and Local Agencies, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, To Apprehend and Deport Criminal Aliens

The number of criminal aliens being arrested and incarcerated is increasing, adding to the already enormous criminal justice caseload and to the crowding in our jails and prisons. An estimated 100,000 illegal aliens convicted of felonies reside in our Federal, State, and local correctional/detention facilities. The identification and deportation of criminal aliens are high priorities for the Department of Justice. BJA, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), will continue to assist State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies in addressing the problems associated with the investigation of criminal aliens involved in drug trafficking and other serious crime as well as the impact of criminal aliens detained in State correctional systems.

Non-Competitive

Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention—\$1,000,000

The Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention Program is designed to enable the earliest possible identification of aliens arrested for felony offenses through INS's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). During FY 1995, the six States that have documented the largest alien populations in their correctional systems will continue to serve as demonstration sites. Technical assistance will be provided by the

Institute for Intergovernmental Research.

Training in Anti-Drug Activities and Cultural Differences Involving Illegal Aliens—\$125,000

This project will, through a collaborative effort between the International Association of Chiefs of Police and INS, continue to present a series of training seminars to local law enforcement officers that will enable them more effectively to investigate crimes involving criminal aliens.

Evaluation, System Improvement, and Information Dissemination

Evaluate the Effectiveness of Funded Programs, Disseminate Results, and Enhance the Ability of Criminal Justice Agencies To Use New Information Technologies

The primary purpose of the programs in this program area is to determine "what works" in crime control/prevention and criminal justice system improvement and to disseminate that information to practitioners throughout the country. BJA will continue to work with the National Institute of Justice to support the evaluation of BJA-funded Discretionary and Formula Grant Programs. BJA will also continue to support the building of an evaluation capacity at the State and local levels to increase the quality and quantity of programs funded with formula grant and local resources.

Dissemination of the evaluation results is accomplished through the BJA Clearinghouse and Response Center, conferences, publications, technical assistance, and training.

The other important purpose of this program area is to enhance the capacity of State and local criminal justice agencies to share intelligence information and to use information system technology.

Non-Competitive

Evaluation—\$1,500,000

This program will be implemented by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) which will evaluate several BJA funded programs and then disseminate information to States and local jurisdictions on "what works" against crime and violence. Additionally BJA and NIJ will convene a national conference on "Evaluating Violent Crime and Drug Abuse Initiatives."

Operational Systems Support Training and Technical Assistance—\$1,000,000

This program will continue to provide training and technical assistance on criminal justice information

management, the use of microcomputer technology among criminal justice agencies, and the operational benefits of technology. An award will be made to SEARCH Group, Inc.—the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

Federal/State/Local Partnership Conference—\$200,000

This project will enable BJA to hold a conference with State and local governmental and criminal justice officials to discuss issues related to crime and violence in America.

Technical Assistance and Training to State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies—\$1,500,000

This program will provide training and technical assistance to States, local, and Native American Indian jurisdictions in developing and implementing comprehensive strategies. It also encourages States to include the programs and strategies developed through BJA's Discretionary Program in their State violent crime and drug control strategies developed under the Formula Grant Program.

Peer Review Services—\$150,000

Applications submitted to BJA in response to a competitive program announcement are reviewed by a panel of independent experts who have experience and expertise in the subject area. A Peer Review Services contract provides administrative support and pays the expenses of the reviewers.

Department of Justice Response Center and BJA Clearinghouse—\$1,139,000

This program supports the BJA Clearinghouse which serves as an information and dissemination source for the criminal justice field. BJA is also responsible for the management of the Department of Justice Response Center, which provides timely and accurate information on Department of Justice initiatives.

Report Publication and Dissemination—\$200,000

This allocation enables BJA to produce and disseminate information to the criminal justice field about state-of-the-art programs and activities to improve the criminal justice system through publications and other media materials (e.g., brochures, pamphlets, videos, and updating electronic bulletin boards).

Regional Information Sharing Systems—\$14,500,000

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program is composed of

six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts of State and local law enforcement against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines. In FY 1995, all RISS projects will enhance gang and firearms intelligence, provide linkages within RISS and outreach linkages to other systems, and assist the U.S. Attorneys antiviolence initiative.

National White Collar Crime Information Center—\$1,400,000

The National White Collar Crime Center takes the lead in multi-State investigations of white collar crimes including but not limited to: Investment fraud, telemarketing fraud, securities fraud, boiler room operations, and advanced fee loans.

Immediate Response to Emerging Problems—\$1,500,000

This program will provide BJA the resources to respond quickly to emerging problems or target "hot spot" areas by providing programs, training, and/or technical assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies.

Automated Speech Recognition—\$200,000

BJA will provide an award to Advanced Solutions Group of South Carolina to develop automated speech storage and retrieval software and automated speech recognition for input into database fields, in order to reduce the time that law enforcement officers devote to preparing incident reports and to fulfilling other reporting requirements.

State and Local Evaluation Capacity Building Initiative—\$1,000,000

Technical assistance and training will be provided by the Justice Research and Statistics Association to State and local agencies responsible for implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and developing reporting mechanisms for violent crime and drug control programs implemented under the Byrne Formula Grant Program.

Nancy E. Gist,

Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Final Comprehensive Program Plan for Fiscal Year 1995 and Notification of the Availability of the FY 1995 Competitive Discretionary Assistance Program and Application Kit

Introduction

The Nation's juvenile justice system stands at a crossroads. We are faced with a disturbing increase in violent

crimes committed by juveniles and an alarming rise in abuse, neglect, and street violence perpetrated against American youth. In light of this emerging crisis, we can no longer afford a narrow focus by separate disciplines to attack this problem. To effectively address the rising levels of juvenile crime, participants from all community sectors, public and private, and across specializations, must plan collaboratively and comprehensively to reduce violence and build safer and healthier communities. Collectively, we must launch a two-pronged assault on juvenile delinquency and violence, and their causes. Prevention and early intervention programs, coupled with a strong focus on law enforcement and a comprehensive system of graduated sanctions are crucial to this battle.

The public's fear of youth violence is well founded. Assuming that juvenile violent crime arrest rates increase annually at the rate they have in the past decade, juvenile violent crime arrests would more than double by the year 2010. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 1992-1993 show that the greatest increase in arrests of violent offenders involves children under the age of 18. Offenders under the age of 15 show the greatest increase in offenses involving the use of weapons. No place is a haven. Our neighborhoods, our schools and our homes are becoming increasingly violent. In 1992, 1.55 million violent crimes were committed against juveniles age 12 to 17, a 23.4% increase since 1987. The increased use of weapons, particularly firearms, by juveniles has created a climate of fear both for and of our children.

An increased emphasis on law enforcement and corrections has been the most common response to rising levels of juvenile violent crime. Assuredly, our communities have a vital stake in ensuring that serious, violent and chronic offenders are removed from the street. However, providing more detention beds and secure commitment facilities and increasing prosecution of juveniles as adults can only protect our communities in the short term. Such measures alone cannot put an end to youth violence. While we need to take immediate steps to protect our communities today, programs that prevent delinquency and violence tomorrow are the greatest hope for the future.

We must intensify our efforts to prevent delinquency by seeking ways to target services to youth and families at risk and to intervene immediately to hold first time juvenile offenders accountable before they become serious,

violent, or chronic delinquents or graduate to become adult criminals. Working with our communities, we must integrate a system of support for families and children that will help them live in a safe and healthy environment. America's children should awaken each morning in homes that are free of child abuse and neglect; they should attend schools that are free of drugs, gangs, and guns; and after school, they should be able to play in parks that are safe and return to homes that provide a nurturing and supportive atmosphere.

Much of the public debate about juvenile delinquency centers on at-risk youth. If we are to provide early and effective intervention to prevent delinquency, we must begin by more precisely targeting at-risk children and families, but we should not exclude any child who needs services.

The road to adulthood has become increasingly hazardous in our society, and many families have broken apart. We must strengthen and preserve families. In particular, we must help families provide their children with the support that young people need to become productive and law abiding citizens.

If we are serious about combating crime, we must start early to ensure the healthy development of our children. We know that the early years of life are highly significant in a child's development. It is during that period that children learn empathy from caring adults with whom they have secure attachments and develop a sense of trust derived from parental responsiveness and loving attention.

Therefore, it is critical to:

- Offer parents the tools they need to nurture their children effectively, through parent training classes and home visitation programs, including parents of offenders and juvenile offenders who are teen parents.

- Enable children to enter kindergarten ready for school with a chance to succeed, through programs such as Head Start and HIPYPY (Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters).

- Keep students in school, where they can acquire the tools to become self-sufficient through truancy and dropout prevention and intervention programs.

- Give youth a positive alternative to being out on the street and the violence this encourages through after-school activities and conflict resolution programs.

- Provide youth with positive role models through mentoring programs.

There are clear correlations between child abuse and neglect and increased delinquency and violence. A National Institute of Justice study on the cycle of violence reports that childhood abuse and neglect increase the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile and as an adult. The direct connection between violence and child neglect is striking: 12.5 percent of neglected children and 15.8 percent of physically abused children will be arrested for a violent offense by the age of 25. An ongoing OJJDP study on the causes and correlates of delinquency found that adolescents from families in which two or more forms of violence are present (e.g. child and spouse abuse) are almost twice as likely to report committing violent offenses as their peers from nonviolent families.

Thousands of alleged incidents of child abuse and neglect are reported to authorities every day. These reports must be handled within systems that are ill-equipped to properly investigate cases, report adequately to the court, or provide effective protective supervision, appropriate foster care, or timely permanent placement. As a result, children may be harmed by the very systems designed to protect them. The juvenile justice system's inability to properly deal with the deluge of abuse and neglect cases is devastating families.

In addition to manageable caseloads, child protective service workers, investigators, police officers, and others responsible for protecting children need expert training in child development and investigative techniques. This will enable them to gather the information needed to make legal determinations while displaying sensitivity to the child and the family. To effectively manage their cases, court counselors must have sufficient time to get the critical details needed to make appropriate recommendations regarding such matters as placement and future court action. Social workers must have adequate time to work with families, ensure compliance with court orders, and, above all, ensure the safety of children. Monitoring a child's status in foster care and minimizing the trauma of out-of-home placement is a time consuming responsibility. Judges need the time to thoughtfully and thoroughly deliberate in order to render informed decisions that are in the best interests of the child, justice and society. Finally, necessary resources to meet the treatment needs of the child and the family must be available in the community.

The juvenile justice system must also be strengthened if we are to reduce delinquency and juvenile violence.

There must be a full range of graduated sanctions designed to meet the needs of each juvenile in the juvenile justice system. We have learned that immediate intervention programs, based on a proper assessment, are a critical need the first time a juvenile commits an offense. A variety of innovative early intervention programs for first-time, nonviolent offenders have been implemented successfully. They include neighborhood resource teams, informal probation, peer mediation, community service, victim awareness programs, restitution, day treatment, alternative education, and outpatient alcohol and drug abuse treatment. These types of programs need to be replicated across America.

We must ensure that appropriate sanctions are available for more serious offenders and for offenders who have failed to benefit from the early interventions described above. Such sanctions include drug testing, weekend detention, intensive supervision for probationers, inpatient drug and alcohol abuse treatment, electronic monitoring, community-based residential programs and boot camps.

Secure facilities are needed for serious, violent, and chronic offenders who require a structured treatment environment or who threaten community safety. If a review of the nature of the offense, the offender's amenability to treatment, and the offender's record indicate that the juvenile justice system cannot provide appropriate services and adequately protect the community, the prosecution of such offenders in the criminal courts is both appropriate and necessary.

Finally, aftercare, or "community care," must be more than an afterthought. Such services must be an integral aspect of all dispositions involving residential placement and include the active involvement of the child's family. It makes little sense to intervene in a significant way in children's lives only to send those children back into the same environment without a support system for the family and child. OJJDP's intensive aftercare program is developing both the programmatic and policy underpinnings for enhancing our efforts in this vital area.

Existing research points to the efficacy of a community-wide, comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach. This approach should include family support, prevention programs, immediate and intermediate sanctions, small secure facilities for the most serious offenders, and sound re-entry and aftercare services. As a result of research and evaluation, we can now

point to a variety of program models proven to reduce delinquency and control youth violence. In these times of limited resources, program development should be predicated on this knowledge and innovative demonstration programs should be evaluated to measure their impact. Information, technical assistance, and training on the most promising programs should be provided as quickly and broadly as possible.

Protecting our communities and protecting our children: this two-part strategy lies at the heart of OJJDP's leadership of the Nation's efforts to prevent and combat delinquency and of the programs proposed in this plan. Community-based, collaborative efforts that involve comprehensive strategies aimed at reducing delinquency and youth violence will be critical to our success. Federal departments whose programs affect youth must work in an interdisciplinary manner, adopting this approach. With the tools now at hand—including enhanced community-oriented policing, delinquency prevention and intervention programs, and new correctional programs and facilities—we have an opportunity to build prevention and intervention strategies that can be implemented to reduce juvenile delinquency and violence across America.

OJJDP's Comprehensive Response

The Justice Department has called for an unprecedented national commitment of public and private resources to reverse the rising trend of juvenile violence and victimization. OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, which outlines the two principal components of prevention and intervention, is the centerpiece of this call for action.

The prevention component of the Strategy calls for establishing community-based planning teams and collaborative efforts between the juvenile justice system and other service systems, including mental health, health, child welfare, and education. To be effective, delinquency prevention programs should be based on a risk-focused approach in which communities systematically assess their delinquency problem in relation to known risk factors and implement programs to counteract them.

A key strategy to counter risk factors for delinquency in young people's lives is to enhance protective factors that fall into three basic categories: (1) Individual characteristics (having a resilient temperament or a positive orientation), (2) bonding (positive relationships with adult role models),

and (3) healthy beliefs and clear standards.

The intervention component of the Comprehensive Strategy is based on a model for the treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent offenders that combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation. Families must be integrated into treatment and rehabilitative efforts at each stage of this continuum. Aftercare must be a formal component of all residential placements, actively involving the family and the community in supporting and reintegrating the juvenile into the community.

The intervention component also calls for a range of graduated sanctions to provide both immediate interventions and intermediate sanctions, including extensive use of nonresidential community-based programs. Many serious, violent, and chronic offenders will require the use of secure detention to protect the community and provide a structured treatment environment.

To expand implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy, OJJDP will fund several key initiatives in fiscal year 1995 designed to assist both urban and rural communities to address youth violence.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs have identified the most effective, promising programs for use in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. Reports will be published on:

- Effective prevention strategies from birth to age six.
- Selected prevention strategies for early childhood and adolescence.
- Effective and promising graduated sanctions programs for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.
- Use of risk assessment and classification instruments.

These reports will be combined with an operations manual, which communities can use as a blueprint to assess their efforts in the areas of prevention and graduated sanctions to design and implement improvements that respond to community-identified needs.

Extensive efforts to coordinate and develop solutions to youth violence are ongoing at the Federal level. For example, a national conference, Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships that Work, was held in 1994. OJJDP is providing extensive technical assistance and training to four pilot jurisdictions in an interdepartmental initiative called Project PACT (Pulling America's Communities Together). The Denver metropolitan area, the District of

Columbia, the Atlanta metropolitan area, and the State of Nebraska are developing coordinated solutions to violence. Key officials and community leaders are being trained and assisted in assessing the local adult and juvenile violence problem and mobilizing their justice system responses and resources to develop system-wide solutions. Staff are being trained in establishing effective delinquency prevention programs using a risk-focused strategy and in intervention efforts employing a range of graduated sanctions for juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP is participating in a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Justice Assistance called the Comprehensive Communities Program, in which cities or counties faced with high rates of drug-related crime and violence are developing a comprehensive strategy for crime- and drug-control that requires law enforcement and other government agencies to work in partnership with the community to address these problems by focusing on the environment that fosters them.

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Technical Assistance for State Legislatures
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Evaluation of SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program

Overarching Programs

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Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
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Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development
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Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders
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Strengthening Juvenile Justice

New Programs

Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System
Bethesda Day Treatment Center
Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah M. Wysinger Memorial Program)
The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)

Strengthening Juvenile Justice

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Juvenile Court Training*
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Native American Alternative Community-Based Program
Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff
Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*
Due Process Advocacy Program
Development
Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders
Robeson County, North Carolina*
P.A.C.E., Center for Girls, Inc.*
Juvenile Restitution: Balanced Approach
Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program
Douglas County, Nebraska*
Professional Development for Youth Workers
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania*

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

New Programs

Gangs and Delinquency Research

Field-Initiated Gang Research Program
Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies
Innovative Firearms Program
Gangs, Groups, Individuals, and Violence Intervention
Youth Handgun Study/Model Juvenile Handgun Legislation

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

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Comprehensive Gang Initiative
Violence Studies*
Violence Study—Causes and Correlates
Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing
National School Safety Center
Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use
Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials

Delinquency Prevention

New Programs

Community-Based Gang Intervention
Family Strengthening and Support—including Non-English Speaking
Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Juvenile Female Offenders
Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education*
Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies
Pathways to Success
Truancy
North Omaha B.E.A.R.S. (Building Esteem and Responsibility Systematically) Program*
Training and Technical Assistance for Family-Strengthening Services
Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution
ASAP: Athlete Student Achievement Pact*
Project Mister/Project Sister*
Facing History and Ourselves*
La Nueva Vida*
Henry Ford Health System*
Anti-Crime Youth Council*

Delinquency Prevention

Continuation Programs

Law-Related Education (LRE)*
Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*
Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing

Children at Risk
 Nonviolent Dispute Resolution
 The Congress of National Black
 Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse
 Program
 "Just Say No" International*
 Jackie Robinson Center (JRC)*
 Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency
 Partnership Hate Crimes
 Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical
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Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

New Programs

Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*
 KidsPeace*
 Multipurpose Educational Curriculum
 for Young Victims

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

Continuation Programs

Parents Anonymous, Inc.*
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Discussion of Comments

Overview

OJJDP was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-415), as amended, to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to prevent and control juvenile crime and improve the juvenile justice system. Under Title II, OJJDP administers the State Formula Grants and State Challenge programs in 56 States and territories, funds more than 100 national, State and local projects through its Special Emphasis Discretionary Grant Program and its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and funds projects under both Part D (Gangs) and Part G (Mentoring) programs.

OJJDP serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, coordinates the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program, and all Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and administers the Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Program, the Title V Prevention Incentive Grants Program, and programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13001 *et seq.*).

1992 JJDP Act Amendments

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 92-586) expanded the role of OJJDP in Federal efforts to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system by including

three new priorities: strengthening the families of delinquents; improving State and local administration of justice and services to juveniles; and assisting States and local communities in preventing youth from entering the justice system. The Amendments encourage coordination of services, interagency cooperation, and parental involvement in treatment and services for juveniles. Seven new studies were mandated. The Comptroller General is in the process of completing five of these studies: (1) Juveniles waived, certified, or transferred to adult court, (2) Admissions of juveniles with behavior disorders to private psychiatric hospitals, (3) Gender bias in State juvenile justice systems, (4) Native American pass-through under the Formula Grants Program, and (5) Access to counsel in juvenile court proceedings. OJJDP is conducting the other two studies: one on the incidence, nature, and causes of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas, and a second on the extent and characteristics of juvenile hate crimes.

The JJDP Act Amendments of 1992 authorized OJJDP to administer several new grant programs.

■ Part E, State Challenge Activities, authorizes grants to States participating in the Part B Formula Grants Program that provide up to 10 percent of a State's Formula Grants Program allocation for each of 10 challenge activities in which the State participates.

■ Part F, Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who are Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect, authorizes grants to public and nonprofit private organizations for treatment of juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, transitional services, and related research.

■ Part G, Mentoring, authorizes three-year grants to local education agencies, or to private nonprofit or organizations working in partnership with such agencies, for mentoring programs designed to link at-risk youth with responsible adults to discourage youth involvement in criminal and violent activity.

■ Part H, Boot Camps, authorizes grants to establish up to 10 military-style boot camps for delinquent juveniles.

■ Title V, Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, authorizes grants to local governments for a broad range of delinquency prevention activities targeting youth who have had contact with, or are at-risk of contact with, the juvenile justice system.

In fiscal year 1995, funds were appropriated for three of the five programs cited above: Part G, Mentoring (\$4 million), Title V, Prevention Grants (\$20 million), and Part E, State Challenge Activities (\$10 million). These programs are not included in this Plan (except for \$1 million of Part G and \$1 million of Title V funds committed to the SafeFutures Program), nor are programs authorized and funded under the Title IV Missing Children's Assistance Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

Fiscal Year 1995 Program Planning Activities

The OJJDP program planning process for fiscal year 1995 has been coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the four other OJP Program Bureaus: The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). OJJDP's program planning process involved the following steps:

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

An example of the intra-agency coordination between OJP Program Bureaus involves OJJDP and Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) gang initiatives. Although these programs are being implemented in a similar manner, the two initiatives are different in their theoretical approach and program targets.

BJA's fiscal year 1995 Comprehensive Gang Initiative is based on a prototype developed through a grant to the Police Executive Research Forum in 1992. The prototype emphasizes prevention, intervention, and suppression and encompasses strategies which bring together cooperative and coordinated efforts of the police, other criminal justice agencies, human service providers, and community programs. This initiative is primarily designed to

focus on older teens and adults. In fiscal year 1995, this program is featured in BJA's Comprehensive Communities program.

OJJDP's fiscal year 1995 Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program is based on a prevention-based community mobilization model derived from the research of Dr. Irving Spertzel and colleagues. This model specifically focuses on juveniles and young adults under age 22. This fiscal year, the program has a specific focus on gang-free schools and public or federally subsidized housing. Another differentiating factor is that OJJDP's fiscal year 1995 initiative will be concentrated within the overarching SafeFutures demonstration program, as part of the comprehensive continuum of care that the program is designed to establish.

Discretionary Program Activities

Discretionary Grant Continuation Policy

OJJDP has listed on the following pages continuation projects currently funded in whole or in part with Part C and Part D funds and eligible for funding in fiscal year 1995, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project period. A grantee's eligibility for continued funding for an additional budget period within an existing project period depends on the grantee's compliance with funding eligibility requirements and achievement of the prior year's objectives.

Consideration for continuation funding for an additional project period for previously funded discretionary grant programs is based upon several factors, including:

- The extent to which the project responds to the applicable requirements of the JJDPA Act.
- Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice fiscal year 1995 program priorities.
- Compliance with performance requirements of prior grant years.
- Compliance with fiscal and regulatory requirements.
- Compliance with any special conditions of the award.
- Availability of funds (based on program priority determinations).

In accordance with section 262 (d)(1)(B), 42 U.S.C. 5665a, the competitive process for the award of Part C funds shall not be required if the Administrator makes a written determination waiving the competitive process:

1. With respect to programs to be carried out in areas in which the President declares under the Robert T.

Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*) that a major disaster or emergency exists, or

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

In implementing the fiscal year 1995 Program Plan, OJJDP will continue the process of developing, testing, and demonstrating both the prevention efforts and the graduated sanctions concept throughout its programs, such as in SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency, while also prioritizing support for applicants that reflect the coordinated, interdisciplinary approaches found in Weed and Seed sites and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. This support will be provided through:

- New competitive programs to be funded at the State or local level and new programs that provide funds to national organizations to provide services at the State and local level.

- Continuation awards, under which OJJDP will negotiate with grantees and task contractors to identify and ensure the provision of site specific technical assistance, training, information, and direct program services to Weed and Seed sites, Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, and jurisdictions adopting a continuum of care program approach.

OJJDP Funding Policy

OJJDP focuses its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and crime and that create and strengthen partnerships with State and local organizations. To that end, OJJDP has defined four programmatic themes that constitute the major elements of a sound policy for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:

- Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System.
- Public Safety and Law Enforcement.
- Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Intervention.
- Missing, Exploited and Abused Children.

OJJDP will also fund a new overarching demonstration program, SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency, which builds on the knowledge accumulated over 30 years of juvenile justice research. This overarching program builds upon broad-based community planning and support from all sectors and systems to provide a continuum of programs that focus on

ameliorating known community risk factors. It stresses addressing the problems of youth along a continuum of prevention and intervention activities, from those aimed at the at-risk child to the serious and violent juvenile offender. Other overarching programs, both new and continuation, that cross programmatic themes will also receive OJJDP funding under this Plan.

Application and Further Information

Program inquiries are to be addressed to the attention of the OJJDP staff contact person identified in the FY 1995 Competitive Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit. For general information, contact Marilyn Silver, Management Analyst, Information Dissemination Unit, (202) 307-0751. This is not a toll-free number. Due dates for all competitive programs are contained in the FY 1995 Competitive Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit. Please call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, toll-free, 24 hours a day, (800) 638-8736 to obtain a copy.

Applications are invited from eligible public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, individuals, or combinations thereof. Eligibility differs from program to program. Please consult the FY 1995 Competitive Discretionary Program Announcements and Application Kit for individual competitive program announcements and specific eligibility requirements. Where eligible for an assistance award, private for profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fee. Joint applications by two or more eligible applicants are welcome, as long as one organization is designated as the primary applicant and the other(s) as co-applicant(s). Applicants must demonstrate that they have experience in the design and implementation of the type of program or program activity for which they are an applicant.

Strengthening of the Juvenile Justice System

All parts of the juvenile justice system are straining under the burden of increasing numbers of juvenile offenders. In 1992, the juvenile arrest rate was the highest in 20 years. Between 1982 and 1992, juvenile courts saw a 26% increase in the number of delinquency cases. In 1990, a congressionally mandated study identified several areas in which problems in secure juvenile facilities are substantial and widespread, most notably living space (crowding), health care, security, and control of suicidal behavior. OJJDP is continuing to fund

several programs that aggressively address these issues.

The limited resources of the juvenile justice system must continue to target the most difficult and intractable problems of juvenile crime.

Strengthening the system requires support of all parts of the justice system, including law enforcement, prosecutors and the courts, as well as detention and corrections, including alternative residential placements and aftercare. A sound policy includes the assessment of each offender's needs and risks to the community, and concentrates the more formal, expensive, and restrictive options of the juvenile justice system in two areas:

- Youth behavior that is most serious and least amenable to preventive measures and community responses.

- Problems of youth and their families that exceed community resources and require more stringent legal resolution. This approach should promote accountability on the part of individual juvenile offenders to their victims.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

The epidemic of youth violence is striking fear in communities across the Nation. While violent crime statistics are generally down, violent criminal activity is increasing among the young. Juvenile arrests for violent crime increased 57% between 1983 and 1992. The nearly 54,200 juvenile weapons arrests in 1992 accounted for nearly 1 of 4 weapons arrests. Violent youth gangs, often associated with large urban areas, are emerging in smaller cities.

While ultimately the reduction in youth violence depends on overcoming or changing those societal factors that propel troubled youth toward violent behavior, immediate public safety issues require the justice system to incapacitate the small number of serious, violent and chronic offenders responsible for the majority of juvenile violence. However, a sound policy for combating juvenile crime must not indiscriminately treat children as small versions of adults. Law enforcement training on how to deal with juvenile offenders and victims and how to address the problems of youth gangs and the increasing use of guns by juveniles is an integral part of a comprehensive response to the escalating violence.

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

By the year 2005, the total population of youths from 15 to 19 years old will grow by an estimated 23 percent. Research has shown that the peak age of

arrest for serious violent crime is 18 years. It has also shown that we must focus on addressing the root causes of delinquency as well as the symptoms. OJJDP programs encourage a risk-focused approach based on public health and social development models.

Communities cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile crime entirely on the juvenile justice system. We must maximize the use of a community's less formal, less expensive, and less alienating responses to youthful misbehavior, while at the same time maintaining the safety of the public. The science of prevention has taught us that a sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention must strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to good behavior: A productive place for young people in a law-abiding society. This type of preventive measure can operate on a large scale, providing gains in youth development while reducing juvenile delinquency.

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

The Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 5771-5780, Title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended) established OJJDP as the lead federal agency in matters pertaining to missing and exploited children. The fiscal year 1995 Competitive Discretionary Grant Programs for Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Program and Application Kit Notice was published in the **Federal Register** on January 5, 1995.

Fiscal Year 1995 Programs

Brief summaries of each of OJJDP's new and continuation programs for fiscal year 1995 are provided below. The programs are organized according to the four areas that constitute the major elements of OJJDP's comprehensive approach to preventing juvenile justice and improving public safety.

A number of programs have been identified for funding by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. Such programs are indicated by an asterisk (*). The 1995 Appropriations Act Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Programs identified 13 programs for OJJDP to examine and fund if warranted. Three of the programs are included in this Plan for continuation funding. Nine of the remaining ten have been reviewed and will receive consideration for funding in fiscal year 1995 at the levels indicated in the Final Plan.

OJJDP's new overarching demonstration program, SafeFutures:

Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program, is presented first since it addresses the major elements that must be present in an effective strategy to prevent and control delinquency and provide the juvenile justice system with the program resources needed to do its job effectively. This new program focuses on a variety of services and funding resources. Other overarching programs are then presented, followed by programs that seek to strengthen juvenile justice, enhance public safety and law enforcement, prevent delinquency, and address the problem of missing, exploited and abused children.

Fiscal Year 1995 Program Listing

Overarching Programs

New Programs

SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency—\$7,200,000

Information and Statistics Projects—525,000

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract—360,000

Technical Assistance For State Legislatures—262,500

Contra Costa County, California: Continuum of Care Program*—247,000

Evaluation of SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program—150,000

Overarching Programs

Continuation Programs

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse—\$1,031,167

Coalition for Juvenile Justice*—700,000

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center—650,000

National Juvenile Court Data Archive*—611,000

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development—550,000

Insular Area Support*—511,000

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders—500,058

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody-NCCD—450,000

Children in Custody-Census—450,000

Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs—290,000

Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) Program Development—261,000

Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement—200,000

Juvenile Justice Data Resources—25,000

Strengthening Juvenile Justice

New Programs

Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System—\$750,000
Bethesda Day Treatment Center—320,000
Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah M. Wysinger Memorial Program)—300,000
The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center—300,000
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)—200,000

Strengthening Juvenile Justice

Continuation Programs

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program—\$1,500,000
Juvenile Court Training*—1,074,000
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—620,000
Native American Alternative Community-Based Program—600,000
Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff—500,000
Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*—389,943
Due Process Advocacy Program Development—250,000
Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders—250,000
Robeson County, North Carolina*—202,645
P.A.C.E., Center for Girls, Inc.*—150,000
Juvenile Restitution: Balanced Approach—100,000
Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—80,000
Douglas County, Nebraska*—67,055
Professional Development for Youth Workers—50,000
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania*—50,000

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

New Programs

Gangs and Delinquency Research—\$500,000
Field-Initiated Gang Research Program—300,000
Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies—275,000
Innovative Firearms Program—250,000
Gangs, Groups, Individuals, and Violence Intervention—250,000
Youth Handgun Study/Model Juvenile Handgun Legislation—202,838

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Continuation Programs

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program—\$1,504,924
Comprehensive Communities Program—Comprehensive Gang Initiative—799,345
Targeted Outreach with a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)—600,000
Comprehensive Gang Initiative—600,000
Violence Studies*—500,000
Violence Study—Causes and Correlates—300,000
Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing—300,000
National School Safety Center—250,000
Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use—150,000
Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials—100,000

Delinquency Prevention

New Programs

Community-Based Gang Intervention—\$2,000,000
Family Strengthening and Support—Including Non-English Speaking—1,000,000
Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Juvenile Female Offenders—600,000
Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education*—600,000
Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies—500,000
Pathways to Success—450,000
Truancy—400,000
North Omaha B.E.A.R.S. (Building Esteem and Responsibility Systematically) Program*—300,000
Training and Technical Assistance for Family-Strengthening Services—250,000
Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution—200,000
ASAP: Athlete Student Achievement Pact*—150,000
Project Mister/Project Sister*—146,500
Facing History and Ourselves*—100,000
La Nueva Vida*—64,000
Henry Ford Health System*—58,000
Anti-Crime Youth Council*—50,000

Delinquency Prevention

Continuation Programs

Law-Related Education (LRE)*—\$2,800,000
Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*—1,000,000

Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing—720,000
Children at Risk—350,000
Nonviolent Dispute Resolution—300,000
The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse Program—250,000
“Just Say No” International*—250,000
Jackie Robinson Center (JRC)*—250,000
Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership—200,000
Hate Crimes—200,000
Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project—200,000
Race Against Drugs—150,000

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

New Programs

Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*—\$250,000
KidsPeace*—140,000
Multipurpose Educational Curriculum for Young Victims—75,000

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

Continuation Programs

Parents Anonymous, Inc.*—\$250,000
Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*—225,000
Children as Witnesses to Community Violence—170,658

Overarching Programs

New Programs

SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency—\$7,200,000

Background

The SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program rests on two important premises: The first is that public safety can be improved by providing prevention, intervention and treatment services to all at-risk youth. These three elements constitute a continuum of care that should be directed at youth throughout their development. The second premise is that the strategy for implementing this continuum of care lies with a comprehensive, customer-focused approach in which there is broad collaboration between all service agencies, all levels of government, and the public and private sectors. Availability of services, community responsiveness, and partnerships leading to increased public safety constitute the heart of the SafeFutures Program.

Many communities throughout the country have been engaged in reform efforts to develop a comprehensive, community-based service delivery

system for disadvantaged children. OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders presents a similar approach. Under this strategy, a broad-based community planning board systematically assesses the risk factors present in the environment that are best known to foster delinquent behavior in children. The community then develops a strategy to address identified risk factors for delinquency and increase protective factors that promote healthy and productive behavior. In addition, the board develops a full range of graduated sanctions, beginning with immediate interventions, that are designed to hold juvenile delinquents accountable to the victim and the community, ensure community security and provide a continuum of services that responds appropriately to the needs of each juvenile offender.

SafeFutures builds on and expands the model presented in the Comprehensive Strategy. Five sites will be selected: Three urban, one rural, and one Native American site. Each must have completed risk assessments and developed a comprehensive delinquency prevention, intervention and treatment plan prior to application to the SafeFutures program. At least one of the sites will be an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise community. Each must have established a multi-disciplinary community team to oversee implementation efforts. Finally, each site must have forged partnerships between government, local businesses and civic organizations, and leveraged resources from a variety of sources. The Native American site must have a Tribal Court.

SafeFutures is geared toward communities who have made significant progress in reforming their systems and implementing a strategy to reduce youth violence and juvenile delinquency. It will provide them with additional resources to expand existing efforts and fill in the gaps in service each has identified.

Program Goals

Specifically, SafeFutures will assist communities to:

1. Control and prevent juvenile violence and delinquency by—
 - a. Reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors
 - b. Developing a full range of graduated sanctions, beginning with intermediate interventions that are designed to hold delinquents accountable to the victim and ensure community safety

c. Providing a continuum of services for all youth, with appropriate treatment for juvenile offenders

2. Develop a more efficient and effective service delivery system for at-risk youth and their families, capable of meeting their needs at any point of entry into the system.

3. Build the capacity to institutionalize and sustain coordinated efforts through streamlining the service delivery system, and expanding, and diversifying its sources of funding.

4. Determine what outcomes have been achieved and whether a comprehensive strategy involving a concentration of effort and resources is successful at preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency.

Many communities have begun this process on their own, while others throughout the country have received support for these planning and implementation activities through OJJDP's Title V Prevention Program and programs designed to intervene with delinquent juveniles. Failure to previously participate under Title V, however, does not preclude selection as a SafeFutures applicant as long as the requirements described in the next section are met.

OJJDP will provide each site with up to \$1.44 million the first year, with subsequent funding anticipated for four additional years. This amount includes not only OJJDP program dollars, but other federal sources of support which OJJDP has leveraged. In addition, OJJDP will offer all sites a comprehensive technical assistance package.

Grant Programs

Units of general local government or combinations thereof are eligible to apply. Successful applicants must demonstrate the capacity to establish and sustain a continuum of care for the jurisdiction's at-risk and delinquent youth and their families. If the size or makeup of the applicant's local unit(s) does not make jurisdictional-wide services practical or desirable, the applicant may request resources for an identified local area(s) or neighborhood.

The applicant must provide evidence of the following:

- The presence of risk factors for delinquency in the target area such as high rates of crime, poverty, teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, dysfunctional or single parent families, school drop-outs, unemployment or other risk factors the community identifies;
- An established planning board in existence, with balanced representation of public and private agencies,

community organizations and residents, including youth representation;

- Completion of a needs and resources assessment;
- A comprehensive delinquency prevention, intervention, and graduated sanction plan for their jurisdiction;
- Federal, State, local and private partnerships, and a commitment to leverage additional resources and coordinate the necessary systemic changes to both the juvenile justice and social services system of care.

In addition to providing overall administrative support for the coordination and implementation activities, SafeFutures provides specific support for ten program components. The applicant's proposal must demonstrate how each of the components described below will be implemented, its relationship to others within the continuum of care, and its impact upon at-risk youth and their families. Applicants that can demonstrate that they have adequately addressed, with their own resources, specific program components funded with Part C monies, will have the flexibility to use those designated funds (with the exception of the Day Treatment component) for alternative delinquency prevention activities. Each of the components is grouped below according to major OJJDP goals. Each is described in greater detail under these same goal areas in the Fiscal Year 1995 Program Plan.

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System and Law Enforcement

- Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Accountability and Treatment Programs (Part C—\$500,000).
- Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Female Juvenile Offenders (Part C—\$600,000).
- Day Treatment Services (Part C—\$150,000).
- Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program (Part C—Technical Assistance).
- Community-Based Gang Intervention (Part D—\$2,000,000).
- Mental Health Services for At-Risk and Adjudicated Youth, including treatment services for juvenile sex offenders and victims of sexual abuse (Part C—\$750,000).

Providing Opportunities and Role Models for High-Risk Youth

- Youth Skills/Pathways to Success (Part C—\$200,000).
- Mentoring (Part G—\$1,000,000).

Breaking the Cycle of Violence Through Prevention

- Family Strengthening, including services for non-English speaking families (Part C—\$1,000,000).
- Delinquency Prevention Program (Title V—\$1,000,000).

Sites funded under this initiative will be eligible for program implementation, training, and technical assistance directly from OJJDP grantees and contractors. In addition, sites will receive training and technical assistance from:

Boys and Girls Clubs of America, to develop or enhance a Boys and Girls Club in the target area;

National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, to develop or enhance a Juvenile Youth Corps Program; and the

Home Builders Institute, to develop an apprenticeship program for high-risk youth in sites which have a local association of home builders.

In addition, the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Education (DOE), and Labor (DOL), AmeriCorps, and the National Endowment for the Arts have agreed to participate in the SafeFutures Program by making available resources, technical assistance, and linkages to existing grant programs. OJJDP is also seeking other public and private partnerships to support substance abuse prevention, jobs skills development, individual youth assessment and evaluation activities by the SafeFutures sites.

Evaluation

Sites will be expected to demonstrate a strong capacity for data collection and analysis in order to support a requisite and stringent evaluation component addressing both process and outcome measures. Partnerships with academic institutions to enhance evaluation efforts are also encouraged.

Collaboration

Applicants are expected to demonstrate how they have linked their activities with other Federal, State, and local programs; national and community foundations; and private sector programs. Federal programs include: HUD's Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities and Hope Six; HHS's Family Preservation and Support Services; DOE's Safe and Drug Free Schools; DOL's Youth Fair Chance; and the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Operation Weed and Seed, PACT, Community Oriented Policing Services, Boot Camps, Drug Courts, Comprehensive Communities programs;

and the U.S. Attorneys' anti-violence strategies.

Application Process

OJJDP will utilize a two stage process to select grantees. All applicants will first submit concept papers. Jurisdictions will be required to document existing legislation, executive orders, memoranda of understanding, and other formal commitments of bona fide partnerships. Preference will given to jurisdictions that demonstrate linkages with other Federal, State and local programs as well as the ability to secure additional financial and programmatic resources. Those best demonstrating an ability to qualify for funding will then be invited to submit full applications.

Prospective applicants should obtain a copy of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and the forthcoming Implementation Guide for the Comprehensive Strategy. The Guide identifies promising programs, suggests effective community assessment tools and in general offers guidance to communities implementing a continuum of care model. Copies of the Guide will be available from OJJDP in May 1995.

OJJDP plans to conduct several workshops to answer questions about SafeFutures requirements prior to the concept paper submission date. To obtain more information regarding these workshops, please contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Information and Statistics Projects—\$525,000

OJJDP recently conducted an independent review of its Information and Statistics Program to help the Office develop a 5-year plan for information and data collection. As a result of this review, \$525,000 will be allocated to the following new projects: National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center; National Indicators of Risk and Protective Factors; Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System; National Program Directory; and Integrated Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, and Child Welfare Data Collection.

National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center—(\$200,000)

OJJDP is considering the establishment of a center devoted to collecting and analyzing statistics generated by OJJDP programs, State agencies, academic research, and other Federal agencies and programs. This National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center would focus on two principal activities: (1) Retrieving Federal, State

and local research and data, and (2) providing quick analyses to inform Federal, State, and local policy and program decisions. The impetus for the Center comes from the recognition that many States are collecting data and performing statistical analyses of their delinquency and juvenile justice systems and that other jurisdictions can benefit greatly from access to this information. The Center would function as a collection point for this research. With an increased national emphasis on juvenile justice issues, there is more need for specific and quick analyses of particular issues. The Center would provide such analyses on a wide range of subjects.

Other statistical activities identified as important include:

- Analyzing demographic, delinquency, and violence trends, including surveys of delinquency and related youth problems, Uniform Crime Report data, and victimization surveys.
- Analyzing violent behavior trends and patterns, particularly assaults and robberies, to increase our understanding of these phenomena.
- Maintaining national data sets on juvenile justice system handling of juveniles. State studies of disproportionate minority confinement and gender bias being conducted pursuant to the JJDPA Act would be of particular interest.
- Retrieving statewide data sets for analysis and cultivating State resources for information and statistics.
- Maintaining data sets produced under major studies of delinquency and related juvenile problems.
- Distributing the results of statistical analyses conducted by others at the State and local level.

Once OJJDP determines the specific nature of this project, a subsequent announcement will be made.

National Indicators of Delinquency, Risk and Protective Factors—(\$225,000)

Widespread adoption of the public health model has stimulated interest in viewing juvenile delinquency and other problem behaviors in terms of risk and protective factors. At the same time, interest in developing social indicators of delinquency has grown. Because of these two developments, the collection and analysis of national indicators of risk and protective factors will be explored. State and community level baselines would enable measurement of the impact of delinquency prevention programs on risk and protective factors. A national baseline, with annual comparisons, would permit forecasts of changes in delinquency and youth violence levels and trends.

Several projects have laid the foundation for national and state-by-state baselines: Kids Count, the National Youth Survey, OJJDP's Causes and Correlates Research Program, the Six State Communities that Care Pilot Program, and InfoNation. The key issue concerns the feasibility of nationwide establishment, at the State level, of reporting requirements necessary to generate comparable data.

OJJDP will explore the feasibility of establishing comparable measurements of risk and protective factors, and prevalence measures for delinquency and other problem behaviors, at the individual, community, State, and national levels. This effort will involve a wide range of expertise, including researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. OJJDP will examine the most direct and efficient manner of gathering these indicators. In particular, OJJDP will explore cooperation with other Federal agencies. Once the nature of this project has been finalized, OJJDP will make a subsequent announcement.

Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System

Policymakers and legislators seeking data on how juveniles get to criminal court and on rates of conviction and sentencing, treatment, and conditions of confinement have found that existing information is often inadequate to help them make decisions about legislation, policy, and program development.

OJJDP, in cooperation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), seeks to identify and fill these data gaps by working collaboratively with interested State and local officials. Through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development Program, a series of meetings will be convened involving prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, State Statistical Analysis Centers, researchers, and staff from OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS. The purpose of the meetings will be to plan multi-jurisdictional studies of the transfer process and its outcomes. The project also will identify information needs to recommend for inclusion in the BJS National Survey of State Prosecutors.

A number of multi-agency planning teams will be invited to assist in the collaborative design of the studies by identifying core data elements and definitions for cross-jurisdictional collection and analysis. The design process will be informed by a literature review and the identification of existing studies and data sets for secondary analysis to fill immediate gaps. A detailed review of the Government Accounting Office's pending waiver study will inform the project as to the

feasibility of certain options. No funds will be awarded in fiscal year 1995.

National Program Directory—\$100,000

To further develop OJJDP's statistical capability, OJJDP will create a National Program Directory. This directory will contain the names and addresses of specific juvenile justice programs along with important identifying information and will include prosecutors, juvenile probation departments, juvenile court judges, mental health agencies, youth welfare agencies, and other executive branch juvenile justice agencies. OJJDP will use the directory as a sampling frame for future surveys.

An important feature of this project is a series of Quick Response Surveys (QRS). Each QRS addresses a specific problem and is directed to a specific group of respondents. The goal of each QRS will be to provide vital information quickly on emerging problems and issues. QRS' will be made possible through Census Bureau development of program and facility directories on juvenile courts, detention centers, and long-term State confinement facilities. These surveys will address such issues as: characteristics of assaultive behaviors, juveniles in police lock-ups, juvenile sex offenders, family issues, and overcrowding.

The initial phase of this project will focus on developing a directory structure, collecting core information, and developing a QRS strategy. These funds will be transferred to the Census Bureau through an interagency agreement.

Integrated Juvenile Justice, Mental Health and Child Welfare Data Collection

Recent research has documented the co-occurrence of delinquency, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse, and child abuse and neglect. However, linkage of client data from the juvenile justice system with data from the mental health and child welfare systems is not possible with current data collection mechanisms.

Information is needed on how the child welfare and mental health systems function as diversion programs and as providers of alternative incarceration for problem youth not served by the juvenile justice system. Ways of linking these data collection systems would be explored in order to: (1) Understand the interrelationships of the three systems, (2) develop models that coordinate the actions of the three systems, and (3) integrate them into a continuum of care.

OJJDP will support a planning effort to map out steps toward integrated juvenile justice, mental health, and

child welfare data collection. OJJDP will carry this work out in collaboration with other Federal agencies that have an interest in the objectives of this program, including the National Institute of Mental Health; the Center for Mental Health Services; the National Institute on Drug Abuse; the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse; the Administration on Children, Youth and Families; and the Social Security Administration. This project will also involve practitioners and researchers from the mental health, juvenile justice, and child welfare fields. OJJDP's Statistics and Systems Development Program will provide staff support for this planning activity, including conducting a literature review, identifying useful data sets for secondary analysis, and convening planning meetings. The results will include recommendations for future implementation steps.

OJJDP's current Statistics and System Development Program grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will conduct this program activity. No funds will be awarded in fiscal year 1995.

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract—\$360,000

The purpose of this contract is to provide OJJDP with an expert resource capable of performing independent, management-oriented evaluations of selected OJJDP programs. Evaluations will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of either individual projects or groups of projects.

Evaluations could include demonstrations, tests, training, and technical assistance programs. Evaluations will be requested through work orders issued by OJJDP and carried out in accordance with work plans prepared by the contractor and approved by OJJDP. Each evaluation will be defined by OJJDP and costs, method, and timetable determined through negotiation between OJJDP and the contractor. The contract will be funded through a competitive award in fiscal year 1995.

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures—\$262,500

State legislatures are being pressed to respond to public fear of juvenile crime, and a loss of confidence in the capability of the juvenile justice system to respond effectively. For the most part, State legislatures have had insufficient information to properly address juvenile justice issues. Consequently, OJJDP will award a grant to the National Conference of State Legislatures to identify, analyze, and disseminate information to help State legislatures

make more informed decisions about legislation affecting the juvenile justice system. A complementary task will involve supporting increased communication between State legislators and State and local leaders who influence decisionmaking regarding juvenile justice issues. A \$262,500 grant will be awarded to the NCSL in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Contra Costa County, California:
Continuum of Care Program*—\$247,000

The purpose of this program is to develop and implement a model continuum of care program for youth in the Juvenile Justice System. The model proposes three specific components: (1) Development of risk and needs assessment instruments that reflect law enforcement and juvenile justice consensus; (2) establishment of linkages and coordination among several major planning efforts; and (3) the implementation and coordination of existing programs.

Grant funds will be used to fund several positions charged with building the continuum of care infrastructure, improving coordination, and managing the implementation. This grant will also contribute funding to an Employment Aftercare Program for youth returning to the community from secure institutional confinement and will provide technical support for a community education effort, designed to build public awareness and involvement in the reform of the juvenile justice system and the provision of services.

Evaluation of SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency—\$150,000

OJJDP will fund five communities (three urban, one rural, and one Native American) under the SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency. SafeFutures will provide a range of coordinated services to meet the needs of at-risk youth and families and juveniles in the juvenile justice system. This Program will also serve to strengthen the juvenile justice system and develop the ongoing sustainability of service collaboration within the jurisdiction.

The evaluation of each of the five sites will be supported by this Program and will consist of both process and impact components. The process evaluation, to begin during the first year, will include an examination of planning procedures and the extent to which the sites' implementation is consistent with the principles of a continuum of care/ graduated sanctions model. The

evaluation process will identify the key factors responsible for successful implementation. It will also be important for the evaluation to identify substantial obstacles to successful implementation of the SafeFutures continuum model.

The selected evaluator will be responsible for developing a cross-site monograph that discusses Program implementation for use by other communities that want to develop and implement a community strategy to address serious, violent, and chronic delinquency.

The evaluator will develop a research design for the impact evaluation within the first year. Data collection for the impact evaluation would begin during the second year of the evaluation and will address the effects of the community's SafeFutures Program on the clients served. Furthermore, it will address the efficacy of the structure and operation of the SafeFutures model.

OJJDP will award a single cooperative agreement for up to \$150,000 for first-year funding of this multiyear evaluation program. Significant funding for the evaluation is anticipated in the second and subsequent years of this evaluation.

OVERARCHING PROGRAMS

Continuation Programs

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse—
\$1,031,167

As part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse provides support to OJJDP in: (1) Collecting, synthesizing, and disseminating information to the public on all aspects of juvenile delinquency; (2) developing publications; and (3) preparing specialized responses to information requests from the public. The Clearinghouse maintains a toll-free number for information requests. It also reviews reports, data, and standards relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States and develops specialized resource products for the juvenile justice community.

The Clearinghouse serves as a center for acquiring and disseminating information on juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans; availability of resources; training and educational programs; statistics; and other pertinent data and information. It also serves as an information bank for the collection and synthesis of data and knowledge obtained from research and evaluation conducted by public and private agencies, institutions, or individuals

concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency.

Recognizing the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and other policymakers on promising program approaches, the Clearinghouse continually develops and recommends new strategies to communicate the research findings and program activities of OJJDP and the field to the practitioner community.

The entire NCJRS, of which the OJJDP-funded Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is a part, is administered by the National Institute of Justice under a competitively awarded contract.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice—\$700,000

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports and facilitates the purposes and functions of each State's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG). The Coalition, acting as a Federal advisory committee, reviews Federal policies and practices regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, prepares and submits an annual report and recommendations to the President and Congress, and provides advice to the OJJDP Administrator. The coalition is also authorized to develop an information center for the SAGs and to conduct an annual conference to provide training for SAG members. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center—\$650,000

This contract provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, its grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. Support of this program will be supplemented in fiscal year 1995.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive*—
\$611,000

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates automated data and published reports from the Nation's juvenile courts. The Archive's reports examine referrals, offenses, intake, and dispositions in addition to specialized topics such as minorities in juvenile courts and specific offense categories. The Archive also provides assistance to jurisdictions in analyzing their juvenile court data. In fiscal year 1995, the Archive will enhance the collection, reporting, and analysis of more detailed data on detention, dispositions, risk

factors, and treatment data using offender-based data sets from a sample of juvenile courts.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development—\$550,000

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) Program is to improve Federal, State, and local juvenile justice statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The SSD Program helps OJJDP to formulate a comprehensive program for the collection, analysis and dissemination of national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders, and to document the juvenile justice system's response. A major product to be completed will be a national report on juvenile offending and victimization. Work on this product will consist mainly of report production followup, including the completion of a detailed technical appendix and preparation of additional products for dissemination. The SSD program will focus on the following areas in fiscal year 1995: (1) Juveniles in the criminal justice system; (2) development and testing of a training curriculum for improving information systems; (3) integration of juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare data collection; and (4) improving information on juvenile detention.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Insular Area Support*—\$511,000

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

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders—\$500,058

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), in collaboration with Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. (DRP), has completed Phase I of a collaborative effort to support development and implementation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious,

Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. This effort involved assessing existing and previously researched programs in order to identify effective and promising programs which can be used in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. A series of reports, which will be combined into a Guide to the Comprehensive Strategy, has been completed on early intervention for ages 0 to 6, prevention from childhood to adolescence, graduated sanctions, risk and needs assessments, and an operations manual. Phase II, to be carried out in fiscal year 1995, will include: (1) convening a national forum on youth violence; (2) information dissemination; (3) program development and implementation activities; (4) providing information to national, State and local organizations; (5) providing training and technical assistance to Title V Prevention, Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment and SafeFutures sites; and (6) conducting a series of regional training sessions for representative groups of key leaders. The national forum and regional training sessions will contribute to implementation of the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan being formulated by the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The program will be implemented by NCCD (\$274,627) and DRP (\$225,431) under cooperative agreements. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody—NCCD—\$450,000

The Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody was designed in response to a statutory requirement to produce a detailed annual summary of juvenile custody data. During the next 24-month period, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) will continue to implement and refine the State Juvenile Correctional System Reporting Program. It is anticipated that individual-level data for 1993 will be representative of more than 75 percent of the at-risk juvenile population. In addition, NCCD will prepare two additional reports for OJJDP. These reports will provide a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data regarding: (1) The number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody; (2) the rate at which juveniles are taken into custody; and (3) the trends demonstrated by the data.

The 1994 data collection will expand coverage by collecting data from several small, nonautomated State systems. In order to better understand the data collected under the State Juvenile

Corrections System Reporting Program, NCCD will conduct a State Juvenile Corrections Organizational Survey to identify critical dimensions of corrections administration that may explain variation in results. NCCD, in cooperation with the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will assess the proportion of all court commitments that are covered by the State Juvenile Corrections Reporting Program as compared with direct commitments by local authorities. NCCD will also conduct a pilot data collection and research effort on a small sample of detention centers to generate data and information on juveniles in detention.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children in Custody—Census \$450,000

Under this ongoing collaborative program between OJJDP and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, OJJDP proposes to transfer funds to the Census Bureau to conduct the 1995 biennial census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census describes juvenile custody facilities in terms of their resident population, programs, and physical characteristics. It provides information on trends in the use of juvenile custody facilities for delinquent juveniles and status offenders. The Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research will also continue to develop and test a roster-based data collection system designed to significantly improve information on juveniles in custody. The Bureau's Governments Division will create a new directory of facilities.

The program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs—\$290,000

This contract will be extended and supplemented in the amount of \$290,000 to complete evaluation reports on OJJDP's Boot Camp Pilot Program, to continue the evaluation of the Disproportionate Minority Confinement and Title V Prevention Program evaluations, and to provide other evaluation services required by OJJDP prior to the award of a new competitive contract.

The contract supplement will be awarded to Caliber Associates. A new competitive contract will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) Program Development—\$261,000

Project PACT is an initiative through which Federal agencies work with State and local agencies and communities to develop a strategic plan to help reduce crime and violence by building healthier communities. The role of the Federal government in Project PACT is to support the community's identification of needs, formulation of a coordinated community response, and development of resources to implement a community action plan. OJJDP will continue to provide PACT cities with technical assistance and information on programs and services that offer the best hope for success in the development of antiviolence strategies for juvenile offenders and victims.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) has provided the Project PACT jurisdictions of Metro Atlanta, Metro Denver, Nebraska, and Washington, D.C., with technical assistance for the past year. NCCD will continue to provide such assistance through fiscal year 1995 by responding to requests for assistance in implementing juvenile justice reform through OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*.

This program will be implemented by NCCD. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement—\$200,000

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is working with OJJDP and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to develop a comprehensive national statistical reporting system that is responsive to the information requirements of the JJD Act, the needs of the juvenile justice field for data on juvenile custody populations, and the needs of State legislatures and juvenile justice professionals for data to assist in making informed planning and policymaking decisions.

The Census Bureau acts as the data collection agent for the JTIC program under an interagency agreement. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources—\$25,000

This program enhances the availability of juvenile justice data sets for secondary analysis. The project takes data files from OJJDP research and statistical programs and prepares them for use by other researchers. Data files made available during fiscal year 1994

include the 1993 Children in Custody Census, Juveniles Taken Into Custody, and the Causes and Correlates Research Program.

This program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with the University of Michigan. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Strengthening Juvenile Justice New Programs

Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System—\$750,000

This program addresses the mental health and juvenile justice systems' lack of coordinated and adequate mental health treatment for at-risk and delinquent youth. The program will target juveniles with mental health problems and impairments (including learning disabilities), those who are at risk of becoming status or delinquent offenders, status offenders, and delinquents with undiagnosed or untreated mental health problems, including offenders in secure and non-secure residential care.

Fiscal year 1995 funds will provide up to \$150,000 to each of the five jurisdictions participating in the SafeFutures Program. Their planning process would be expected to provide comprehensive, coordinated, and collaborative approaches among juvenile justice, youth service, and mental health agencies to improve mental health services for juveniles in these five communities. A particular focus of the fiscal year 1995 funding will be to target victims of child abuse and juvenile sex offenders.

Bethesda Day Treatment Center—\$320,000

Pennsylvania's Bethesda Day Treatment Center is a private nonprofit agency established to provide intensive day treatment and a variety of other services that promote the social adjustment of juvenile offenders in the community.

For four years, OJJDP has provided funds to the Center to develop and document intensive, outpatient, community-based treatment and care centers for juveniles at risk of delinquency and those who have been referred to court and are in the preadjudication or postadjudication stages of the juvenile justice system. Center services were initially designed to help youth in rural areas or small towns who committed offenses related to family supervision and control. More recently, the program has demonstrated its effectiveness in larger cities, including Kalamazoo, Michigan and

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with juveniles who commit serious delinquent acts.

Bethesda Day Treatment Center's services include intensive supervision, counseling, and coordination of a range of services necessary to develop skills that enable youth to function appropriately in the community. Services are client, group, and family focused. Client-focused services include intake, casework, service and treatment planning, individual counseling, intensive supervision, and study skills. Group-focused services include group counseling; life and jobs skill training, cultural enrichment, and physical education. Family-focused activities include family counseling, home visits, parent counseling, and family intervention services.

Day treatment services cost about 50 percent less than secure placement, pose a minimal risk to community safety, and can be implemented quickly. With management systems and funding in place, it takes only 6 to 9 months from startup to full implementation of a program.

The Bethesda Day Treatment Center will offer to replicate the day treatment model in the five SafeFutures sites. Successful applicants will be eligible to submit applications to the Bethesda Day Treatment Center for up to \$30,000, with a \$30,000 local contribution, in training and technical assistance services. Other local jurisdictions will also be eligible to receive services from the grantee under the same terms. Interested jurisdictions should contact the Bethesda Day Treatment Center at (717) 568-1131. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah Wysinger Memorial Program)—\$300,000

National data and studies have demonstrated that minority juveniles are over-represented in secure facilities across the country. In response to this problem, OJJDP issued regulations in 1989 requiring States participating in the Formula Grants Program to gather and assess data to determine the existence of disproportionate minority confinement and, if it existed, to design strategies to address the problem. To date, 47 States have completed the required data analyses, with all but five determining that minority juveniles are over-represented in secure facilities. Analysis of the data indicates that in a majority of States minority juveniles are disproportionately represented at

several points of decision-making in the juvenile justice system.

This competitive Special Emphasis program will provide funds to States, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations to demonstrate effective interventions designed to eliminate the disproportionate confinement of minority juveniles in secure detention or correctional facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other secure institutional facilities. Activities appropriate for funding under this initiative include such programs as:

- Training and education programs for law enforcement and juvenile justice practitioners.

- Diversion programs for minority youths who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

- Prevention programs in communities with high numbers of minority residents.

- Programs to increase the capacity of community-based organizations to provide alternatives to detention and incarceration for minority youths.
- Aftercare programs designed to assist minority youths returning to their communities from secure institutions.

Grants will be available in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the implementation and evaluation of interventions designed to reduce disproportionate minority confinement. In addition to the general selection criteria applied to all OJJDP competitive applications, OJJDP will consider the relationship of the application to the State's development of multiple strategies to address the State's problem based on minority overrepresentation indices as identified in the Phase I data collection analysis. Three to six competitive applications will be funded in fiscal year 1995 at \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center—\$300,000

For several years, OJJDP has supported prosecutor training activities through the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA). This project will establish a Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center to provide prosecutor training and implement workshops on juvenile justice related executive policy, leadership, and management for chief prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs, and provide background information to prosecutors on juvenile justice issues and programs.

The project will be implemented by the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), based on planning and input by prosecutors familiar with juvenile justice needs. APRI is the research and technical assistance

affiliate of NDAA. The project will utilize a working group of chief prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to support the project's staff in providing training, technical assistance, and juvenile justice related research and program information to practitioners nationwide. The expectation is that within the next three years a self-supporting Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center will be established through links with State prosecutor training programs.

The award for the Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center will be made to APRI. No additional applicants will be considered in fiscal year 1995.

Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)—\$200,000

The purpose of this program is to continue OJJDP's capability to provide technical assistance for juvenile corrections and detention. A major responsibility of the grantee will be to plan and convene the annual Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum. The forum provides an opportunity for 100 juvenile corrections and detention leaders to meet and discuss issues, problems, and solutions to corrections and detention problems. A second objective is to provide workshops and training conferences on current and emerging national issues in the field of juvenile corrections and detention. The grantee will provide limited technical assistance through document dissemination. OJJDP will award a competitive grant to an organization experienced in this area of expertise to provide these services.

Strengthening Juvenile Justice

Continuation Programs

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program—\$1,500,000

In fiscal year 1993, under a competitive announcement, OJJDP awarded funds to enable two jurisdictions (Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and Washington, DC) to develop a plan for systematic graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders. The plan combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive community-based intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services as the seriousness of a juvenile's offenses increases or a particular offense warrants. The plan's basic elements are to: (1) Assess the existing continuum of secure and nonsecure intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in each jurisdiction; (2) define the juvenile offender population; (3) develop and implement a program strategy; (4)

develop and implement an evaluation; (5) integrate private nonprofit, community-based organizations into juvenile offender services; (6) incorporate an aftercare program as a formal component of all residential placements; (7) develop a resource plan to enlist the financial and technical support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, private foundations, or other funding sources; and (8) develop a victim assistance component using local organizations.

In fiscal year 1994, these jurisdictions each qualified for \$500,000 implementation grants. Two additional jurisdictions are being selected for combined planning and implementation awards of \$500,000 each under a fiscal year 1994 competitive program.

In fiscal year 1995, each of the original jurisdictions will receive continuation awards of \$500,000 for second year implementation. Also in fiscal year 1995, up to \$100,000 will be available to each of the five SafeFutures sites to refine and implement action plans for graduated sanctions systems in the target areas. The Bureau of Justice Assistance will transfer \$1,500,000 to OJJDP to implement this program in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Court Training*—\$1,074,000

The primary purpose of this project is to continue and refine the training and technical assistance program offered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The training objectives are to supplement law school curricula and provide judges with current information on developments in juvenile and family case law and available options for sentencing and treatment. Emphasis will also be placed on drug testing, gangs and violence, and intermediate sanctions. The project will provide both basic training to new juvenile and family court judges and specialized training to experienced judges.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—\$620,000

This initiative is designed to support implementation, delivery of training and technical assistance, and evaluation for a statewide intensive community-based aftercare model in four states competitively selected to participate in this demonstration program.

In fiscal year 1994, the Johns Hopkins University was awarded funds to test its intensive community-based aftercare model in four demonstration sites in Denver, Colorado; Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada; Camden and Newark, New Jersey; and Richmond, Virginia. Each of the four sites will receive up to \$100,000 to support program implementation in fiscal year 1995. An independent evaluation contractor is providing an initial evaluation design and documenting the implementation process under a separate grant.

The Johns Hopkins University will receive a supplemental award of \$220,000 to provide training and technical assistance to the four selected sites and to OJJDP's Youth Environmental Service Program, Boot Camp Pilot Program, and SafeFutures Program sites. This is the second budget period of a three-year project. BJA will contribute \$500,000 to the support of this program in fiscal year 1995.

Native American Alternative Community-Based Program—\$600,000

This program is designed as a collaborative effort between OJJDP and other public and private organizations concerned about juvenile delinquency among Native Americans. Its purpose is to develop community-based alternative programs for Native American youth who are adjudicated delinquent and to develop a re-entry program for Native American delinquents returning from institutional placements. A multicomponent design has been developed in the four project sites. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support continued implementation of these projects. Training and technical assistance will also be provided to integrate the critical elements of OJJDP's intensive supervision and community-based aftercare programs with cultural elements traditionally used by Native Americans to control and rehabilitate offending youths.

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Navajo Nation, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Pueblo of Jemez are the project sites initially funded in fiscal year 1992. The National Indian Justice Center provides the sites with training and technical assistance. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff—\$500,000

OJJDP will continue the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff through its interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

The program is designed to offer a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and mid-level management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, the role of the victim in juvenile corrections, gang activity, juvenile programming for specialized needs of offenders, and overcrowding. The training is conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally. This program is a continuation activity, implemented in fiscal year 1995 under an interagency agreement with NIC. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*—\$389,943

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, provides four types of technical assistance under this grant: (1) Information resources; (2) onsite consultation; (3) off-site consultation; and (4) a cross-site consultation. Emphasis will be placed on intermediate sanctions for handling juveniles involved in drug-related offenses and gang activities and other emerging issues confronting the juvenile court.

The current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will implement the program. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Due Process Advocacy Program Development—\$250,000

In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP funded the American Bar Association (ABA), in partnership with the Juvenile Law Center (JLC) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Youth Law Center (YLC) of San Francisco, California to develop due process advocacy program strategies. The goals of the program are: (1) To increase juvenile offenders' access to legal services; (2) to improve the quality of preadjudication, adjudication, and dispositional advocacy for juvenile offenders; and (3) to ensure due process to all juveniles in the juvenile justice system. The strategies will be made available to State and local bar associations and other relevant organizations so that they can develop approaches to increase the availability and quality of counsel for juveniles. The ABA, JLC, and YLC have completed an assessment of the current state of the art with regard to legal services, training, and education. In fiscal year 1995, they will develop strategies to improve access, availability, and the quality of

counsel and provide a comprehensive report on these issues. During this second funding cycle, training materials will be developed and tested in selected sites. Training materials will be adjusted based on experience in the test sites and a dissemination strategy developed. The ABA will establish mechanisms for networking with legal service providers such as public defender offices and children's law centers. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support the second six months of the second year budget for this 3-year effort. No new applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders—\$250,000

The purpose of this program is to assist juvenile corrections administrators in planning and implementing improved educational services for detained and incarcerated juvenile offenders.

In fiscal year 1992, the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR) was awarded a three-year cooperative agreement to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the literature and to produce a report documenting state of the art practices in educational reform. The results of this effort were utilized to develop a training and technical assistance program to improve educational services for incarcerated juveniles.

In fiscal year 1995, NOSR will be awarded up to \$250,000 to provide training and technical assistance to three sites to be competitively selected. No additional applications would be solicited for this training and technical assistance program during fiscal year 1995.

Robeson County, North Carolina*—\$202,645

This grant to the State of North Carolina will continue implementing a pilot program for African-American males, ages 12 to 15, who, in lieu of confinement, will be supervised in the community and assigned to a weekend academy where they will receive intensive services including counseling, tutoring, conflict resolution, and job training. In the first year, 100 juveniles were expected to be served. Second-year funds will be used to continue and expand the program.

P.A.C.E. Center for Girls, Inc.*—\$150,000

The P.A.C.E. Center for Girls, Inc., headquartered in Orlando, Florida, will expand its program to several new sites and provide technical assistance to jurisdictions that wish to adopt the P.A.C.E. program model. P.A.C.E.

provides juvenile court judges with an alternative program for at-risk teenage girls arrested for status and minor delinquent offenses. Fiscal year 1995 funds will support the second year of implementation.

Juvenile Restitution: Balanced Approach—\$100,000

OJJDP will continue to support the juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program in fiscal year 1995. The project design is based on practitioner recommendations for current needs in the field. OJJDP initiated a survey on how best to integrate and institutionalize restitution as a key component of juvenile justice dispositions. In addition to the survey, a working group was convened to help map out the course of OJJDP's support for optimum development of the components of restitution. These components include community service, victim reparation, victim-offender mediation, offender employment and supervision, employment development, and potential program elements designed to establish restitution as an important alternative in improving the juvenile justice system. This project is guided by the need to provide a balance of community protection and offender competency development and accountability in the provision of community-based sanctions.

The Division of Applied Research of Florida Atlantic University was competitively selected in fiscal year 1992 to implement this project. The grant will be extended into fiscal year 1995 to enable the grantee to provide technical assistance and support to States and localities seeking to implement the balanced approach. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—\$80,000

This supplement will allow the evaluation grantee, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), to provide additional assistance in data collection in fiscal year 1995 to the four States implementing the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program.

The initial stage of this evaluation will assess the process used by the four demonstration states to implement an intensive community-based aftercare program, evaluate technical assistance provided to these States, and develop a preliminary impact evaluation research design. This supplemental award will

provide for the initiation of data collection efforts as soon as the research design for the impact evaluation is completed.

This program will be implemented by NCDD. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Douglas County, Nebraska*—\$67,055

This grant for a youth pre-trial diversion program in Douglas County, Nebraska was initially funded in fiscal year 1994 for a two-year project period. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support second-year implementation.

Professional Development for Youth Workers—\$50,000

The primary purpose of this program is to promote professional development of youth service and juvenile justice system providers through formal training. The program will include an inventory of existing training programs and their effectiveness, a needs assessment training survey, development of curricula for several program settings, design of a dissemination strategy, and an implementation plan for the third year of a three-year program.

Initially funded in fiscal year 1992, the Academy for Educational Development, Inc., located in Washington, D.C., will continue the project for six months to train trainers in the new curricula. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania*—\$50,000

With fiscal year 1994 funds, the District Attorney's Office in Lackawanna County created a Comprehensive Juvenile Crime Unit to investigate, prosecute, and prevent juvenile crime and to coordinate with other county agencies that are helping youth avoid delinquent behavior and become productive citizens. The primary activity will be to establish a Juvenile Justice Task Force to work with the Juvenile Probation Office to assess the needs and services of Lackawanna County. The Task Force will also review the last five years of the Juvenile Probation Office files to determine demographics, numbers of juvenile crimes committed, recidivism, and school district disciplinary and rehabilitation programs. Fiscal year 1995 funds will complete implementation of this program.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

New Programs

Gangs and Delinquency Research—\$500,000

In fiscal year 1994, OJJDP channeled its gang-related activities into the Comprehensive Gang Program, made possible by an increased Part D appropriation. The National Gang Assessment and Resource Center, funded under the fiscal year 1994 Program Plan, will provide a national baseline study of the presence and characteristics of violent gangs. This year, OJJDP proposes to supplement this baseline study with two studies designed to develop detailed information on various aspects of gangs in gang-plagued cities identified in the baseline studies. The main purpose of these supplemental studies is to examine gang behavior as a subset of overall delinquency. This program will fund the addition of gang studies to ongoing studies of juvenile delinquency, including serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Specific issues to be examined include assessing the relationship of gang participation to other forms of delinquency and violence associated with gang membership and determining the proportion of violent youth crime accounted for by youth gangs. Proposals are encouraged that incorporate gang studies into ongoing studies of large samples of juveniles.

OJJDP will provide up to four assistance awards in amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$150,000 each under this program.

Field-Initiated Gang Research Program—\$300,000

OJJDP's Field-Initiated Research Program offers support for research ideas generated in the field rather than by OJJDP. Fiscal year 1995 Field-Initiated Research Program funding will be directed to the support of research on gangs, reflecting the growth in violence among youth gangs. Priority research topics include evaluation of prevention and intervention approaches aimed at diverting at-risk youth from becoming gang members, factors related to joining and leaving gangs, ethnographic studies on the dynamics of gang creation or joining, or other topics identified by applicants.

OJJDP will provide up to three assistance awards ranging from \$75,000 to \$125,000 each under this program.

Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies—\$275,000

States are increasingly enacting new legislation mandating transfer of

juveniles to criminal courts. This trend includes the development of innovative procedures such as blending traditional features of juvenile and criminal justice procedures and sanctions and statutes that categorize juvenile offenders into different classes according to the seriousness of the offense, designating juvenile or criminal court for each class. Research in this area has been limited. Few studies have evaluated juvenile and criminal court handling of serious or violent juvenile offenders.

OJJDP proposes to support two studies in fiscal year 1995. The first will compare juvenile and criminal court handling of juveniles. This comparison would be made between a State(s) that allows for judicial waiver of serious or violent juvenile offenders and a State(s) that mandates criminal court handling for specified categories of offenders. The second study will evaluate an innovative system of blending criminal and juvenile justice systems to handle serious or violent juvenile offenders.

Funding for the initial phase of each of these studies will be competitively awarded and will be up to \$150,000 each for up to two grant awards.

Innovative Firearms Program—\$250,000

The purpose of the Innovative Firearms Program is to assist State and local jurisdictions to develop and implement new or enhanced projects to prevent the possession and use of firearms by juveniles and control illicit firearm trafficking. Law enforcement, prosecutorial agencies, schools, community groups, and juvenile justice system representatives may participate in the program. The grantee(s), in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), OJJDP, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, will also work with U.S. Attorneys to develop and implement State and local projects related to the new Youth Handgun Safety Act that prohibits the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a juvenile. BJA and OJJDP will also work with local jurisdictions to develop a program to reduce firearms crimes by juvenile gangs through improved enforcement of firearms laws and other laws and regulations, such as tax and business laws, that are used to control firearm sales. OJJDP and BJA will jointly fund this program at \$500,000. BJA will administer the program.

Gangs, Groups, Individuals, and Violence Intervention—\$250,000

Little is known about the interrelationships among gang participation, group delinquency, and

individual violence. The dynamics of a juvenile's movement in and out of these relationships is not well understood. How these patterns of delinquency contribute to the careers of serious and violent offenders is also unknown. Nor do we have a clear understanding of the prevention and intervention program implications of these patterns of delinquency.

This project will involve a systematic review, assessment, and synthesis of existing research results on gangs, other types of group involvement, and individual serious and violent delinquency to determine the implications for prevention and juvenile/criminal justice system interventions. The framework to be used in conducting this review of existing knowledge is a criminal career model, including onset, acceleration, maintenance, and desistance elements.

Implications for OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders project will be drawn.

Recommendations will be made for prevention programs and interventions in the juvenile and criminal justice systems that take into account meta-analyses of prevention and intervention programs. One cooperative agreement will be competitively awarded to implement this project in fiscal year 1995.

The results of this program will be of interest to other OJP agencies addressing serious, violent and chronic offender careers. The results also will be shared with OJP agencies through the Gangs Working Group and with other Federal agencies through the National Gang Consortium.

Youth Handgun Study/Model Juvenile Handgun Legislation—\$202,838

Reducing and preventing gun violence is a primary concern of Federal, State, and local governments. This violence affects youth not only as perpetrators but also as victims and witnesses. There is a need to know about the various State laws concerning youth and handguns. This project will collect, analyze, and compare selected provisions of State firearms codes, particularly as they pertain to juveniles. The purpose is to develop a body of information about key provisions of State firearms codes. The results of this study will assist in formulating laws, policies, and programs to reduce firearms-related violence.

The product to be developed is a guide to selected State firearm provisions. This study, and the development of a model juvenile handgun law, are mandated by the

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. In order to immediately begin collecting study data to assist in developing the model law, a total of \$75,290 was transferred to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for a joint award to the National Criminal Justice Association for the purpose of collecting, examining, and analyzing existing and proposed State firearms codes. The Crime Act requires the Attorney General, through the Administrator and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, to develop a Constitutional and enforceable model juvenile handgun law. This model law will guide the States in their development of laws concerning juvenile handgun possession. The model law will be stated in a format designed to enable States to determine which provisions are best suited to their individual needs. This effort is being assisted by the National Criminal Justice Association under a grant in the amount of \$127,548. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Continuation Programs

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program—\$1,504,924

This continuation award will supplement the contract between OJJDP and Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Wisconsin. Fiscal year 1995 funds will be used to conduct a nationwide training and technical assistance program designed to improve law enforcement's capability to respond to serious juvenile crime, to contribute to delinquency prevention, and to address issues of missing and exploited children and child abuse and neglect. Technical assistance under this contract is provided in response to a wide variety of requests from Federal, State, local, and county agencies with responsibility for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and juvenile victimization. The contract supports continuation of the Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY) series of training programs and other law enforcement training programs offered by OJJDP. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Comprehensive Communities Program—Comprehensive Gang Initiative—\$799,345

Under the Comprehensive Communities Program, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides funds

to communities to implement a Comprehensive Gang Initiative. Funding for fiscal year 1995 would be a joint BJA and OJJDP effort, with OJJDP transferring \$799,345 to BJA to support continued implementation of the Comprehensive Gang Initiative. The program includes a training curriculum and the provision of technical assistance to model demonstration sites by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). Four competitively selected demonstration sites were funded during fiscal year 1993 with technical assistance provided by PERF. Four additional sites will be funded in fiscal year 1995 through a competitive process. Applications will be solicited by BJA.

Targeted Outreach With a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)—\$600,000

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs and to intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement to divert them from gang activities and into more constructive programs. The National Office of Boys and Girls Clubs will provide training and technical assistance to existing Gang Prevention and Intervention sites and expand the gang prevention and intervention program to other Boys and Girls Clubs, including those in the SafeFutures sites. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative—\$600,000

Under the Comprehensive Gang Initiative, BJA has developed a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances prevention, intervention, and suppression approaches. The model incorporates strategies that bring together cooperative and coordinated efforts of the police, other criminal justice agencies, human services providers, and community programs. Funds in the amount of \$600,000 will be transferred to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). In fiscal year 1995, BJA will provide continuation funding for the four currently funded project sites.

Violence Studies*—\$500,000

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act required OJJDP to conduct studies on violence. Sites were selected and grants awarded in Columbia, South Carolina; Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and

Washington, DC. Building on the results of OJJDP's Program of Research on Causes and Correlates, these studies address the incidence of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas of the United States. In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP initiated these studies by supporting a planning phase and providing funding to each of four programs with fiscal year 1994 funds. Awards will be required to continue studies in two of the four designated sites in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Violence Study—Causes and Correlates—\$300,000

OJJDP proposes to support additional analyses of data collected under its Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, conducted at the State University of New York at Albany, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Colorado. Because of the richness and scope of the data base, many issues have yet to be addressed. The main purpose of additional analyses to be conducted under this program is to inform the further development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. In addition to conducting analyses specifically related to the Comprehensive Strategy, the grantees will produce an updated summary of their research results.

This program will be implemented by the grantees noted above. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing—\$300,000

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

neighborhoods and accessible to residents for police and related services, community liaison, and neighborhood foot patrols.

In fiscal year 1994, Community Policing funds transferred from the Bureau of Justice Assistance supported a technical assistance and training grant to allow the Yale/New Haven project to serve as a host site for jurisdictions interested in replicating the essential elements of the model. In fiscal year 1995, OJJDP funds will support the continuation of this project in two to four replication sites. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

National School Safety Center—\$250,000

The purposes of this collaborative program between OJJDP and the Department of Education are: (1) To provide training and technical assistance regarding school safety for elementary and secondary schools and, (2) to identify methods for diminishing crime, violence, and illegal drug use in schools and on campuses, with special emphasis on gang-related crime. The National School Safety Center maintains a library and clearinghouse with specialized information, does research on school safety issues, and develops publications and training programs. The program focuses on preventing drug abuse and violence in schools and providing State personnel trained in school safety to give technical assistance to localities.

The Department of Education contributed \$1 million to the program in fiscal year 1994. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National School Safety Center at Pepperdine University. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use—\$150,000

Through a \$75,000 interagency agreement with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation, OJJDP (\$75,000) is supporting an initiative on Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use. The goals of this program are: (1) To increase the use of the arrest sanction among law enforcement agencies in cases where juvenile drivers are impaired by alcohol and other drugs, by developing and testing a model comprehensive program in selected demonstration sites and by disseminating training and technical assistance materials for police,

prosecutors, judges, and probation officers on effective procedures and law enforcement strategies, and (2) to increase community reliance on a unified systemwide response to juvenile impaired driving by involving the criminal justice system and other elements of the community in encouraging enforcement efforts that use the arrest sanction.

This three-phase program is entering its third and final phase. To date, the grantee, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), has developed a draft comprehensive Juvenile Driving Under the Influence Enforcement Working Model, training curricula, and technical assistance materials. Five sites have been selected and are testing the model and receiving training and technical assistance from PERF. The demonstration sites are Albany County, New York; Astoria, Oregon; Hampton, Virginia; Phoenix, Arizona; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In the third phase of the program, the observations and lessons learned from the demonstration sites will be categorized, analyzed, consolidated, and organized into a replicable model. The model will be presented to law enforcement and other interested public and private organizations through a variety of "how-to" materials. Program work products will be developed as a series of discrete, stand-alone publications to be published and distributed with the notation that the materials, like the various model components, must be coordinated in order to produce the desired result—a cooperating local criminal justice system that supports its police in the use of the arrest sanction as a principle deterrent to juvenile impaired driving. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials—\$100,000

Under a previous OJJDP award, The American Correctional Association (ACA), in collaboration with the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), developed and tested a 2½ day cultural diversity training curriculum that is applicable to all juvenile justice system components. The curriculum has been presented by ACA and PERF trainers, and has been well received by training attendees, particularly juvenile justice/law enforcement trainers. In addition, the ACA has received numerous requests from juvenile justice agencies to provide the training to their personnel.

In recognition of the need for and benefits of cultural diversity training,

OJJDP will continue support for the above project in fiscal year 1995. The purpose of the additional funding is to enable the grantee to implement additional State and regional training-of-trainers programs across the country in response to requests from the field.

The competitively awarded grant to the ACA for this project will be supplemented in fiscal year 1995 in the amount of \$100,000.

Delinquency Prevention

New Programs

Community-Based Gang Intervention—\$2,000,000

This program is designed to help communities build coalitions to reduce gangs and violence in public housing developments in partnership with public and federally subsidized housing residents. Fiscal year 1995 funding will establish the program in public and federally subsidized housing developments in the five SafeFutures sites. Under this program, community-based groups that can demonstrate a successful record of providing services to public housing youth and residents will be eligible to receive funds for a community coalition to address the needs of youth at risk for gang involvement. Program components will include: (1) Prevention and intervention activities directed at elementary school through high school gang violence; and (2) on-site technical assistance to community-based groups, including members of the local public housing resident association, and residents who are parents of youth to be served.

Each grantee must conduct a community assessment of current conditions and programs directed at youth and at preventing violence that uses a planning committee composed of residents and representatives from those sectors of the community which the residents believe can help reduce youth violence. Based on this assessment, the committee will develop and initiate its local program. Under an interagency agreement between OJJDP and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$250,000 will be provided for the technical assistance and training component of this program.

Family Strengthening and Support—Including Non-English Speaking—\$1,000,000

Strengthening and supporting families, including non-English speaking families, is a priority area in the JJDP Act and a key component of the comprehensive approach to delinquency prevention and control envisioned in OJJDP's Comprehensive

Strategy to Address Serious, Violent, and Chronic Delinquency and the proposed SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency. OJJDP will provide funding to each of the five communities selected to implement a SafeFutures Program. Funds will be used to initiate or expand family-strengthening intervention and treatment programs, including programs for English and non-English-speaking families, that involve juveniles who are parents and are in the juvenile justice system, and that enlist schools and other local entities in family programming.

A major family-strengthening research project funded by OJJDP was recently completed. The grantees, the University of Utah and the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, produced a user's guide, Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting and Family Strategies for Delinquency Prevention, and an executive summary that reviews both the current impact of family characteristics on risk for delinquency and the most promising family change interventions. Given the multiple variations of intervention strategies, the project recommends the organization of family-strengthening programs and services according to the family's level of functioning and the child's age. A representative group of 25 particularly promising programs were identified.

Under this program area, OJJDP will support implementation of new or expanded family-strengthening efforts designed to improve parental functioning as part of an overall plan to prevent delinquency or intervene with juveniles and their families who are in the juvenile justice system. Communities that compete and are selected as SafeFutures sites will be eligible to receive funding under this program. Family Strengthening and Support Program funds will be available to the five selected SafeFutures communities at \$200,000 per site.

Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Juvenile Female Offenders—\$600,000

This program will focus on providing comprehensive, gender-specific prevention, intervention, treatment, and alternative services that include an intensive aftercare component for juvenile female offenders and girls who are at high-risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The program will be part of the SafeFutures program. Applicants must assess existing community services for at-risk and adjudicated female juvenile offenders and document

the need for a new or improved comprehensive prevention, intervention, treatment, or alternative service project in their target area. An aftercare component will be required to assist juvenile female offenders who are returning to the community from an out-of-home placement.

While intervention services should be provided in the least restrictive environment, the increase in arrests of female juvenile offenders indicates that community-based intervention is not always possible. In order to offer needed prevention and intervention services to as many juveniles as possible, this program will focus on girls in nonresidential and nonsecure residential programs such as day treatment and group homes. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars will be available to each of the five SafeFutures grantees to coordinate community service providers, assess existing services, identify local resources to supplement funded services, and provide training for project staff.

Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education*—\$600,000

The purpose of this competitive program is to support and advance the practices of law-related education (LRE) for the prevention of delinquency within and outside the classroom. Funds will be available for assistance awards to support up to six projects, at up to \$150,000 each, that promote innovative methods, techniques, approaches, or delivery related to LRE. The promising approaches or ideas submitted will be judged on their applicability to delinquency prevention, on whether the proposed approach differs from previously funded efforts of OJJDP, and on the extent to which they provide an innovative approach consistent with accepted LRE program principles.

Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies—\$500,000

OJJDP will provide additional training in fiscal year 1995 for communities interested in developing a risk-focused delinquency prevention strategy. This training is designed to support OJJDP's Title V Delinquency Prevention Program and similar federally funded programs by providing the knowledge and skills necessary for local, State, and private agency officials and citizens to identify and address risk factors that are known to lead to violent and delinquent behavior in children and youth. In fiscal year 1994, this training was offered in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, and to State and local

officials engaged in planning associated with Department of Health and Human Services prevention programs.

OJJDP will award a contract to provide the training, including the following: (1) Orientation training on risk and resiliency-focused prevention theories and strategies for State, local and private community leaders; (2) identifying, assessing, and addressing risk factors; (3) training for trainers in selected States to provide statewide capacity to train communities on risk-focused prevention; and (4) development of training curricula, materials, and media to increase the capacity of States and localities to conduct risk-focused prevention training. This training will be provided through a competitive contract award.

Pathways to Success—\$450,000

This project will support a collaborative effort among OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). The project will promote vocational skills, entrepreneurial initiatives, recreation, and arts education for after-school, weekend hours, and summer that make a variety of opportunities available to at-risk youth outside the regular school curriculum. Hours considered to be outside the regular school curriculum include after-school, weekend hours, and summer; however, the project would not need to, but may, cover the full year.

This program will be jointly funded by OJJDP (\$200,000), BJA (\$200,000), and NEA (\$50,000). Through a competitive concept paper and application process, it will fund five sites, at up to \$50,000 each, for the first year of a two-year project period. Prospective applicants will be asked to submit a pre-application concept paper. Based on OJJDP's review of these papers, those best demonstrating an ability to qualify for funding will be invited to submit full applications. Applicants interested in applying for this program must demonstrate that collaboration has taken place with existing education, business, arts, and community groups, and youth-serving agencies in the development of its program including, where appropriate, collaboration with existing after-school, weekend, and summer youth programs. The applicant should develop and submit written documentation of existing and proposed collaboration as part of the application process, such as memoranda of understanding, legislation, executive orders, and/or other formal commitments of bona fide partnership (e.g., collapsed funding

streams, wrap-around services, multi-service centers, and procedures for service coordination). Prospective applicants must serve at-risk youth who are 6 to 18 years of age, but a project would not need to cover the full age range.

Truancy—\$400,000

The Truancy Project will be part of a joint effort with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the under the Youth Out of the Education Mainstream Initiative (Initiative). The Initiative will address the needs of truants, dropouts, children who are afraid to go to school, children who have been suspended or expelled, and children in the juvenile justice system who need to maintain or enhance their educational status and be reintegrated into the school system upon their release from residential placement. The Initiative proposes a series of activities that includes regional hearings, training and technical assistance, and related support services for communities that wish to comprehensively address the needs of these youth. The training and technical assistance services will help jurisdictions direct their efforts at model prevention and intervention programs that address the needs of the students through a wide range of collaborative services. These models will make collaborative multi-disciplinary services available to students from agencies within the school, law enforcement, social services, and community organizations. These services would include student and parent attendance policy review, attendance review boards, parental notification of absences, individual education programs for students with special needs, mental health counseling, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, career and vocational courses, tutorial assistance, in-school suspension, parenting training, law enforcement partnerships, and transitional programs assisting students reentering the mainstream school.

The National School Safety Center (NSSC) will work with jurisdictions to develop and implement model programs to address the problems of youth out of the education mainstream. Those jurisdictions that have current programs working with these students, but would like to expand and improve support services to better address the needs of these youth, may also request training and technical assistance services through NSSC. Funds for implementing the truancy component of the Initiative will be awarded to the NSSC as a supplement to its current grant. The Office of Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance are each contributing \$200,000 to this effort. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

North Omaha B.E.A.R.S. (Building Esteem and Responsibility Systematically) Program*—\$300,000

The North Omaha B.E.A.R.S. Program will enhance and expand its delinquency prevention program over a three-year period. This program focuses on at-risk youth ages 7-14 from the city of Omaha, Nebraska, using athletic participation as a means of providing tutoring, social enhancement and other services to Omaha youth. Funds will be used to enhance the linkages between the B.E.A.R.S. Program and the community. These funds will also be utilized to expand the number of at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system being served by this program.

Training and Technical Assistance for Family-Strengthening Services—\$250,000

Prevention, early intervention, and effective crisis intervention are critical elements in a community's family support system. In many communities, support services are geared toward intervention following a traumatic event, or toward the point when a child comes into contact with the justice system as a result of repeated behavioral problems. Over the years, OJJDP's program support and technical assistance has focused primarily on youth in the juvenile justice system. Technical assistance and training have not generally been available to community organizations and agencies focused upon family-oriented prevention services or early intervention initiatives. Currently, training is being provided to communities interested in implementing risk focused prevention. Following this training, communities will be better able to apply for and use Title V funds to support prevention programs.

Title V funds, along with funds available through the State Challenge Activities Grant Program, provide resources through State agency recipients of formula grant funds for jurisdictions and communities wanting to strengthen family support services, develop services where gaps exist, or augment and retool existing services to respond to new populations. In fiscal year 1995, OJJDP will support a program to provide technical assistance and training to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations interested in structuring or enhancing family

strengthening program models in communities where such services are designed as part of community-wide efforts to prevent delinquency and reduce violence. Such assistance will be offered for a selected number of family support models that have been demonstrated to be effective in diverse communities. OJJDP will award a competitive grant to an organization experienced in this area of expertise to provide these services.

Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution—\$200,000

Violence in and around school campuses, conflict among students within schools, and conflicts between schools related to intramural activities have become increasingly problematic for school administrators, teachers, parents, and community leaders. While experts may debate the merits and impact of the varied contributing factors, most would agree that public school curricula, for the most part, do not provide for the systematic development of problem- and conflict-resolving skills. Inclusion of problem-solving skills in school curricula and community activities can be expected to provide a continuum in problem-solving skills and approaches that will enhance school discipline and lead to improved functioning in a democratic society.

OJJDP will award a grant to a qualified organization to develop, in concert with other established organizations currently providing conflict resolution services, a national strategy for broad-based education, training, and utilization of conflict resolution skills. In support of this task, the grantee would conduct four regional technical assistance workshops on the use of the joint publication being developed by the Departments of Justice and Education, Conflict Resolution Programs in Schools: A Guide to Program Selection and Implementation. This guide will be available late summer 1995. A complementary task may include the compilation of a compendium of model programs for this publication.

ASAP: Athlete Student Achievement Pact*—\$150,000

The Sports Museum of New England will refine and continue developing the Athlete Student Achievement Pact (ASAP) mentoring program. ASAP focuses on at-risk school aged youth demonstrating poor academic achievement or participation. Through a signed agreement between a mentor and the student, tutoring is provided to assist these youth in their academic progress, and by acting as role models,

to help students understand how to become successful in society. This program also utilizes high profile sports figures as role models for these youth. The overall purpose of this program is to reduce gang involvement, drug use, delinquency and drop-out rates within the target population.

Project Mister/Project Sister*—\$146,500

This school-based delinquency prevention program will provide at-risk youth in three alternative high schools in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington with expanded counseling and case management services, pre-employment training, job search and placement, and parenting education. Many youth in these schools are teen parents and gang members. Most have been out of school at least once. Funds will support a full time case manager and job developer, and part-time parenting lab instructors. The goals of the program are to reduce the dropout rate, provide employment opportunities within two weeks of school completion, and prevent teen pregnancy.

Facing History and Ourselves*—\$100,000

Facing History and Ourselves (FHO) is a national program aimed at promoting citizenship through increased awareness of racism and examples of positive actions for participating in democracy. This awareness-training is conducted through in-depth examination of the Holocaust as a historical case study in which youth study the roles and actions of various persons such as bystanders, victims, rescuers, and resisters. FHO, headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, serves approximately 600,000 youth beginning in the eighth grade in 39 states. This grant will enable FHO to expand to reach more approximately 40,000 more youth through 350 newly trained teachers.

La Nueva Vida*—\$64,000

La Nueva Vida is a residential treatment program that has recently expanded to create a school-based prevention program. It has been active in four schools where special classes on prevention-related subjects are presented twice a week. With the funds provided through this grant, La Nueva Vida proposes to establish a youth leadership development program in the public housing areas of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Youth aged 16 to 21 will receive leadership training and supervision as they engage in cross-age teaching and mentoring type relationships with younger children in the public housing areas in Santa Fe.

Henry Ford Health System*—\$58,000

The Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) will implement a two-year Program called Reducing Youth Violence through School-Based initiatives in the Northern High School area of Detroit. The Program will develop and test a health care based violence prevention program through school-based health centers being established by HFHS at seven elementary schools, two middle schools, and the high school in this area. Participants will include teachers, family members, community programs and agencies, as well as student and health center staff. The initial program activities will involve an assessment of the problem in these school areas, and a coordinated planning process. The Program will then test approaches to violence prevention, evaluate the effort, and if it is successful, seek implementation funding from State, local and private funding sources.

Anti-Crime Youth Council*—\$50,000

The Anti-Crime Youth Council program was developed as a forum in New Haven, Connecticut in which students could get together to discuss crime and be empowered to develop and implement solutions. The Council holds monthly public forums either in the evening on a weeknight or during the school day. The youth have developed several committees, focusing on areas such as law enforcement and community service. One hundred and fifty students are currently involved in the Council. This grant will facilitate the operation and expansion of the Council program in Connecticut.

Delinquency Prevention*Continuation Programs***Law-Related Education (LRE)*—\$2,800,000**

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

The Program's purpose is to provide training and technical assistance to State and local school jurisdictions that will result in the institutionalization of quality LRE programs for at-risk youth. The focus of the program during fiscal year 1995 will be on linking LRE, violence reduction and youth action. The major components of the program are coordination and management, training and technical assistance, preliminary assistance to future sites, public information, program development, and assessment.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, the American Bar Association, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*—\$1,000,000

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

Under the fiscal year 1995 award, NCPC and NICEL will work through the National Teens, Crime, and Community Program Center to harness the energies of young people toward constructive activities designed to reduce crime and violence. The Program Center will be enlarged to serve as a formal clearinghouse for information and materials dissemination and to provide technical assistance and training. With fiscal year 1995 funds, NCPC and NICEL will significantly expand the number of communities participating in this program.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing—\$720,000

This is a continuation of a demonstration program under which OJJDP supports the operation of an early elementary school program on the premises of the Ida B. Wells Public Housing Development in Chicago, Illinois. The program is a collaborative effort among OJJDP, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Westside Preparatory School and Training Institute to establish a prep school for children in kindergarten through 4th-grade who live in the Development.

On October 1, 1991, the Wells prep school opened with kindergarten and 1st-grade students. In September 1993, a 2nd grade was added and in September 1994, a 3rd grade was added. The prep school operates as an early intervention educational model based on the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School

educational philosophy, curriculum, and teaching techniques. The Westside Preparatory School, a private institution located in Chicago's inner-city Weed and Seed neighborhood, has had dramatic success in raising the academic achievement level of low-income minority children. Fiscal year 1995 funds will be used to continue the operation and management of the Wells prep school and to add a 4th grade. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children at Risk—\$350,000

OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse of Columbia University have undertaken a joint program to help communities rescue high-risk pre-adolescents from the interrelated threats of crime and drugs. The program tests a specific intervention strategy for reducing and controlling illegal drugs and related crime in target neighborhoods and fosters healthy development among youth from drug- and crime-ridden neighborhoods. Multi-service, multi-disciplinary, neighborhood-based programs are established to provide a range of opportunities and services for pre-adolescents and their families who are at high risk of involvement in illegal drugs and crime. Simultaneously, the criminal and juvenile justice systems are targeting resources to reduce illegal drug use and crime in the neighborhoods where these young people reside. OJJDP funds are used for the delinquency prevention component of the program.

The Center has received funding from a number of foundations that has been matched by OJJDP and BJA. Based on the proposals submitted, six communities were selected to receive funds beginning in fiscal year 1992 to implement programs over a three-year period: Austin, Texas; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Memphis, Tennessee; Newark, New Jersey; Savannah, Georgia; and Seattle, Washington. Foundation and government funding ranging from \$500,000 to \$1 million was allocated to each community. The program will be implemented by the current grantee in each of the six communities. OJJDP funds will be transferred to BJA to implement the program. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Nonviolent Dispute Resolution—\$300,000

This program is a joint effort of OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to test a variety of strategies to train teenage students to constructively

manage anger, resolve conflicts, learn the importance of mutual respect, and be responsible for their actions. Organizations or agencies in jurisdictions participating in the Comprehensive Communities Program will be selected to implement program models. To qualify, applicants must have demonstrated successful work in programs that include collaborative efforts among educators, counselors, criminal justice representatives, and parents or caretakers. Applications will be solicited and awarded by BJA on a competitive basis under the Comprehensive Communities Program.

The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse Program—\$250,000

OJJDP will continue to fund The Congress of National Black Churches' (CNBC) national public awareness and mobilization strategy to address the problem of drug abuse and enhance drug abuse prevention efforts in targeted communities. The goal of the CNBC's national mobilization strategy is to summon, focus, and coordinate the leadership of the black religious community, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies and organizations, to mobilize groups of community residents to combat drug abuse and drug-related crime activities among adults and juveniles. CNBC operates this program in 31 cities.

The program will be expanded in fiscal year 1995 to address family violence intervention issues and target up to six additional cities for a total of 37 cities. Consideration will be given to expanding to SafeFuture sites when selecting the six new CNBC locations. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

"Just Say No" International*—\$250,000

This two-year program is designed to assist "Just Say No" International to expand its Youth Power anti-drug program to public housing projects in Oakland, California, and Baltimore, Maryland. In fiscal year 1994, Just Say No expanded the program to Oakland, California and, in fiscal year 1995, will expand into Baltimore, Maryland.

Jackie Robinson Center (JRC)*—\$250,000

The Jackie Robinson Center (JRC) provides a comprehensive program of cultural education, sports, and counseling services for at-risk youth. This is the second year of the three year program designed to support expansion of the program to new sites in New York City.

Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership—\$200,000

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

This program is jointly funded by OJJDP and the Departments of the Army, Health and Human Services, and Commerce under an OJJDP grant. The project will be implemented by the current grantee. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Hate Crimes—\$200,000

The Education Development Center, Inc. (EDC) is developing a multipurpose curriculum for hate crime prevention in the schools and sanctions for juveniles who commit hate crimes. This curriculum is being pilot tested in the 8th grade of the Collins Middle School in Salem, Massachusetts. Once the pilot is evaluated and the curriculum redesigned, EDC will test the revised curriculum in two additional sites to ensure that it is geographically and demographically representative.

In consultation with the Office of Victims of Crime, EDC will develop a dissemination strategy for the curriculum and other products, including a judges' guide for dealing with hate crimes.

No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Community Anti-Drug-Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project—\$200,000

In July 1991, OJJDP entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) to extend its outreach to community-based grassroots organizations around the country that are working effectively to solve the problems of youth drug abuse. This project has three goals: (1) To allow various neighborhood groups to inexpensively purchase needed services through the use of technical assistance vouchers disbursed by NCNE; (2) to demonstrate the cost-effective use of vouchers to help neighborhood groups

secure technical assistance for anti-drug-abuse projects to serve high-risk youth; and (3) to extend OJJDP technical assistance to groups that are traditionally excluded because they lack the administrative sophistication, technical and grantsmanship skills, and resources to participate in traditional competitive grant programs.

In order to accomplish these goals, NCNE : (1) Provides support to community groups in developing and implementing a strategy under the "Weed and Seed" program; (2) functions as a clearinghouse for information on community anti-drug-prevention initiatives; and (3) reviews all technical assistance applications and select 15-25 eligible community-based anti-drug programs for award of vouchers.

This continuation award is designed to provide more than \$90,000 in vouchers to 20-30 organizations and to provide clearinghouse services to an additional 300 community groups.

Vouchers, which range in value from \$1,000 to \$10,000, can be used for planning, proposal writing, program promotion, legal assistance, financial management, and other activities.

Selection of awardees and amounts is determined by the degree to which applicants meet the following criteria:

- Not previously funded by OJJDP or NCNE.

- Lack of access to traditional funding sources.

- Need for technical assistance and training.

- Small budget.

- Comprehensiveness of youth anti-drug programs.

- Clarity and feasibility of strategies presented on application.

No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Race Against Drugs—\$150,000

Race Against Drugs (RAD) is a unique drug awareness, education and prevention campaign designed to help young people understand the dangers of drugs and live a non-impaired lifestyle. With the help and assistance from 21 motorsports organizations, and the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Child Safety Council, it has become a fun and exciting addition to drug abuse prevention programs. RAD now includes national drug awareness and prevention activities at schools, malls and motorsports events; television public service announcements, posters, and signage on T-shirts, hats, decals, etc.; and specialized programs like the "Adopt-A-School Essay and Scholarship" and "Winner's Circle"

programs. Curriculum materials include the Be A Winner Action Book for 6–8 graders, a RAD Adult Guide and a RAD Coloring Book for K–4 graders. This program will be supplemented and expanded to provide additional and updated curriculum materials, reach additional program sites, and demonstrate the Winner's Circle Program in Seattle, Washington. It will be funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (\$25,000), OJJDP (\$25,000), and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (C-SAP) (\$100,000). It will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Child Safety Council. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

New Programs

Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*—\$250,000

The Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc., is a community-based program that offers services to children who are victims of violence. The Center is a nonprofit organization located in Charleston, South Carolina. Its mission is to coordinate a full range of services for abused and victimized children and their families. A major goal of the program is to restore child victims and their families to a healthy level of functioning. One Center currently provides an initial assessment, psychological testing, and individual, group, and family therapy. In addition, lay and expert testimony in court hearings, investigative/law enforcement services, on-going multidisciplinary case coordination and case tracking, professional training, and case and program consultation services are provided by the center. OJJDP funds will enable the Center to provide the array of services necessary to create a model comprehensive program of intervention for these children and their families. The Center will also focus on program evaluation and research to determine effective interventions in particular types of case-enabling the model created by this funding to be fully evaluated and, if successful, replicated. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

KidsPeace*—\$140,000

This program provides therapeutic foster care to children in crisis. Eighty percent of the children who are referred to the project are victims of child abuse. However, these children may be referred for delinquency, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy or other problems. The program now serves children in

Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, and Indiana. The grant will enable the program to expand into one additional state in fiscal year 1995.

Multipurpose Educational Curriculum for Young Victims—\$75,000

Funds for this program will be transferred to the Office for Victims of Crime. The project will develop curriculum and training materials for use by school personnel, youth groups, and victim services providers to teach adolescents about the impact of crime on victims, about available victim assistance resources, and about strategies for providing effective peer support for young victims of crime. The program is expected to enhance victim service provider outreach activities targeting youth at risk and promote violence prevention.

Missing, Exploited and Abused Children

Continuation Programs

Parents Anonymous, Inc.*—\$250,000

Parents Anonymous, Inc., (PA) will continue the program started in fiscal year 1994 and expand services in communities that have existing PA chapters to families and youth at highest risk of delinquency. The main focus of this program is to prevent child abuse and neglect through the creation of parent support groups.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*—\$225,000

This is a national project to prevent unnecessary foster care placement of abused and neglected children, to reunify the families of children in care, and to ensure permanent adoptive homes when reunification is impossible. The purpose is to ensure that foster care is used only as a last resort and as a temporary solution. Accordingly, the project is designed to ensure that government's responsibility to children in foster care is acknowledged by the appropriate disciplines. Project activities include national training programs for judges, social service personnel, citizen volunteers, and others under the Reasonable Efforts Provision of 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15), training in selected lead States; and development of a model guide for risk assessment. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children as Witnesses to Community Violence—\$170,658

This project develops, implements, and evaluates after-school interventions to protect elementary-school-age children in Washington, DC from the aftereffects of exposure to violence. The intervention program is expected to prevent or reduce the occurrence of certain negative psychological symptoms among children exposed to community violence. It should also help children develop coping skills that can reduce the likelihood of their future involvement in violence. The program is administered by Howard University and managed by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). OJJDP funds will be transferred to NIJ to complete this program in fiscal year 1995.

Discussion of Comments

OJJDP published its proposed Comprehensive Plan for fiscal year 1995 in the **Federal Register** on December 30, 1994, 59 FR 68080, for a 45-day period of public comment. The Office received 58 letters commenting on the proposed plan. All comments have been considered in the development of the Final Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year 1994.

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

Comment: A respondent noted agreement with an emphasis on prevention and early intervention and the establishment and utilization of a system of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders. The respondent further noted that this is a prudent and logical approach that covers the entire spectrum of responses to youth involved with the juvenile justice system and addresses community concerns about the escalation of youth violence.

Response: OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders incorporates the two principal components of delinquency prevention and improving the juvenile justice system's response to delinquent offenders through a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives. The delivery of services must be provided with a balance of: (1) Community protection and public safety; (2) juvenile offender accountability; (3) competency development; (4) individualization; and (5) representation of the interests of the community, victim and juvenile. By

taking these factors into account in each program component, a new direction in the administration of juvenile treatment services is fostered.

Comment: A respondent encouraged the "renewed" focus on aftercare. In addition, the respondent suggested that special attention be given to the coordination of mental health, medical, substance abuse, educational, independent living, and crisis intervention services well in advance of discharge. It was further suggested that these services should be an automatic extension of care given while in placement.

Response: OJJDP's Intensive Community-Based Aftercare for High Risk Juvenile Offenders Project (IAP) incorporates this approach. The IAP model is currently being implemented in four competitively selected jurisdictions, following a multi-year research and development initiative conducted by Johns Hopkins University and California State University (Sacramento). Each Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program site and the SafeFutures jurisdictions are expected to incorporate aftercare services as a key component of the graduated sanctions continuum. OJJDP will provide technical assistance on implementing the IAP model, as necessary, in these and other jurisdictions.

Comment: A respondent recommended the use of "teen mentors" or peers as role models, presenters and speakers in programs for youth, based on the writer's success in using such youth in delivering various positive messages.

Response: OJJDP agrees that involving peers as role models in delinquency prevention and intervention can be effective and that "peer-related prevention must be an essential part of comprehensive prevention programming." (Pransky, 1991) As reflected in the "Ensure Education" issue area of the SafeFutures program, peer mediation is addressed through "encouraging the development of positive values and teaching critical social skills, including conflict resolution and peer mediation."

Comment: Two respondents recommended that input on prevention and intervention programs be sought and utilized from youth involved in the program. It was suggested that by making these involved youth part of the process, they will stay involved and programs will be improved.

Response: OJJDP agrees with the respondents. Research has demonstrated that "Young people are more likely to be active program participants if they

themselves are involved in creating and running (the program)" (Pransky, 1991).

Comment: A respondent recommended that OJJDP support the development and/or acquisition of videos and provide information and training on promising and effective programs to assist in replication.

Response: Through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC), the Office makes available a variety of program materials developed through OJJDP funded grants and contracts. This material includes videos, manuals, surveys, program summaries and directories of promising programs. In addition, JJC collects and disseminates similar materials on other programs of various types not funded by OJJDP. JJC can be reached by calling 1-800-638-8736 or sending an Internet message to "askncjrs@ncjrs.aspensys.com". OJJDP routinely provides training and technical assistance on promising programs such as Law-Related Education and the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare for Juveniles Program.

Comment: A respondent recommended that OJJDP identify and promote existing and new programs. It was suggested that these programs be identified by soliciting responses from police, court, school, and media personnel.

Response: Since 1992, OJJDP has annually awarded the Gould-Wysinger Award to State and local programs in order to recognize exceptional achievements in juvenile justice programming. This program is designed to both recognize and acknowledge outstanding local programs and to encourage replication in communities facing similar challenges. Each year, projects are nominated by each State's Formula Grants program agency, in consultation with the State Advisory Group. Winners of the award are published in OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Magazine and in an OJJDP Bulletin with a short description of each program along with a contact name and phone number for more information on the program. Since 1992, a total of 72 programs have received the Gould-Wysinger Award.

It has also been recognized that identifying promising programs for delinquent and at-risk youth in the juvenile justice system is a key concern of juvenile justice practitioners and others. In 1992, OJJDP awarded a grant to the National Center for Juvenile Justice to identify programs that effectively address the needs of juvenile offenders. During the data collection process, 3,000 juvenile court judges, probation administrators, and line staff

nominated more than 1,100 programs in 49 States. The result is What Works: Promising Interventions in Juvenile Justice, a directory of 425 intervention programs deemed effective by the practitioners who use them. This directory and descriptions of those programs having received the Gould-Wysinger Award are available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse by calling 1-800-638-8736, or sending an Internet message to askncjrs@ncjrs.aspensys.com".

Comment: A respondent recommended that "vocational education" be provided to youth in various parts of the juvenile justice system, including "community service, probation and to suspended students in an atmosphere conducive to youth involvement." It was further recommended that a "recreational hook" be used to "get kids involved and build upon that 'activity' in order to allow youth to learn 'practical trades' and skills that can later be used in industry."

Response: OJJDP agrees in principle with the respondent and recognizes the need for comprehensive service delivery, including supplementing traditional academic education with vocational training. OJJDP also intends to address a number of these issues in the SafeFutures Program, including ensuring education, increasing the effectiveness of juvenile justice by providing youth vocational training and meaningful job opportunities, addressing truancy and school dropouts through alternative education, and providing a continuum of services to respond appropriately to the needs of each juvenile offender.

OJJDP also agrees that "recreation", including cycling, baseball, football, and basketball, can be an effective "hook" to get youth involved in prevention services. However, it should be made clear that recreation *alone* is not an effective intervention. Wrap-around services that address the needs and risk factors of the youth involved are a necessity. For example, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America have successfully and consistently used recreation and other activities to reach out to at-risk youth in order to make available prevention and intervention services available once inside the clubs.

Comment: A respondent recommended that "job training skills" be incorporated with the education process so as to allow youth "to stay involved in a program by keeping them interested." Students who have been suspended should be allowed to "prove" themselves in a program that offers a variety of job opportunities. An

"apprenticeship" period should be created so they can be educated in the "field" by subsidizing their employment and allowing them to earn credits toward their High School Diploma. After graduation, this job opportunity should be available on a full time basis.

Response: OJJDP is entering into a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Endowment for the Arts to promote business vocational skills, entrepreneurship, recreation, and arts programs for afterschool, weekend hours, and summer. Apprenticeships and other job skills programs would be developed with the involvement of the business sector. The Pathways to Success Program will be implemented as part of the SafeFutures Program to provide vocational, job, and other skills training as part of a comprehensive service delivery system. Five additional Pathways to Success grants will be competed and awarded independent of the SafeFutures Program.

It is also possible that various components of the SafeFutures Program can be effectively linked with school-to-work opportunities in the applicant's State, if available. Created through the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, this collaborative initiative between the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor prepares youth for first jobs in high-skill, high-wage careers, to achieve high academic and occupational standards, and for further postsecondary education and training. The initiative has three core elements, including: (1) School-based learning consisting of classroom instruction based on high academic and occupational skill standards that integrates work-based learning and school-based learning; (2) work-based learning which includes work experience, structured training and mentoring at job sites; and (3) connecting activities, which include a variety of activities that build and maintain bridges between school and work. Examples of connecting activities include courses that integrate classroom and on-the-job instruction, matching students with participating employers and training job-site members.

For more information on School-to-Work Opportunities, contact the School-to-Work Opportunities Information Center at (202) 260-7278.

Comment: A respondent recommended that the prevention component of the Program Plan include youth suicide and teenage grief as well as provide a holistic approach to preventing delinquent behavior.

Response: Teenage grief and suicidal patterns are common signs of psychological disturbances in juveniles

at high risk of getting involved in delinquent behavior or social acting out. To address psychological needs, OJJDP is looking to mental health services to provide evaluation (diagnosis), prevention, and treatment of mental disorders for high-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system. Under the SafeFutures program, funds will be available to establish or enhance mental health services in the juvenile justice system and to promote, develop, and implement mental health services for at-risk children, including victims of child abuse.

Comment: After studying OJJDP's proposed Comprehensive Program Plan for fiscal year 1995, one respondent commented that the Plan is still addressing symptoms rather than the core problem of family dysfunction.

Response: OJJDP recognizes the critical importance of strong families and their essential role in nurturing strong, healthy children. The Office also recognizes the link between dysfunctional families and juvenile delinquency. OJJDP has long supported family-related studies and programs designed to strengthen families and family strengthening remains a program priority. In 1988, OJJDP launched a major parenting initiative entitled Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth. An interdisciplinary team comprised of family researchers at the University of Utah and policy scientists at the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation conducted an extensive literature review focused on the causes and correlates of delinquency, and the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, and treatment strategies for high-risk families. The results of the study are summarized in a publication entitled Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting Strategies for Delinquency Prevention, User's Guide. The fiscal year 1995 OJJDP Comprehensive Program Plan provides funding support for family strengthening activities that build on the findings and recommendations of this study.

Comment: A respondent noted that various segments of OJJDP's Proposed Comprehensive Program Plan touched on the lack of employment skills as a major contributor to juvenile crime, but did not thoroughly address this problem area and the need for early career and/or employment preparation. The suggested strategy for addressing this area is to teach employment skills and career preparation to all school children by incorporating instruction into the curriculum of every grade level, beginning in kindergarten.

Response: OJJDP has long recognized the importance of providing juveniles with the skills they need to increase their employment potential and pursue the career of their choice. For this reason, many of the OJJDP supported programs have components that address this area. For example, the national Cities in Schools (CIS) dropout prevention program teaches job skills at the elementary, middle and high school levels. CIS has also established a number of alternative schools. A key component of their program is not only to provide young people with job skills, but to provide them with career exploration through job shadowing. Youth are also encouraged to pursue entrepreneurial activities. Several other fiscal year 1995 programs have components that address this issue. OJJDP also partners with other agencies such as the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, Education, Labor and others and hopes to expand those partnerships in the future.

Comment: One respondent was concerned that the Family Strengthening Program did not place greater emphasis to prevention or acknowledge a role for community-based organizations.

Response: OJJDP remains committed to addressing the wide range of family strengthening needs that encompass prevention, intervention and treatment. The OJJDP publication, Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting and Family Strategies for Delinquency Prevention, User's Guide, stresses that there is no "one-size-fits-all" family strategy for preventing delinquency. Several types of parenting programs are needed. There are programs designed for parents of infants, children and adolescents. Some programs are best suited for well-functioning families, while others address the needs of dysfunctional families. OJJDP also remains committed to encouraging the involvement of community-based organizations. The Family Strengthening Program calls for the creation or expansion of programs "that enlist schools and other local entities in family programming." "Other local entities" includes community-based organizations. Many of the representative 25 programs that the researchers identified as particularly promising classified themselves as "prevention" programs and most included relevant community-based organizations in aspects of their program strategy. OJJDP will continue to emphasize family strengthening through prevention, intervention and treatment utilizing a range of available resources that are community-based.

Comment: One respondent felt that the Proposed Comprehensive Program Plan outline was unclear as to which programs allow a community-based organization to compete for funding and that many of the eligibility requirements seem to exclude community organizations with experience, providing only limited opportunities for these qualified organizations to receive OJJDP funding.

Response: OJJDP recognizes the importance of community-based organizations, particularly in the planning phase of any collaborative project. The SafeFutures Program specifically calls for community-based collaboratives. Community-based organizations have the experience to operate a broad range of programs. In cases where only local units of government are eligible for awards, community-based organizations should pursue the option of partnering with them as a service provider or administering agency.

Comment: A community-based organization commented that despite its varied experiences in a number of areas, including mentoring, it would be unable to compete for Part G Mentoring Funds, Title V Incentive Grants, and Part E State Challenge Activities. The respondent organization felt that these activities should require that funds go to community-based organizations that have significant experience providing culturally appropriate programs to at-risk ethnic minorities. Without this requirement, a real partnership will not be achieved.

Response: For the activities mentioned above, community organizations can still qualify for support but they must do so through a local unit of government. For example, \$1 million in fiscal year 1995 Part G Mentoring Program funding is being awarded through the SafeFutures program. Mentoring is a logical component of a continuum of care for youth-at-risk. Under Part G and the SafeFutures Program, mentoring programs are required to be conducted either by LEA's (local education agencies) or by non-profit private organizations (including community-based organizations) or public agencies in partnership with LEA's.

Comment: One respondent questioned whether the Native American Alternative Community-Based Program will receive additional funding in fiscal year 1995.

Response: Continuation funding of \$600,000 will be available for this program in fiscal year 1995.

Comment: One respondent commented that the description of the

Juvenile Justice Prosecutor Training Project is vague and that training should include cultural awareness and how poverty-related and misunderstood cultural behaviors affect decisions.

Response: The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Training Center will support prosecutor training in areas of need identified by a working group of chief prosecutors. OJJDP expects that cultural differences and poverty-related problems among juvenile offenders will be covered in the training. In addition, OJJDP continues to support training in cultural differences for juvenile justice officials under a grant to the American Correctional Association for the Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials Program.

Comment: A respondent noted that the description of Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities Program indicates that the application process is open to new applicants. However, the program is listed under Continuation Programs. It is unclear if additional organizations can apply.

Response: This project was inadvertently listed under the Continuation Programs section. New applicants will be eligible to apply for OJJDP funding in fiscal year 1995.

Comment: A respondent noted that the Nonviolent Dispute Resolution Program is listed under Continuation Programs, indicating that only prior recipients can apply. The description, however, seems to contradict this by indicating a competitive application process.

Response: This is a competitive program being administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for cities which have been selected to receive funds under the Comprehensive Communities Program. OJJDP is contributing funds to the program.

Comment: One State official commented that OJJDP should notify the State Formula Grants Program Agency when a project is selected for funding within a given State.

Response: OJJDP agrees that in the interest of comprehensive planning and interagency coordination, cognizant State agencies should be notified when OJJDP awards funds directly to projects operating with the State. A formal notification process will be initiated to provide information on all discretionary grant awards to State agencies.

Comment: One respondent proposed that OJJDP adopt a policy to provide periodic updates to State agencies on projects selected for funding under the SafeFutures Program.

Response: The SafeFutures Program is based on a continuum of care model that calls for maximum coordination and cooperations among agencies serving juveniles. OJJDP encourages States having SafeFutures sites to include SafeFutures in the comprehensive planning undertaken for the Formula Grants Program and make maximum use of Formula Grant, Title V, and Challenge Grant funds to enhance juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities in SafeFutures sites. While the level of State agency participation expected in SafeFutures should obviate the need for "periodic updates" by OJJDP, funded sites will be required to provide the cognizant State agency with a copy of their quarterly progress report.

Comment: A national organization expressed concern about the level of support in the fiscal year 1995 Program Plan for programs to address disproportionate minority confinement.

Response: OJJDP is strongly committed to supporting State efforts to address the disproportionate confinement (DMC) of minority juveniles in secure custody in States where such condition exists. The Office has supported demonstration efforts under the Special Emphasis discretionary grant program, as well as research, program evaluation, and training and technical assistance in this area. Many States are allocating significant amounts of their Formula Grants Program funds to address section 223(a)(23) of the JJD Act.

OJJDP is working with the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Committee on Ethnic and Cultural Diversity to find other ways to improve our DMC programming. OJJDP looks forward to cooperative efforts with the Coalition and others committed to improving juvenile justice by addressing the DMC issue.

Comment: One respondent suggested that OJJDP add language to the section which describes organizations with whom OJJDP would coordinate the SafeFutures Program to include Youth Corps that are certified by the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps and provide participants with a six to twelve month, full-time, crew-based, highly structured, and adult supervised work and learning experience, and that promote the development of citizenship, life and employment skills.

Response: OJJDP concurs with the importance of coordinating the SafeFutures program with Youth Corps programs that have a component serving a juvenile population. The Office has incorporated appropriate language into

the fiscal year 1995 Final Comprehensive Program Plan.

Comment: A number of respondents representing juvenile justice agencies across the country wrote in support of continued and/or increased funding for the Balanced and Restorative Justice Project (BARJ), a key component of OJJDP's Juvenile Restitution Program. They noted that the BARJ Project has advanced the implementation of the "Balanced Approach" and the use of restitution and community service in a number of juvenile justice systems and that additional jurisdictions are interested in implementing this major shift in system philosophy and practice through BARJ Project training and technical assistance.

Response: The BARJ Project will receive continuation funding of \$100,000 in fiscal year 1995 and a similar amount is anticipated as a supplement from fiscal year 1996 funds. This will give the Project a twelve-month budget of \$200,000 to complete its activities under this multi-year funded Program. State and local jurisdictions interested in adopting the balanced and restorative justice approach should also request technical assistance through OJJDP's technical assistance support contract under the Formula Grants program or seek local support for implementation funding.

Comment: A respondent recommended giving youth access to their police chief and officers through programs funded under the Final Comprehensive Program Plan.

Response: In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP provided support to the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered community-oriented policing model. This is a continuation program of OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance and will serve as a model for other sites to replicate.

Comment: A respondent stated that OJJDP has omitted a key group of professionals who have been trained in diversion and have demonstrated success in working to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, recommending that OJJDP include parks and recreation professionals in the SafeFutures Program.

Response: OJJDP agrees that those within the "justice system" cannot make a difference alone. This is a key premise of the SafeFutures Program. OJJDP encourages local jurisdictions to develop a continuum of care that includes professionals representing all aspects of youth development, especially those who are in a position to promote positive youth development.

OJJDP agrees with the National Parks and Recreation Association that the perception of public recreation should move beyond "fun and games" to the status of an essential service (National Parks and Recreation Association, 1994). OJJDP will work with the Association and other parks and recreation organizations during fiscal year 1995 to highlight the many outstanding delinquency prevention and intervention programs that are being implemented by local parks and recreation departments across the country and to further the evaluation of these programs.

Due to the fact that OJJDP is not requiring the involvement of specific types of professionals, it is ultimately up to the jurisdictions chosen to implement the SafeFutures program to identify key resources to support a continuum of care. It is expected that parks and recreation professionals will be an integral part of this group. One possibility for parks and recreation professionals is involvement in the development and implementation of the "Pathways to Success" program within the SafeFutures program. This program emphasizes, in part, recreational alternatives during after-school and weekend hours.

Comment: One respondent felt that the budget for Training for Family-Strengthening Services (\$250,000) should be increased to support trained individuals who provide technical assistance for family strengthening.

Response: One million dollars in Family Strengthening and Support funds will be available to the five SafeFutures program sites. These funds can be used for both training/technical assistance and direct service programs in the five sites. An additional \$250,000 will be available for training/technical assistance in other communities interested in improving their Family Strengthening Service programs. Further support can be drawn from other OJJDP training/technical assistance projects, including the newly established National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center.

Comment: One respondent questioned why virtually all funds for law-related education were being awarded on a non-competitive basis to the Law-Related Education National Training and Dissemination Program, with only \$200,000 in competitive funding being made available for "Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education," thereby limiting opportunities for other organizations to seek funding for new law-related education programs.

Response: Eighty percent of the funds set aside for Law-Related Education are earmarked for the Law-Related Education National Training and Dissemination Program (Youth for Justice). OJJDP proposed to set aside \$500,000 of the remaining \$700,000 for a competitively awarded impact evaluation. However, because Department of Education funds were not available for a joint evaluation project, \$600,000 of the \$700,000 is being made available to support the "Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education" program. One hundred thousand dollars will be awarded to fund the Facing History and Ourselves Program.

Shay Bilchik,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

National Institute of Justice—Research Plan 1995–1996

For general information regarding NIJ's 1995–96 Research Plan, please contact Edwin Zedlewski, at (202) 307–2953, or Winifred Reed, at (202) 307–2952. For other general NIJ information, contact Carrie Smith, at (202) 616–3233. For document publication information, contact Mary Graham, at (202) 514–6207.

For information about the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Law), contact the Department of Justice Response Center, at (202) 307–1743 or (800) 421–6770.

For substantive questions regarding specific Goals, please contact the appropriate Program Manager. Names and telephone numbers of all Program Managers are listed at the end of each Goal. To inquire about NIJ receipt of applications, contact Louise Loften, at (202) 307–2965.

For general information about NIJ programs and funding opportunities, and application procedures; for requests for reprints, literature, final reports, funded grants on related topics, etc.; for names of researchers or practitioners working on related topics, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), at (800) 851–3420.

The NIJ 1995–96 Research Plan is also available electronically via the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Bulletin Board System. You can access the Bulletin Board through the Internet (telnet to ncjrsbbs.aspensys.com or gopher to ncjrs.aspensys.com 71) or through a modem (set at 9600 baud and 8-N-1; dial 301–738–8895). The NIJ Research Plan is listed under the "National Institute of Justice Information" menu.

For Internet access information, e-mail lively@justice.usdoj.gov.

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Introduction

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research and development agency

of the U.S. Department of Justice. Created in 1968 by Congress pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Institute is authorized to:

Sponsor research and development to improve and strengthen the Nation's system of justice with a balanced program of basic and applied research.

Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice and law enforcement programs and identify those that merit application elsewhere.

Support technological advances applicable to criminal justice.

Test and demonstrate new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system.

Disseminate information from research, development, demonstrations, and evaluations.

This Plan signals the new administrative direction that NIJ will follow to achieve its research and evaluation goals. Conceptually, the Plan is the basis of NIJ's pyramid of research. It will be supplemented over the coming months by a series of solicitations on topics that speak to current or persistent policy concerns that warrant research investments. By their nature, those solicitations will represent a somewhat more focused part of this pyramid. Intramural studies are at the apex of the research pyramid. Questions with strong policy orientation or immediate concern may best be addressed by NIJ staff who can interact directly with the policymakers asking the questions.

Readers of prior NIJ Plans will find that this Plan has been substantially shortened. Much of the traditional background text has been discarded; suggested research topics have been reduced from paragraphs to phrases. This change in style, however, implies no change in the kinds of research being sought. NIJ believes that this abbreviated format is more consistent with the spirit and intent of the Plan as a vehicle to encourage the field to submit original ideas on a wide range of research issues.

Focused solicitations will appear intermittently over the next year. These will address more specific topics for which special funding is available. Certain activities funded under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Law) will be focal points—specifically, community policing, violence against women, boot camps, and drug courts—as will evaluations of selected Bureau of Justice Assistance programs. NIJ will also initiate solicitations in collaborative arrangements with other

Federal agencies, as well as for topics that NIJ believes merit special attention for the development of knowledge. These solicitations will be announced through the **Federal Register** and other NIJ communications channels including the Internet (the Department of Justice and NCJRS Online) and special mailings. Interested applicants should telephone the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) at 800-851-3420 or e-mail askncjrs@ncjrs.aspensys.com for pending releases and dates of announcement.

Partnerships are another new priority for the Institute. NIJ believes that many of today's crime problems require solutions that extend beyond criminal justice boundaries. The Institute has been active in discussions with other Federal agencies and private foundations and has established a variety of collaborative relationships. Some of these will manifest themselves in the form of special solicitations on specific topics or programs. Others will simply encourage collaborative or interdisciplinary research and offer the prospect of joint funding. Still others will result in the development of shared research agendas. NIJ encourages researchers from all disciplines to explore the opportunities for collaborative efforts presented in this Plan and subsequent announcements, and to propose arrangements that they are able to construct beyond those mentioned. NIJ particularly encourages coordination of research applications with submissions in other OJP agency Plans.

An organizational change has also occurred. The factors that distinguish "research" from "evaluation" are subtle and secondary to the substance of the issues. Therefore, the Institute has merged these functions into a single Office of Research and Evaluation that will review submissions for both areas. The Plan invites proposals for a range of funding amounts. It includes a category of small grants (less than \$50,000) across all goals and subjects. Readers should consult the administrative sections of the Research Plan for additional information on the differences in application requirements.

Six Strategic Long-Range Goals

In FY 1993, the Institute set forth six long-range goals as the focus of NIJ research, evaluation, and development in the coming years. The creation of this long-range agenda was well received; a large number of research and evaluation proposals were submitted, providing an interdisciplinary framework for 1994.

In this 1995–96 Research Plan, the Institute specifies the research, evaluation, and technology projects that NIJ anticipates supporting under each goal. The numeric order of the goals does not indicate levels of priority for the Institute.

Many of the special grant programs for individuals—such as the Data Resources Program, various Fellowship programs, the NIJ Internship Program—are now described in a separate publication, which will be announced in the **Federal Register**.

NIJ solicits research and evaluations to develop knowledge that will further these long-range goals:

- I. Reduce violent crime.
- II. Reduce drug- and alcohol-related crime.
- III. Reduce the consequences of crime.
- IV. Improve the effectiveness of crime prevention programs.
- V. Improve law enforcement and the criminal justice system.
- VI. Develop new technology for law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

Studies that involve the use of randomized experimental designs are encouraged, as are multiple strategies for data collection, and well-controlled, quasi-experimental designs and equivalent comparison group designs. Qualitative studies, including ethnographic data collection, are also encouraged.

Research Collaborations

NIJ encourages joint research and evaluation projects with other Federal agencies and private foundations interested in crime and criminal justice issues. Applicants may wish to consider whether their proposed project might lend itself to joint funding with another agency or foundation. Applicants interested in exploring possible partnerships should contact the potential partner agency directly, or the relevant NIJ program manager, to discuss specific topics for possible collaborative projects. NIJ has entered into memorandums of agreement or is in other ways collaborating with the Departments of Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Treasury. Agencies and foundations that have indicated a desire to collaborate with NIJ on projects of mutual interest, or are currently involved in joint research efforts with NIJ, include:

Agencies

Advanced Research Projects Agency (DOD)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Center for Mental Health Services
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
Corrections Program Office (OJP)
Drug Courts Program Office (OJP)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
National Institute of Corrections
National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Science Foundation
Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services (DOJ)
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HUD)
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Office for Victims of Crime
State Justice Institute
Violence Against Women Program Office (OJP)

Foundations

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
The Carnegie Corporation of New York
The Ford Foundation
The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation
The J.C. Kellogg Foundation
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
The Pew Charitable Trusts
The Prudential Foundation
The Ronald McDonald Foundation
The Rockefeller Foundation

The Institute cannot guarantee that joint funding for research and evaluation projects will be forthcoming from these sources. Applicants should consider whether their proposals are in accord with the goals of these agencies and private foundations.

Specific information about applying for Institute grants is contained in the section "Administrative Guidelines" See p. 23 of this Plan.

Goal I: Reduce Violent Crime

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage research and evaluation projects spanning six broad areas: family violence, violence against women, homicide, firearms and violence, gangs, and juvenile violence. Through this solicitation the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) expects to support research that will improve the criminal justice knowledge base on crimes and criminal behavior that increasingly concern the public.

Background

Violent crime is a leading concern among the American public today.

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), in 1992 there were 6.6 million violent victimizations in the United States—including 141,000 rapes, 1.2 million robberies, and 5.3 million assaults. The violent crime rate is steadily increasing, especially among juveniles, and in 1992 was the highest ever recorded for blacks; homicide is now the leading cause of death for young black males.

Handguns are a major factor in the increasing violence, especially in the commission of homicide. Of the 23,760 murders reported to the FBI in 1992, handguns were used in 55 percent. One of the most critical issues in any consideration of ways to reduce violence and its consequences is the role firearms play in contributing to violent crime, serious injury, and death. The NCVS estimates the rate of nonfatal handgun victimizations in 1992 at 4.5 crimes per 1,000 persons aged 12 or older—the highest such figure on record. Findings from an NIJ and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) study of incarcerated juveniles and inner-city high school students showed that 83 percent of inmates and 22 percent of students had possessed guns, with 55 percent and 12 percent respectively having carried guns all or most of the time. Between 1988 and 1992, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes increased by 47 percent—more than double the increase for persons 18 years of age or older. Over the same period, juvenile arrests for homicide increased by 51 percent and statistics on weapons law violations indicate that juvenile use of guns has increased dramatically.

Spousal abuse commonly comes to mind when violence against women is discussed, but violence against women is much broader. According to the NCVS, more than 2.5 million women experience violence each year; nearly two in three female victims of violence were related to or knew their attacker; about a third were injured as a result of the crime; nearly half the victims of rape believed the offender to have been under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the attack. The issue has emerged as a topic of national interest and led to the inclusion of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in the 1994 Crime Law.

The Crime Law contains many other provisions directed toward the prevention, control, and reduction of violent crimes—enhancements for law enforcement, correctional facilities, and drug treatment options; restrictions on firearms; provisions to deal with juvenile crime and gangs; and increases in the programs and research about

family violence as well as violence against women. Through this general solicitation NIJ encourages studies that will address these areas of broad general concern and that examine the specific priorities identified in the 1994 Crime Law, particularly with regard to violence among juveniles and the illegal possession and use of firearms. The Institute is especially interested in filling critical gaps in current knowledge and identifying and evaluating existing programs of crime prevention and control.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research areas that could advance criminal justice knowledge and practice under Goal I of the NIJ Research Plan. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Studies of Offenders and Offenses. Criminal careers of offenders who engage in violent crime, including risk and protective factors, and initiation, frequency, and termination patterns. Studies of specific offenses and offenders, including robbery, sexual assault, child sexual assault, stalking, and homicide. Offender perceptions of criminal justice response to violent offenders. Juvenile violence, including escalation patterns, racial conflicts, and influence of peers and gangs. Family violence involving intimate partners, spouses, children, and elders.

Violent Situations. Role of gangs and group offending in criminal violence. Studies of patterns in violent events, including triggering events, situational elements, and predisposing influences. Protective factors in neighborhoods and communities at high risk of violence. Violence in specific situations and locations including schools, families, recreational settings, and the workplace.

Firearms Violence. Adult and juvenile patterns of gun availability, sources of guns, and use in violent crime. Role of illegal markets in weapons on patterns of firearms violence, especially among juveniles. Impact of firearms laws on gun crimes, substitution of other weapons, and offense patterns. Feasibility studies of innovative firearms regulations.

Responses to Violent Offenders. Differentiating system responses to violence from responses to other crimes. Violence prevention. Evaluation of innovative programs and practices. Evidentiary concerns, including uncooperative witnesses. Management of violent offenders on probation and parole including risk assessment,

treatment programs, and community supervision.

Violence Against Women. Note: NIJ is not receiving applications for research on violence against women under the June and December 1995 deadlines. Instead, researchers should await the special solicitation to be issued in 1995, as noted in the Introduction to this Plan.

Contact

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Bernard Auchter, (202) 307-0154, for family violence and violence against women.
Lois Mock, (202) 307-0693, for firearms violence.
Winifred Reed, (202) 307-2952, for gangs.
James Trudeau, (202) 307-1355, for studies of offenders and offenses, violent situations, and responses to violent offenders.

Goal II: Reduce Drug- and Alcohol-Related Crime

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage research and evaluation projects that will improve the criminal justice knowledge base about crimes and criminal behavior involving the use of drugs and alcohol. Through this solicitation the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) seeks to clarify further the relationship between substance abuse and crime and to reduce drug- and alcohol-related crime.

Background

Substance abuse and drug-related crimes continue to affect the lives of countless Americans residing in both urban and rural neighborhoods across the Nation. NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data show an increase in marijuana use and relatively stable but high levels of major addictive substance use among booked arrestees in the 23 urban areas monitored by DUF. Recent data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) indicate that the use of heroin and cocaine is on the rise. Efforts to prevent and reduce drug-related crime, and thereby improve the quality of life in these areas, continue to occupy the criminal justice community.

Alcohol is used by both offenders and victims in a significant proportion of violent events, with documented connections between both situational and chronic drinking and aggressive or

violent behavior. The National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior has called for more research into the role of alcohol in promoting violent events, particularly since little is known about how alcohol and violence may reinforce one another or how the alcohol-violence relationship may vary depending on type of violence.

The criminal justice system is the largest single source of external pressure influencing abusers who otherwise would not enter substance abuse treatment programs. Half or more of the admissions to community-based residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment programs are offenders on probation or parole. Criminal justice referral to treatment relieves courts and prisons of overcrowding and reduces the high cost of continued incarceration, while providing an added degree of supervision beyond what probation or parole offices may be able to afford. When successful, treatment further reduces criminal justice costs by breaking the pattern of recidivism that brings typical substance abusers back into the criminal justice system again and again.

Research on criminal justice-involved populations suggests that substance abuse treatment can be effective in reducing substance abuse and criminal activity while the client is in treatment and for some time thereafter. As substance abuse programs are implemented, it is important to provide critical feedback on how they are working and for whom they are most effective. It is also important to determine how best to provide treatment—through public criminal justice agencies or through private treatment agencies under contract.

Substance abuse prevention programs continue to proliferate in response to public concerns. Comprehensive substance abuse programs for youths can promote antidrug social norms and thereby reduce or prevent the use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. NIJ seeks to evaluate comprehensive community-based substance abuse programs that develop partnerships among criminal justice and schools, health centers, families, peers, and media.

NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program gathers offense and drug use information from samples of adult and juvenile arrestees at 23 sites nationwide, providing access to a national sample of arrestees within hours of arrest. Along with a brief, voluntary interview, urine specimens are obtained to test for evidence of recent use of drugs. For 7 years, data from NIJ's DUF program

have traced the trends in drug use among persons arrested for a wide range of offenses. Beginning in 1995, NIJ solicits proposals that capitalize and expand upon the research potential provided through the DUF program's quarterly collection of interviews and urine specimens from samples of adult and juvenile arrestees brought to jails in 23 cities nationwide.

Researchers are encouraged to develop proposals that present innovative ways of utilizing the DUF program as a research "platform" for pursuing a wide range of hypotheses related to drug use and criminal activity. For instance, in collaboration with existing DUF sites, the basic data collection protocol could be supplemented with additional interview assessments or bio-assays. NIJ is also interested in proposals that examine specific research questions by applying the DUF protocol to targeted samples of arrestees such as those in suburban or rural jails, or those arrested for specific offenses.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research areas that could advance criminal justice knowledge and practices under Goal II of the NIJ Research Plan. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Substance Abuse and Criminal Behavior. Relationships between drugs, alcohol, and violence, including the individual and environmental circumstances. Relationship between substance abuse and related criminal behavior of all types, including family violence. Understanding substance abuse careers and how they track with criminal careers over time. Inventory of the validity, scope, and gaps in current substance abuse data sets.

Substance Abusing Offenders and the Criminal Justice System. Impact of pretrial services, adjudication, sentencing, and corrections (including community corrections) programs. Effect of strategies implemented in one segment of the system on the rest of the system. Offender attitudes, perceptions, and experiences as they move through particular components/programs. Effective use of a series of graduated sanctions for noncompliance behaviors. (For research on treatment drug courts, see page 16.)

Substance Abuse Prevention. Cost benefit analyses. Impact of criminal justice-based strategies on later substance abuse and other related criminal behavior. Development and identification of demand-reduction

strategies and programs for high-risk populations.

Treatment and Aftercare Evaluations. Assessment of treatment drop-outs. Determination of the optimal mix of various treatment and after-care components for various criminal justice populations.

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Research Platform Initiatives. Expansion of adult and juvenile research protocols to address additional research questions such as drug market analysis, drug treatment history of arrestees, the onset of drug use among arrestees, the relationship between drug acquisition and other criminal activities, and the role of alcohol and drug consumption in the commission of crimes.

Drug Enforcement. Research on the effectiveness of interdiction efforts and control strategies such as increased penalties for drug trafficking in prisons and drug dealing in drug-free school zones.

Contact

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Laurie Bright, (202) 616-3624, for substance abuse research and evaluations related to the criminal justice system. Thomas E. Feucht, (202) 307-2949, for substance abuse research related to DUF research platform initiatives. James Trudeau, (202) 307-1355, for substance abuse research related to criminal behavior.

Goal III: Reduce The Consequences of Crime

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage research and evaluation projects that explore the causes of victimizations, their consequences in injury, fear, property damage, and other forms of cost; and the institutional responses of criminal justice agencies to victims. In addition to individual victims, the Institute is interested in the ways that households, organizations, and communities become victims, and how victimizations harm and otherwise alter daily functioning. NIJ is also interested in how victim service institutions can best serve victims to reduce the harm done. The goals of the research solicited are to understand how natural circumstances can lead to victimizations, as well as the nature and extent of harm caused by crime, and to use these findings to reduce both victimization risk and severity.

Background

The extent of criminal victimization within the United States is disturbing: In 1992, approximately 1 in every 4 households was victimized by 1 or more crimes, and 1 in 20 had at least one member age 12 or older who was the victim of a violent crime. Violent crime victimization rates, after declining through most of the 1980's, have again begun to increase, most notably among blacks and persons ages 12-24.

National public opinion surveys consistently indicate that crime has displaced other issues as the Nation's most serious concern. In a 1994 New York Times/CBS News nationwide telephone poll, 23 percent of respondents listed crime as "the most important problem facing this country today," and 40 percent said they live within a mile of an area where they would be afraid to walk alone at night. The harm of victimization includes injury, dollar loss, and a pervasive sense of insecurity that disrupts and truncates the victim's daily activities and satisfactions. This harm also touches those close to or acquainted with the victim.

The victim's needs are imperfectly understood by researchers and practitioners and are inadequately responded to by available programs of assistance. The victim's dealings with the criminal justice system often compound the damage rather than serving to restore the victim and create a sense of justice.

We are limited in our understanding of the antecedents and causes of victimization. "Routine activities" research—that includes the victim along with the offender, environment, and "guardians"—has the potential to improve the validity and effectiveness of crime prevention programs. Such research might examine specific types of victims, specific activity domains, or specific locations. A special emphasis might be topics suggested by the Violence Against Women Act, which is discussed in Goal I.

The effects of crime reach far beyond their impact on individuals and households, extending into businesses, public housing areas, neighborhoods, and ultimately into entire communities. Within the community, violent crime, gangs and the threat they pose, vandalism, drugs, and disorder may cause businesses to close or relocate, reduce employment and shopping opportunities, and decrease property values. Where this grim process is not interrupted, urban neighborhoods and communities decay, investments dwindle or disappear, and law-abiding

residents and their organizations move out.

Crimes against business range from the armed robbery of a neighborhood grocery to the electronic swindle of an international corporation and include such offenses as the theft of cash or property (by customers, employees, and suppliers), burglary, vandalism, billing scams, embezzlement, extortion, computer hacking, hijacking of shipments, kidnaping, arson, and theft of intellectual property. The cost of crime to business is, of course, ultimately borne by consumers, employees, and residents of areas that experience a decline because of crime's effect on local business.

Through this general solicitation NIJ encourages studies that will address these critical areas of citizen concern. The Institute is particularly interested in research that advances our knowledge of the extent and consequences of criminal victimization in the following areas: Assessing the harm caused by victimization, improving the delivery of services to victims and their treatment by the criminal justice system, increasing our understanding of the causes and means of prevention of victimization, improving data about the victimization of businesses, and the effects of crime and victimization on the delivery of services in affected areas.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research topics that will advance criminal justice knowledge of the extent, causes, and consequences of criminal victimization under Goal III of the NIJ Research Plan. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Assessing Victim Needs. Diagnostic instruments for use by victim services providers that would assist staff intake assessment of victim harm and required services. Victim-based evaluations of services.

Program Evaluations. Evaluations of victim services programs in such areas as restorative justice, use of computers by victim services, incorporation of victim services in community policing, programs tailored to victims with special needs, including child victims, and local program compliance with victim services mandated by State legislation.

Criminal Justice System Response to Victims. How treatment of victims and witnesses by the criminal justice system affects the public's willingness to cooperate with the system at all stages of its processes.

Victimization Patterns. How routine activities, behavior, perceptions, and knowledge interact with situational variables and offender behavior to increase or lower the risk of victimization. Knowledge that can contribute to reducing the level of victimization.

Impact of Crime on Business. The quality of data on the costs of victimization of business, its customers, suppliers, and employees, and the community. Priorities for new data collection and the utility of the data for combating crimes against business.

Impact of Crime on Service Delivery. Effects of fear of crime and victimization on the ability of communities, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to provide services and meet the needs of residents of affected neighborhoods.

Contact

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact Richard Titus, at (202) 307-0695.

Goal IV: Improve the Effectiveness of Crime Prevention Programs

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage research and evaluation projects that will increase the safety of individuals within families, and in schools, businesses, workplaces, and community environments; that will advance the knowledge of criminal justice practitioners and help prevent crime and criminal behavior, and develop and improve crime prevention programs. NIJ seeks research and evaluations aimed at preventing involvement in crime, and individual, community, and workplace efforts to improve safety and security.

Background

Crime prevention takes many forms. NIJ research in crime prevention continues to focus on potential offenders, potential victims, and particular locations and emphasizes both individual and community responses to crimes that occur in various settings. There is a need to examine how certain characteristics of neighborhoods, households, schools, businesses, public housing developments, parks and other public areas promote or constrain criminal activity. It is equally important to study populations that may be especially vulnerable, or invulnerable, to crime in those locations. It is also important to

examine crime prevention programs and strategies in the context of the communities and jurisdictions in which they are found.

Crime prevention can and should focus on deterring potential offenders by formulating strategies directed at high-risk groups that are likely to become involved with the criminal justice system. NIJ research emphasizes prevention strategies that may influence the attitudes and behaviors of persons living in high-risk environments by addressing their needs in a comprehensive manner and by promoting positive and constructive forms of behavior. This approach to crime prevention requires the coordination of mutually reinforcing efforts that involve the family, school, and community as crime prevention agents. Research has shown that efforts to assist youths at risk are more likely to be effective when they start early and provide forms of intervention based on an understanding of the developmental processes that influence the attitudes and behavior of youths over time.

Crime prevention programs can also focus on potential victims of crime and ways to prevent their victimization. A major issue in prevention research is how to influence the behavior of individuals, households, organizations, and community groups. Lessons learned in studies of citizen patrols, changes in physical design, the relationship between fear and physical signs of disorder, and the redeployment of police officers, have all been incorporated in national crime prevention campaigns and in the development of programs and strategies designed to reduce crime victimization. Citizens and community groups can accept and respond to the challenge of shared responsibility for community security. Diverse crime prevention efforts undertaken include means of preventing victimization as well as ways of addressing the personal and social needs of victims resulting from crime and drug abuse. In addition, citizen and community anti-crime efforts are more likely to be effective when they are part of a comprehensive approach to neighborhood problem solving that involves citizens in a partnership with police and other municipal agencies.

We have learned that crime can be reduced through the proper design and effective use of environmental crime prevention methods in commercial sites, public and private housing, recreational areas, and transportation systems. Research has underscored the importance of incorporating environmental strategies as key

components of community crime prevention programs.

One possible way to protect people from crime is to develop a more thorough understanding of such factors about offenders as how they select their victims and targets; their modus operandi during the commission of an offense, including any involvement with co-offenders; their methods of disposing of noncash proceeds from crime; their perceptions of the opportunity structure of different locations, environments, and situations; and their perceptions of the criminal justice system's effectiveness in apprehending and prosecuting them.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research areas that could advance crime prevention knowledge and practice under Goal IV of the NIJ Research Plan. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Crime Prevention Programs for High-Risk Youths. (In coordination with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.) Development of methods that foster positive and constructive forms of behavior. Focus on resilient youth and families. Interaction between community, family and individual factors in promoting positive behavior.

Developing Community-Based Crime Prevention Partnerships. Identification of factors that enhance or diminish partnerships. Development and testing of strategies to revitalize and reclaim high-crime areas. Ways to organize community resources in an integrated manner. How to develop useful problem-solving strategies.

Location-Specific Crime Prevention Programs. Schools and routes to and from school. Public housing. Commercial settings. Parks and recreation facilities. Parking lots. Use of traffic barriers for crime and drug prevention. Understanding the actions and responses of potential victims and offenders in these and other settings. (See Goal III: "Routine Activities and Victimization" for a description of victim-related research using the routine activities approach). Focus on environmental and design features. Focus on a comprehensive approach.

Crimes and Offender Behavior. Offender daily activity patterns. Offense selection and planning. Target and victim selection. Modus operandi during the commission of an offense including co-offending. Disposition of noncash proceeds from crime. Offender perception of criminal justice system

effectiveness. Disruption of stolen property markets.

Crime By and Related to Illegal Aliens. Recruitment, transportation, and smuggling of illegal aliens into the United States. Provision of false documentation to illegals. Employers' role in committing crimes related to hiring illegals and fostering crime among illegal aliens.

Contact

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. For specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Rosemary Murphy, (202) 307-2959, for school-based prevention programs, crime prevention in public housing, crime prevention partnerships and prevention for high-risk youths.

Richard Titus, (202) 307-0695 for location specific prevention (except schools and public housing), crimes and offender behavior, and crime by and related to illegal aliens.

Goal V: Improve Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage efforts in research and evaluation that will advance criminal justice knowledge in the areas of policing, prosecution, defense, adjudication, and corrections. The primary focus of research and evaluation under this goal is improvement of the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of the system. Certain types of cases, however, take priority. These involve violent juvenile and adult offenders, drug and alcohol abusers, and family violence offenders. Also of interest are the consequences of decisions and practices in one part of the system on other criminal justice agencies and on related social service agencies. Through this solicitation, NIJ also seeks a greater understanding of the relationship among the offender, victim, and the criminal justice system. All issues surrounding the case are of interest, but projects that focus on an issue from the perspective of the various participants—prosecutor, defender, judge, legislator—are encouraged.

Background

Each part of the criminal justice system faces new challenges. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased by 47 percent between 1988 and 1992; juvenile arrests for homicide increased by 51 percent during the same period. FBI data indicate that juvenile use of

guns has risen dramatically. Prosecutors nationwide note that youthful offenders are being brought to their offices in increasing numbers.

The Nation's prison and jail population reached 1 million in the past year, with more than 5 million persons under some form of correctional supervision. Data from jails and prisons show a high incidence of substance abuse disorders among inmates. Approximately 70 percent of jail detainees have a history of substance abuse; 56 percent were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of arrest.

A significant proportion of inmates with drug abuse problems have a high prevalence of other disorders. About 75 percent of inmates with mental disorders, for example, are also substance abusers. Other inmates abuse both drugs and alcohol. Few programs exist for such inmates who have special needs. In most State prison systems, for example, inmates may receive services from either mental health or substance abuse programs but not from programs designed to treat those with both conditions.

The 1994 crime law encourages innovations to improve criminal justice effectiveness in many of these areas, including community policing; prison construction and construction of alternative facilities such as boot camps for nonviolent offenders; and drug courts that combine court-supervised abstinence with outpatient treatment and sanctions for those who fail to comply. NIJ expects to issue separate solicitations for research in these areas by mid-1995.

White collar and organized crime pose a serious threat to the stable and orderly functioning of society. These complex and sophisticated crimes threaten our economic stability, corrupt legitimate institutions, and undermine the public respect for government and law.

Research is also needed on the consequences of the decisionmaking process within the criminal justice system. Much criminal justice research has been specific to a single criminal justice agency, such as the decisions of police in using deadly force, charging decisions and plea bargaining practices of prosecutors and use by judges of intermediate sanctions. However, such studies rarely focus on the relationship among police, defense attorneys, public prosecutors, and judges in plea or sentence bargaining.

Moreover, much research on criminal justice evaluates effectiveness in terms of standards internal to a particular agency rather than the consequences

that decisions and practices in one part of the system have for other components in the system or on system processes. There are studies of jail and prison overcrowding and of early release as a result of judicially mandated standards for maintaining correctional facilities, but little is known about their consequences for the criminal careers of offenders who have been released early. Likewise, there is little research on the effect of sentence length or a given type of sentence for any given offense.

Relatively little is known about how different kinds of crime are detected and selected by social service and other agents and the processes by which they are referred to law enforcement. NIJ seeks research addressing these broader issues.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research topics that could advance criminal justice knowledge under Goal V of the NIJ Research Plan. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Law Enforcement

Note: NIJ is not receiving applications for policing research against the June and December 1995 deadlines. Instead, researchers should await the special solicitation to be issued in 1995, as noted above.

Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication

Issues at the Pretrial Stage. Effective release and detention decisions, charging decisions, and diversion decisions. Effective responses to witness intimidation. Impact of variations in discovery policy.

New Approaches. Specialized courts, e.g., domestic violence, firearms offenses. Community courts. Restorative justice. Community-based prosecution and defense services.

Drug Courts. **Note:** NIJ is not receiving applications for research on drug courts under the June and December 1995 deadlines. Instead, researchers should await the special solicitation to be issued in 1995, as noted above.

Juvenile Justice. (In coordination with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) Juvenile case processing, emphasizing waiver to adult courts. Diversion to noncriminal justice programs. Postarrest preconviction programs for chronic, serious juvenile offenders.

Community and Institutional Corrections

Boot Camps. **Note:** NIJ is not receiving applications for research on boot camps under the June and December 1995

deadlines. Instead, researchers should await the special solicitation to be issued in 1995, as noted above.

Sanctions and Punishments. Operating community-based sanctions as a system. Prosecutors' role in intermediate sanctions. Innovative programs in domestic violence, child abuse, firearms.

Meeting Offender Needs. Offenders with mental health and drug addiction conditions. Creating parity in services for incarcerated women. Coordinating transitional care and community reintegration.

Preserving Safety. Planning and managing "super" maximum security prisons. Managing juvenile offenders in adult facilities. Correctional officer health and safety risks.

Managing Change. Understanding the impacts of prison expansion. Correctional management of changing inmate populations. Inmate and correctional officers' safety. Managing offenders in the community.

Systemwide Issues

Consequences of Decisions on System Responses. The impact that reforms or major resources changes in one part of the system may have on another. Perceived fairness of the criminal justice system, particularly in minority communities, and appropriate responses by criminal justice professionals.

Sentencing. Costs and benefits of various State sentencing reforms. Impact of sentencing policy changes on prosecution, defense, and the courts, e.g., "truth in sentencing" and "three strikes" legislation, abolition of parole, mandatory minimums, enhanced sentencing schemes for juvenile offenders.

Illegal Aliens. U.S. policy toward arrested illegal aliens. Impact on local criminal justice system. Links with immigration. Management of foreign language populations in correctional settings.

White Collar and Organized Crime. For White Collar Crime, research on the prevention and control of health care fraud, insider insurance fraud, and environmental crime, including regulatory issues, detention, investigation, and prosecution. For organized crime, research on the criminal justice response to international organized crime networks and enterprise, and organized crime corruption of legitimate industries and markets.

Contact

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ program managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal

content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Lois Mock, (202) 307-0693, and Winifred Reed, (202) 307-2952, for policing

Bernard Auchter, (202) 307-0154, for adjudication

Laurie Bright, (202) 616-3624, for prosecution and defense

Voncile Gowdy, (202) 307-2951, for corrections and sanctions

Richard Titus, (202) 307-0695, for illegal aliens and the criminal justice system

Lois Mock, (202) 307-0693, for white collar and organized crime

Goal VI: Develop New Technology for Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System

Purpose

The purpose of this solicitation is to encourage technological development projects that will improve the operational efficiency of the criminal justice system. Through this solicitation the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) expects to support research that will enhance the safety and effectiveness of law enforcement and correctional officers and other officers of the court.

Background

Science and technology programs cut across the entire range of criminal justice issues and goals at NIJ; programs already in progress or in the early stages of planning and development promise to provide significant benefits in the 21st century. The Institute's science and technology mission is accomplished through three major program areas: The collection and dissemination of technical information, the development of standards and operation of an equipment testing program, and a research and development grants program.

To strengthen the collection and dissemination of technology information, NIJ is developing the capabilities of the National Law Enforcement Technology Center (NLETC) (the former Technology Assessment Program Information Center) and establishing regional law enforcement technology centers. The purpose of these centers is to provide criminal justice professionals with information on available technology, guidelines and standards for these technologies, and technical assistance in implementing them. These centers will be linked through a Technology Information Network (TIN) to provide Federal, State and local agencies with

objective, reliable, and timely information on technologies and equipment, such as who are the producers and users; where high-cost, seldom-used equipment can be borrowed for temporary or emergency situations; what the current equipment standards are; tests and evaluations; and what safety, health, or procedure bulletins have been issued. The TIN will also link the centers with the current Regional Information Sharing Service (RISS) that will then create an overall law enforcement technology exchange network. NIJ is also in the process of establishing an Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC) to help bring technology to the market place for criminal justice procurement.

One of the most significant developments of NIJ's criminal justice technology and standards program was the development of soft body armor for police officers and standards governing its manufacture and sale. NIJ has also developed standards for vehicle tracking devices, security systems for doors and windows, breath alcohol testing, autoloading pistols, mobile antennas, and other equipment. The Institute is currently completing the development of performance standards for two DNA testing procedures: Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). The standards program is funded by NIJ through the Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

NIJ's research and development efforts have also been significant and broad in scope in other areas. In the area of forensic science, NIJ has supported a wide range of research on fingerprints, blood and semen, DNA, trace evidence, bite marks, and forged or altered documents. Further research is needed, particularly in DNA testing, weapons identification, fingerprinting, and trace evidence. Progress is also being made to develop alternatives to lethal force. When confronted with the need to use force, officers are limited to the use of firearms, batons, physical "hands-on" restraint, or, more recently, chemical agents such as pepper spray. To provide alternatives, NIJ initiated a Less-Than-Lethal technology program to develop innovative, nonlethal measures suitable for use in situations involving fleeing suspects, domestic disturbances, barricades, issuing search warrants, drug raids, prison or jail disturbances, etc.

This announcement also supports research recommendations of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the

Department of Defense (DOD) under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for interagency collaboration in developing and sharing dual-use technologies for law enforcement agencies and military operations other than war. Congress has appropriated fiscal year 1995 funds for this program through the Defense Authorization Bill. The day-to-day management of the program is carried out at the DOD Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) under a Joint Program Steering Group (JPSG) with equal numbers of program managers from the Defense and Justice Departments.

In soliciting research and development topics, NIJ principally focuses on technologies and studies that will support the needs of State and local criminal justice agencies. The Institute's science and technology research also addresses the legal and social issues related to the employment of new technologies in order to ensure that they will be acceptable to the agency and the community.

Research Areas of Interest

Listed below are examples of research areas under Goal VI of the NIJ Research Plan where new or improved technologies could enhance the efficacy of the criminal justice system and reduce the level of injuries and death during policing and correctional operations. Individuals are encouraged to suggest their own topics of interest. Projects should be directed toward the production of affordable and practical equipment or systems that will have reasonably wide application to Federal, State, and local agencies. Research is encouraged in, but not limited to, the following areas:

Forensic Sciences. Identification and development of evidence in DNA/serology, finger-prints, trace evidence, pathology, entomology, odontology, toxicology, questioned documents, and weapons identification.

Less-Than-Lethal Technology. Reduction in the incidence of injuries and death to officers and the public during confrontations, especially those requiring the use of force, arrest of suspects, transport of suspects or prisoners, pursuit of fleeing suspects on foot or in vehicles, and control of violent individuals or crowds in the streets or in prisons and jails. Enhancement of officer safety. Field evaluations of new less-than-lethal technology.

Science and Technology. Virtual reality technology for officer training; command and control operations; providing improved courtroom security; improving the efficiency of probation

and parole operations; identifying concealed weapons; monitoring the status, health, and location of officers or prisoners; and detecting and disabling explosives. Technology useful in the detection and apprehension of persons engaged in computer crime.

Drug Testing. Developing or adapting analytic techniques for extracting drug-related material from hair and urine and other body fluids. Comparative efficiencies and relative costs as well as the utility of the testing techniques in various criminal justice settings.

Contact

Grant Proposals

Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Richard M. Rau, (202) 307-0648, for the Forensic Sciences Program and the Drug Testing Program
Raymond Downs, (202) 307-0646, for the Less-Than-Lethal Program and the Science and Technology Program
Kevin Jackson, (202) 307-2956, for the Standards Development and Testing Program and the Law Enforcement Technology Centers. DOD/DOJ Memorandum of Understanding
Peter Nacci, (703) 351-8608, for information on the law enforcement aspects of the DOJ/DOD MOU
John Pennella, (703) 696-2372, for information on the Military Operations Other Than War aspects of the DOJ/DOD MOU

General Law Enforcement Technology Information

Marc Caplan, National Law Enforcement Technology Center, (800) 248-2742, for information on specific law enforcement technologies that are under development or in production, technologies in use by law enforcement agencies, soft-body armor and other equipment standards, equipment testing and results, and other such nongrant-related questions.

Administrative Guidelines

In this section applicants will find recommendations to grant writers, requirements for grant recipients, general application information, and a reiteration of the 1995-1996 grant application deadlines.

Application Information

Please see "Requirements for Award Recipients" below for general application and eligibility requirements

and selection criteria. Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to: (Name and Number of Specific Goal), National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and December 15, 1995, and June 17 and December 16, 1996. Extensions of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers in the appropriate goal areas to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals.

Recommendations to Grant Writers

Over the past 4 years, Institute staff have reviewed approximately 1,500 grant applications. On the basis of those reviews and inquiries from applicants, the Institute offers the following recommendations to help potential applicants present workable, understandable proposals. Many of these recommendations were adopted from materials provided to NIJ by the State Justice Institute, especially for applicants new to NIJ. Others reflect standard NIJ requirements.

The author(s) of the proposal should be clearly identified. Proposals that are incorrectly collated, incomplete, or handwritten will be judged as submitted or, at NIJ's discretion, will be returned without a deadline extension. No additions to the original submission are allowed. The Institute suggests that applicants make certain that they address the questions, issues, and requirements set forth below when preparing an application.

1. What is the subject or problem you wish to address? Describe the subject or problem and how it affects the criminal justice system and the public. Discuss how your approach will improve the situation or advance the state of the art of knowledge or state of the science and explain why it is the most appropriate approach to take. Give appropriate citations to the scientific literature. The source of statistics or research findings cited to support a statement or position should be included in a reference list.

2. What do you want to do? Explain the goal(s) of the project in simple, straightforward terms. The goals should describe the intended consequences or expected overall effect of the proposed project, rather than the tasks or activities to be conducted. To the

greatest extent possible, applicants should avoid a specialized vocabulary that is not readily understood by the general public. Technical jargon does not enhance an application.

3. How will you do it? Describe the methodology carefully so that what you propose to do and how you would do it is clear. All proposed tasks should be set forth so that a reviewer can see a logical progression of tasks and relate those tasks directly to the accomplishment of the project's goal(s). When in doubt about whether to provide a more detailed explanation or to assume a particular level of knowledge or expertise on the part of the reviewers, err on the side of caution and provide the additional information. A description of project tasks also will help identify necessary budget items. All staff positions and project costs should relate directly to the tasks described. The Institute encourages applicants to attach letters of cooperation and support from agencies that will be involved in or directly affected by the proposed project.

4. What should you include in a grant application for a program evaluation? An evaluation should determine whether the proposed program, training, procedure, service, or technology accomplished the objectives it was designed to meet. Applicants seeking support for a proposed evaluation should describe the criteria that will be used to evaluate the project's effectiveness and identify program elements that will require further modification. The description in the application should include how the evaluation will be conducted, when it will occur during the project period, who will conduct it, and what specific measures will be used. In most instances, the evaluation should be conducted by persons not connected with the implementation of the procedure, training, service, or technique, or the administration of the project.

5. How will others learn about your findings? Include a plan to disseminate the results of the research, evaluation, technology, or demonstration beyond the jurisdictions and individuals directly affected by the project. The plan should identify the specific methods that will be used to inform the field about the project such as the publication of journal articles or the distribution of key materials. Expectations regarding products are discussed more fully in the following section, "Requirements for Award Recipients." A statement that a report or research findings "will be made available to" the field is not sufficient. The specific means of

distribution or dissemination as well as the types of recipients should be identified. Reproduction and dissemination costs are allowable budget items. Applicants must concisely describe the interim and final products and address each product's purpose, audience, and usefulness to the field. This discussion should identify the principal criminal justice constituency or type of agency for which each product is intended and describe how the constituent group or agency would be expected to use the product or report. Successful proposals will clearly identify the nature of the grant products that can reasonably be expected if the project is funded. In addition, a schedule of delivery dates of all products should be delineated.

6. What are the specific costs involved? The budget application should be presented clearly. Major budget categories such as personnel, benefits, travel, supplies, equipment, and indirect costs should be identified separately. The components of "Other" or "Miscellaneous" items should be specified in the application budget narrative and should not include set-asides for undefined contingencies.

7. How much detail should be included in the budget narrative? The budget narrative should list all planned expenditures and detail the salaries, materials, and cost assumptions used to estimate project costs. The narrative and cost estimates should be presented under the following standard budget categories: Personnel, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, contracts, other, and indirect costs. For multiyear projects, applicants must include the full amount of NIJ funding for the entire life of the project. This amount should be reflected in item 15g on Form 424 and line 6k on 424A. When appropriate, grant applications should include justification of consultants and a full explanation of daily rates for any consultants proposed. To avoid common shortcomings of application budget narratives, include the following information:

Personnel estimates that accurately provide the amount of time to be spent by personnel involved with the project and the total associated costs, including current salaries for the designated personnel (e.g., Project Director, 50 percent of 1 year's annual salary of \$50,000=\$25,000). If salary costs are computed using an hourly or daily rate, the annual salary and number of hours or days in a work year should be shown.

Estimates for supplies and expenses supported by a complete description of the supplies to be used, nature and extent of printing to be done,

anticipated telephone charges, and other common expenditures, with the basis for computing the estimates included (e.g., 100 reports × 75 pages each × \$0.05/page = \$375.00). Supply and expense estimates offered simply as "based on experience" are not sufficient.

8. What travel regulations apply to the budget estimates? Transportation costs and per diem rates must comply with the policies of the applicant organization, and a copy of the applicant's travel policy should be submitted as an appendix to the application. If the applicant does not have a travel policy established in writing, then travel rates must be consistent with those established by the Federal Government. The budget narrative should state which regulations are in force for the project and should include the estimated fare, the number of persons traveling, the number of trips to be taken, and the length of stay. The estimated costs of travel, lodging, ground transportation, and other subsistence should be listed separately. When combined, the subtotals for these categories should equal the estimate listed on the budget form.

9. Which forms should be used? A copy of Standard Form (SF) 424, Application for Federal Assistance, plus instructions, appears in the back of this book. Please follow the instructions carefully and include all parts and pages. In addition to SF 424, recent requirements involve certification regarding (1) lobbying; (2) debarment, suspension, and other responsibility matters; and (3) drug-free workplace requirements. The certification form that is attached to SF 424 should be signed by the appropriate official and included in the grant application.

10. What technical materials are required to be included in the application? A one-page abstract of the full proposal, highlighting the project's purpose, methods, activities, and when known, the location(s) of field research.

A program narrative, which is the technical portion of the proposal. It should include a clear, concise statement of the problem, goals, and objectives of the project and related questions to be explored. A discussion of the relationship of the proposed work to the existing literature is expected.

A statement of the project's anticipated contribution to criminal justice policy and practice. It is important that applicants briefly cite those particular issues and concerns of present-day criminal justice policy that stimulate the proposed line of inquiry and suggest what their own

investigation would contribute to current knowledge.

A detailed statement of the proposed research or study design and analytical methodologies. The proposed data sources, data collection strategies, variables and issues to be examined, and procedures of analysis to be employed should be delineated carefully and completely. When appropriate, experimental designs are encouraged because of their potential relevance to policymaking and the strength of the evidence they can produce.

The organization and management plan to conduct the study. A list of major milestones of events, activities, and products and a timetable for completion that indicates the time commitments to individual project tasks should be included. All grant activities, including writing of the final report, should be completed within the duration of the award period.

The applicant's curriculum vitae should summarize education, research experience, and bibliographic information related to the proposed work.

11. Use of grant funds. Grant funds may be used to purchase or lease equipment essential to accomplishing the objectives of the project. The budget narrative must list such equipment and explain why the equipment is necessary. Funds may not be used for operating programs, writing texts or handbooks, training, etc.

12. To what extent may indirect costs be included in the budget estimates? It is the policy of the Institute that all costs should be budgeted directly; however, if an applicant has an indirect cost rate that has been approved by a Federal agency within the past 2 years, an indirect cost recovery estimate may be included in the budget. A copy of the approved rate agreement should be submitted as an appendix to the application. If an applicant does not have an approved rate agreement, the applicant should contact the Office of the Comptroller, Office of Justice Programs, (202) 307-0604, to obtain information about preparing an indirect cost rate proposal.

13. What, if any, matching funds are required? Units of State and local governments (not including publicly supported institutions of higher education) are encouraged to contribute a match (cash, noncash, or both) of requested funds. Other applicants also are encouraged to seek matching contributions from other Federal agencies or private foundations to assist in meeting the costs of the project.

14. Should other funding sources be listed? Applicants are expected to identify all other Federal, local, or private sources of support, including other NIJ programs, to which this or a closely related proposal has been or will be submitted. This information permits NIJ to consider the joint funding potential and limits the possibility of inadvertent duplicate funding. Applicants may submit more than one proposal to NIJ, but the same proposal cannot be submitted in more than one program area.

15. What are the deadlines? June 15 and December 15, 1995, and June 17 and December 16, 1996.

16. Is there a page limit? The Institute has established a limit of 30 double-spaced pages for all normal grant applications. This page limit does not include references, budget narrative, curriculum vitae, or necessary appendices. Applications for small grants (\$1,000-\$50,000) are limited to 15 double-spaced pages. NIJ does not wish to create elaborate regulations regarding type fonts, margins, and spacing. Applicants are cautioned, however, that obvious attempts to stretch interpretations of the Institute's limits have, in the past, caused proposal reviewers to regard such efforts unfavorably.

17. What is the page order? The following order is mandatory. Omission can result in rejection of the application:

1. SF 424.
2. Names and affiliations of all key persons from applicant and subcontractor(s), advisors, consultants, and Advisory Board members. Include the name of the Principal Investigator, title, organizational affiliation (if any), department (if institution of higher education), address, phone, and fax.
3. Abstract.
4. Table of Contents.
5. Budget narrative.
6. Assurances and Certifications, etc.
7. Negotiated rate agreement.
8. Program narrative.
9. References.
10. Résumés of key personnel.

18. What does the review process entail? After all applications for a competition are received, NIJ will convene a series of peer review panels of criminal justice professionals and researchers. NIJ will assign proposals to peer panels that it deems most appropriate. Panel members read each proposal and meet to assess the technical merits and policy relevance of the proposed research. Panel assessments of the proposals, together with assessments by NIJ staff, are submitted to the Director, who has sole and final authority over approval and

awards. The review normally takes 60 to 90 days, depending on the number of applications received. Each applicant receives written comments from the peer review panel concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal. These comments may include suggestions for how a revised or subsequent application to NIJ might be improved.

19. What are the criteria for an award? The essential question asked of each applicant is, "If this study were successful, how would criminal justice policies or operations be improved?" Four criteria are applied in the evaluation process:

Impact of the proposed project.

Feasibility of the approach to the issue, including technical merit and practical considerations.

Originality of the approach, including creativity of the proposal and capability of the research staff.

Economy of the approach. Applicants bear the responsibility of demonstrating to the panel that the proposed study addresses the critical issues of the topic area and that the study findings could ultimately contribute to a practical application in law enforcement or criminal justice. Reviewers will assess applicants' awareness of related research or studies and their ability to direct the research or study toward answering questions of policy or improving the state of criminal justice operations.

Technical merit is judged by the likelihood that the study design will produce convincing findings. Reviewers take into account the logic and timing of the research or study plan, the validity and reliability of measures proposed, the appropriateness of statistical methods to be used, and each applicant's awareness of factors that might dilute the credibility of the findings. Impact is judged by the scope of the proposed approach and by the utility of the proposed products. Reviewers consider each applicant's understanding of the process of innovation in the targeted criminal justice agency or setting and knowledge of prior uses of criminal justice research by the proposed criminal justice constituency. Appropriateness of products in terms of proposed content and format is also considered.

Applicants' qualifications are evaluated both in terms of the depth of experience and the relevance of that experience to the proposed research or study. Costs are evaluated in terms of the reasonableness of each item and the utility of the project to the Institute's program.

20. Are there any other considerations in selecting applications for an award? Projects should have a national impact or have potential relevance to a number of jurisdictions. Because of the broad national mandate of the National Institute of Justice, projects that address the unique concerns of a single jurisdiction should be fully justified. Projects that intend to provide services in addition to performing research are eligible for support, but only for the resources necessary to conduct the research tasks outlined in the proposal. The applicant's performance on previous or current NIJ grants will also be taken into consideration in making funding decisions.

21. Who is eligible to apply? NIJ awards grants to, or enters into cooperative agreements with, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals, and profitmaking organizations that are willing to waive their fees. Where appropriate, special eligibility criteria are indicated in the separate solicitations.

22. Does NIJ accept resubmission of proposals? The Institute will accept resubmission of a previously submitted proposal. The applicant should indicate for Question 8, Form 424, that the application is a revision. The applicant should include this information in the abstract. Finally, the applicant should prepare a one-page response to the earlier panel review (to follow the abstract) including (1) the title, submission date, and NIJ-assigned application number of the previous proposal and (2) a brief summary of responses to the review and/or revisions to the proposal.

NIJ Policy Regarding Unsolicited Proposals

It is NIJ's policy to submit all unsolicited proposals to peer review. NIJ's peer review process takes place in periodic cycles; unsolicited proposals received will be included in the next available review cycle. NIJ will offer the applicant the option of revising the proposal in accordance with the program goals established in the Plan or, alternatively, submitting the original proposal to the peer panel it deems most appropriate.

Requirements for Award Recipients

Required Products

Each project is expected to generate tangible products of maximum benefit to criminal justice professionals, researchers, and policymakers. In particular, NIJ strongly encourages documents that provide information of

practical utility to law enforcement officials; prosecutors; judges; corrections officers; victims services providers; and Federal, State, county, and local elected officials. Products should include:

A summary of approximately 2,500 words highlighting the findings of the research and the policy issues those findings will inform. The material should be written in a style that will be accessible to policy officials and practitioners and suitable for possible publication as an NIJ Research in Brief. An NIJ editorial style guide is sent to each project director at the time of the award.

A full technical report, including a discussion of the research question, review of the literature, description of project methodology, detailed review of project findings, and conclusions and policy recommendations.

Clean copies of all automated data sets developed during the research and full documentation prepared in accordance with the instructions in the NIJ Data Resources Manual.

Brief project summaries for NIJ use in preparing annual reports to the President and the Congress. As appropriate, additional products such as case studies and interim and final reports (e.g., articles, manuals, or training materials) may be specified in the proposal or negotiated at the time of the award.

Public Release of Automated Data Sets

NIJ is committed to ensuring the public availability of research data and to this end established its Data Resources Program in 1984. All NIJ award recipients who collect data are required to submit a machine-readable copy of the data and appropriate documentation to NIJ prior to the conclusion of the project. The data and materials are reviewed for completeness. NIJ staff then create machine-readable data sets, prepare users' guides, and distribute data and documentation to other researchers in the field. A variety of formats are acceptable; however, the data and materials must conform with requirements detailed in Depositing Data With the Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice: A Handbook. A copy of this handbook is sent to each project director at the time of the award. For further information about NIJ's Data Resources Program, contact Dr. Pamela Lattimore, (202) 307-2961.

Standards of Performance by Recipients

NIJ expects individuals and institutions receiving its support to work diligently and professionally toward completing a high-quality research or study product. Besides this general expectation, the Institute imposes specific requirements to ensure that proper financial and administrative controls are applied to the project. Financial and general reporting requirements are detailed in Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants, a publication of the Office of Justice Programs. This guideline manual is sent to recipient institutions with the award documents. Project directors and recipient financial administrators should pay particular attention to the regulations in this document.

Program Monitoring

Award recipients and Principal Investigators assume certain responsibilities as part of their participation in government-sponsored research and evaluation. NIJ's monitoring activities are intended to help grantees meet these responsibilities. They are based on good communication and open dialogue, with collegiality and mutual respect. Some of the elements of this dialogue are:

Communication with NIJ in the early stages of the grant, as the elements of the proposal's design and methodology are developed and operationalized.

Timely communication with NIJ regarding any developments that might affect the project's compliance with the schedules, milestones, and products set forth in the proposal. (See statement on Timeliness, below.)

Communication with other NIJ grantees conducting related research projects. An annual "cluster conference" should be anticipated and should be budgeted for by applicants at a cost of \$1,000 for each year of the grant.

Providing NIJ on request with brief descriptions of the project in interim stages at such time as the Institute may need this information to meet its reporting requirements to the Congress. NIJ will give as much advance notification of these requests as possible, but will expect a timely response from grantees when requests are made. NIJ is prepared to receive such communication through electronic media.

Providing NIJ with copies of presentations made at conferences, meetings, and elsewhere based in whole or in part on the work of the project.

Providing NIJ with prepublication copies of articles based on the project

appearing in professional journals or the media, either during the life of the grant or after.

Other reporting requirements (Progress Reports, Final Reports, and other grant products) are spelled out elsewhere in this section of the Research Plan. Financial reporting requirements will be described in the grant award documents received by successful applicants.

Communications

NIJ Program Managers should be kept informed of research progress. Written progress reports are required on a quarterly basis. All awards use standard quarterly reporting periods (January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, and so forth) regardless of the project's start date. Progress reports will inform the monitor which tasks have been completed and whether significant delays or departures from the original workplan are expected.

Timeliness

Grantees are expected to complete award products within the timeframes that have been agreed upon by NIJ and the grantee. The Institute recognizes that there are legitimate reasons for project extensions. However, NIJ does not consider the assumption of additional research projects that impinge upon previous time commitments as legitimate reasons for delay. Projects with unreasonable delays can be terminated administratively. In this situation, any funds remaining are withdrawn. Future applications from either the project director or the recipient institution are subject to strict scrutiny and may be denied support based on past failure to meet minimum standards.

Publications

The Institute encourages grantees to prepare their work for NIJ publication. In cases where grantees disseminate their findings through a variety of media, such as professional journals, books, and conferences, copies of such publications should be sent to the Program Manager as they become available, even if they appear well after a project's expiration. NIJ imposes no restriction on such publications other than the following acknowledgment and disclaimer: This research was supported by grant number _____ from the National Institute of Justice. Points of view are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Data Confidentiality and Human Subjects Protection

Research that examines individual traits and experiences plays a vital part in expanding our knowledge about criminal behavior. It is essential, however, that researchers protect subjects from needless risk of harm or embarrassment and proceed with their willing and informed cooperation. NIJ requires that investigators protect information identifiable to research participants. When information is safeguarded, it is protected by statute from being used in legal proceedings: "[S]uch information and copies thereof shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial, legislative, or administrative proceedings" (42 U.S.C. 3789g).

Applicants should file their plans to protect sensitive information as part of their proposal. Necessary safeguards are detailed in 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), ¶ 22. A short "how-to" guideline for developing a privacy and confidentiality plan can be obtained from NIJ program managers.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice has adopted Human Subjects policies similar to those established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In general, these policies exempt most NIJ-supported research from Institutional Review Board (IRB) review. However, the Institute may find in certain instances that subjects or subject matters may require IRB review. These exceptions will be decided on an individual basis during application review. Researchers are encouraged to review 28 CFR part 46, ¶ 46.101 to determine their individual project requirements.

Jeremy Travis,

Director, National Institute of Justice.

Office for Victims of Crime Notice of FY 1995 Discretionary Program Plan

This Program Announcement is outlined as follows:

- I. Introduction
- II. New, Competitive Programs
 - A. Promising Strategies and Practices to Improve Services to Crime Victims
 1. Law Enforcement Agencies
 2. Evidentiary Medical Examinations
 - a. Nurse Examiners
 - b. Specialized Settings
 3. Prosecutors
 4. Probation and Parole Agencies
 5. Corrections Agencies
 6. Judiciary
 7. Rural Areas
 8. Professional Education
 9. Technology
 10. White Collar Crime Victims

11. Healing Through Community Service
12. Guidelines for Victim/Offender Mediation and Dialogue
13. Workplace Violence
- B. Training and Technical Assistance for Crime Victim Practitioners and Allied Professionals
 1. Regional Seminars for Establishing Community and Institutional Crisis Response Teams
 2. Conference Support Training Initiative
 3. National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime
 4. Training of Trainers Seminars
 - a. Victim Services in Rural Areas
 - b. Responding to Staff Victimization
 - c. Victim Impact Classes for Offenders
 5. Resources for State Compensation and Assistance Administrators
 - a. National Technical Assistance Conference for State VOCA Assistance Administrators
 - b. Regional Technical Assistance Meetings for State VOCA Administrators
 - c. Mentor Program for VOCA Administrators
 - C. Information Dissemination
 1. Videotapes
 - a. Cultural Diversity
 - b. Path Through the Criminal Justice System
 - c. Victim Issues for Parole Boards
 2. Resources for National Crime Victims Rights Week, 1996
 - D. Native American Programs
 1. Training and Technical Assistance for Victims of Federal Crime in Indian Country Discretionary Grant Subgrantees
 2. Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans
 3. Cross-Cultural Skills Development and Training for Federal Criminal Justice Personnel in Indian Country
 4. Indian Nations Conference
- III. Non-Competitive Programs
 - A. OVC Training and Technical Assistance Resources
 1. OVC Trainers Bureau
 2. Immediate Response to Emerging Problems
 3. Emergency Fund for Federal Crime Victims
 - B. Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Law Enforcement
 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation In-Service Training Support
 2. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
 3. Federal Victim-Witness Training Events
 4. Training-Related Travel for Federal Personnel
 - C. Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and Assistant U.S. Attorneys
 1. Development of a Model U.S. Attorney Victim-Witness Program
 2. Dual Track Training
 3. District-Specific Training
 4. Huntsville Child Sexual Abuse Conference
 - D. Training and Technical Assistance for Victim Assistance Providers and Allied Professionals
 1. Multijurisdictional Model for Child Sexual Exploitation Cases
 2. Resources for Children's Advocacy Centers
 3. Violence Against Women
 - a. Training and Technical Assistance
 - b. Anti-Stalking Resource Group
 4. National TRIAD Trainings
 5. Training for Military Chaplains
 6. Bias Crime Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals
 7. Victim Assistance in Public Housing
 - E. Native American Programs
 1. Assistance to Victims of Federal Crime in Indian Country
 2. Training and Technical Assistance for Native American Children's Justice Act Grantees
 3. Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) in Indian Country
 4. Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans
 5. Travel/Training and Technical Assistance for Native Americans
 6. Tribal Judges Symposium
 - F. Information Dissemination
 1. OVC Resource Center
 2. Crime Victim Compensation Videotape
 3. Reproduction of Federal Victim Assistance Informational Materials
 - a. Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance
 - b. Federal Resource Book
 - c. Prosecution of Child Abuse
 - d. Victim-Witness Briefing Packages
 - e. "Going to Court" Activity Books
 4. Conference and Meeting Support
 - G. Restorative Justice Symposium
 - IV. National Crime Victims Agenda: Update of the 1982 Final Report of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime
 - V. Solicitations for FY 1996
 - A. Victim Assistance Academy
 - B. Victim Assistance Training for Military Victim Assistance Providers
 - C. Concept Papers for FY 1996
 - VI. Eligibility Requirements
 - VII. Application Requirements
 - VIII. Procedures for Selection
 - IX. Submission Requirements
 - X. Civil Rights Compliance
 - XI. Audit Requirements
 - XII. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers

I. Introduction

Violent crime is a shattering experience. It can destroy a person's sense of safety and security in the world. Of paramount importance to victims and survivors of crime is an assurance that their government cares about their suffering, offers support to help them heal, and holds the criminal accountable for the harm caused.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) was created by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) to help ensure justice and healing for our nation's crime victims. In carrying out this mission, OVC provides funding for crucial victim services, supports training for the diverse professionals who work with crime victims, and develops projects to enhance victims' rights and services. OVC administers two formula and many

discretionary grant programs designed to benefit victims. These programs are funded by the Crime Victims Fund (Fund), which is derived from the fines, penalty assessments, and bail forfeitures of Federal criminal offenders—not from tax dollars. In Fiscal Year (FY) 1995, OVC has about \$150 million to support critical services to crime victims and national-scope training and technical assistance.

Approximately 90 percent of the money in the Fund each year is allocated to states for funding of victim assistance and compensation programs. These programs provide the lifeline services that help victims to heal. Victim assistance funds support nearly 3,000 local victim services agencies, such as family violence shelters, child advocacy centers, and sexual assault treatment programs. Compensation funds supplement state efforts to reimburse victims for out-of-pocket expenses resulting from crime, including medical costs, lost wages, and mental health counseling.

Guidelines and application information for the FY 1995 state compensation and assistance formula grant programs were previously issued to eligible state agencies. OVC will award \$144,223,998 from the Crime Victims Fund to support these two important formula grant programs. In addition, \$10 million was made available from the Fund pursuant to the Children's Justice Act, with \$8.5 million designated for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and \$1.5 million designated for OVC to support local child abuse programs. The Administrative Office of U.S. Courts received \$6.2 million to improve criminal debt collection efforts.

This program announcement describes 30 new programs that will be bid competitively and 33 non-competitive and continuation programs. Some of these programs include a number of separate initiatives and conferences, such as the Children's Justice Act discretionary grant program, which will fund five to eight new grants within that one program.

Goals

OVC has established six goals for allocating discretionary training and technical assistance dollars in its 1995 program plan:

- To identify and promote the use of promising practices in serving crime victims;
- To provide and encourage training and technical assistance for all service providers who interact with crime victims;

- To develop and disseminate information to victims of crime and the people who serve them;
- To work closely with Native American communities to help provide needed services for crime victims;
- To create partnerships with other Department of Justice entities, governmental agencies, communities, and organizations; and
- To develop a national crime victims agenda that provides a guide for long-term action and sets forth future training and technical assistance needs.

These goals reflect the Attorney General's strong commitment to the rights and needs of crime victims, partnerships between all levels of government and communities, and the dissemination of effective approaches to provide services to crime victims. They also meet OVC's legislative mandates to provide national-scope training and technical assistance, ensure services to victims of Federal crimes, and work with Native American communities to respond to crime victims.

Listed below are some of OVC's proposed projects that correspond to the goals described above:

1. To identify and promote the use of promising practices in serving crime victims.

To accomplish this goal, OVC will fund projects to identify innovative and promising crime victim programs in local communities across the country. These include projects to:

- Identify and disseminate information about promising strategies and practices to improve victim services provided by diverse criminal justice professionals, including law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation and parole personnel, and corrections officials;
- Identify and disseminate information about promising approaches for providing and maintaining victim services in underserved settings, such as in rural areas and public housing developments;
- Explore avenues for applying technology to improve and increase services for crime victims;
- Assist in the development and pilot testing of a model victim/witness program within a U.S. Attorney's Office;
- Identify and develop courses and curricula on crime victim issues for use at related undergraduate and graduate programs, including schools of law, medicine, social work, mental health, and criminal justice; and
- Support local partnerships and multidisciplinary programs, such as TRIAD and Children's Advocacy Centers.

Part of OVC's challenge is to identify and promote the replication of promising programs so that victims and service providers nationwide can benefit from these innovations.

2. To provide and encourage training and technical assistance for service providers who interact with crime victims.

Training and technical assistance is critical to ensuring the highest quality of service and care to crime victims by the many different professionals who work with them. These professionals include law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation and parole officers, and corrections officials who work within state and Federal criminal justice systems. They also include mental health professionals, doctors and nurses, the clergy, and others who regularly interact with victims of crime. At the Federal level alone, there are more than 70 different law enforcement entities within the Department of Justice and other Executive Branch agencies that are responsible for serving crime victims in accordance with guidelines issued by the Attorney General.

OVC will continue to support two flexible training and technical assistance resources that offer customized services to agencies at the state and local levels:

- A Trainers Bureau that pays for expert consultants to provide training and technical assistance on issues requested by local communities; and
- The Immediate Response to Emerging Problems (IREP) initiative that provides a crisis response team if requested by a community to assist in dealing with a catastrophic crime, such as a mass murder.
- Examples of other types of training and technical assistance that OVC will fund are:
 - National and regional training conferences for state VOCA administrators, victim-witness coordinators, and child advocacy workers;
 - Regional training seminars to assist communities and institutions to be prepared for multiple victimizations by establishing their own crisis response plans and teams;
 - Team approaches that strengthen the response of criminal justice agencies to the many forms of violence against women and children;
 - Hate and bias crimes training for law enforcement and victim service personnel;
 - Training events at the Department of Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and the National Symposium for Child Sexual Abuse in Huntsville, Alabama to

sensitize officials to victim/witness issues and promote "team approaches" in handling cases;

- The first national symposium to provide high-quality victim assistance training for victim-witness coordinators from all Federal law enforcement agencies;
- Victim assistance programs in Native American communities, including an Indian Nations' Conference in 1996;
- Assistance to military personnel and clergy who work with victims of crime on military installations; and
- Mentoring programs to facilitate on-site training at promising programs for state VOCA administrators and multidisciplinary teams.

In addition, OVC will continue to monitor the development of the Victim Assistance Academy funded last year to provide high-quality intensive training to victim service providers across the country from Federal, state, tribal, and local communities. OVC anticipates that the Academy will provide a curriculum to help professionalize the field and develop standards for victim service providers.

3. To develop and disseminate information to victims of crime and the people who serve them.

To achieve this goal, OVC will disseminate the findings of its projects that identify promising practices currently being used in the field. In addition, OVC is supporting other initiatives that will directly benefit crime victims. These include:

- A videotape describing how victims can obtain compensation to reimburse expenses related to their victimization;
- A booklet, "Healing Through Community Service," that will describe case studies of victims whose contributions to the community have helped them heal and suggest other therapeutic strategies;
- A videotape, "Path Through the Criminal Justice System," that will describe what victims can expect as their case proceeds through the system; and
- Activity books designed for children who will be testifying in Federal court to increase their understanding of the process. These books accompany a film that was funded by OVC last year.

These products and reports describing promising practices will be distributed through the OVC Resource Center, as well as at the many conferences OVC sponsors and supports around the country. Numerous products are already available through the Resource Center, which can be reached at 1-800-627-6872. OVC will augment its funding

commitment to the Resource Center to improve its capacity to provide crucial information directly to the public and the field.

Finally, OVC will contribute all findings and publications to PAVNET, the Partnerships Against Violence Network. PAVNET is an integrated information system that pools ideas, information, and resources about promising programs, technical assistance, and funding sources. As OVC and its grantees identify promising programs and strategies in the field, information about these will be added to the on-line search and retrieval system available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and a Federal agency coalition that includes the Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor.

4. To work closely with Native American communities to assist in the provision of needed services for crime victims.

OVC is committed to providing extensive, culturally appropriate services to crime victims in Native American communities. The Native American programs that OVC will fund this year include:

- Comprehensive training and technical assistance for Children's Justice Act grantees in Indian Country to enhance victim service skills and facilitate a team approach in responding to child sexual abuse cases;
- Cross-cultural skills development and training for Federal criminal justice personnel to enhance their ability to serve Native American crime victims;
- An Indian Nations' conference that will improve the skills of diverse professionals in responding to the needs of Native American crime victims and in addressing cases of child sexual and physical abuse in Indian Country;
- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs in Indian Country to ensure that trained advocates represent the best interests of Native American child victims in court; and
- A project to provide training for tribal judges, based upon topics identified through a needs assessment.

5. To create partnerships with other Department of Justice (DOJ) entities, governmental agencies, communities, and organizations.

Partnerships are a key element in this year's discretionary program plan. OVC recognizes that no program can reach its best potential in isolation. To that end, this program announcement itself reflects collaborative efforts between OVC and all other offices and bureaus

within OJP; many DOJ components; and diverse Federal agencies.

Joint projects with other OJP components include:

- Eleven separate projects or fund transfers jointly sponsored by OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), including training on hate and bias crimes, victim services in public housing, community and institutional crisis response teams, and a videotape on cultural diversity;
- Four projects or fund transfers jointly sponsored by OVC and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), including training on a multi-jurisdictional model for handling child sexual exploitation cases and seminars to train trainers in the use of victim impact classes, including classes for juvenile offenders;
- A restorative justice symposium cosponsored by OVC and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to examine how restorative justice concepts and practices can improve the treatment of victims and increase the involvement of communities in the criminal justice process. OVC also will work with NIJ on NIJ's victims' related research and to include information about promising programs and strategies in PAVNET; and

• Collaborative projects between OVC and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to enhance the National Crime Victimization Survey and improve OVC's efforts to collect data and assess its grant programs.

OVC also reaches outside of OJP to work with other components of the Department of Justice. Examples include:

- Collaboration with the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) to provide training for Federal victim-witness coordinators and prosecutors and to create a model victim-witness program for U.S. Attorneys' Offices nationwide;
- Work with the FBI to strengthen its victim-witness program;
- Coordination of projects in Indian Country with DOJ's Office of Tribal Services;
- Collaboration with the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section to develop policies regarding child sexual abuse; and
- Cooperation with DOJ's Financial Litigation and Debt Collection staff to maintain the integrity of the Crime Victims Fund.

In addition, OVC works in concert with other Federal agencies to carry out its mission. This includes:

- Collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to implement the Children's Justice Act

(CJA) programs, with OVC administering CJA programs to tribal organizations, and HHS administering the program in the states;

- A collaborative effort with the Administration on Aging at HHS, BJA, the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and older American organizations to encourage replication of TRIAD programs, which are partnerships between local law enforcement and senior citizen organizations;
- Sponsorship with the Department of Defense of victim assistance training for military victim service providers and military chaplains; and
- A symposium on workplace violence issues that would include participation by a number of Federal agencies, including HHS, the Department of Labor, and the United States Postal Service.

These examples are representative—not exhaustive—of OVC collaboration with other agencies and organizations and its commitment to continue developing partnerships throughout all levels of government to improve crime victim services.

OVC is in the process of exploring new partnerships with public and private sector organizations, including foundations. Moreover, the program strategy and selection criteria for projects encourage applicants to collaborate whenever possible.

6. To develop a national crime victims agenda that provides a guide for long-term action and sets forth future training and technical assistance needs.

In 1982, President Reagan appointed a Task Force on Victims of Crime to study a long overlooked constituency of our criminal justice system—crime victims. This task force examined the way crime victims were treated by the criminal justice system and held public hearings around the country. It found that the system was severely imbalanced, almost entirely focusing on the criminal, while ignoring the rights and needs of victims. In its final report, the Task Force issued a comprehensive blueprint of 68 recommendations designed to improve the treatment of crime victims by the criminal justice system and other sectors of society. This document, the first Federal study of its kind, served to spearhead a national movement to secure specific victim rights and develop services that are responsive to victims' unique needs. Its proposals also lead to the legislation that created OVC and the Crime Victims Fund.

Using FY 1995 and 1996 funding, OVC will produce a document updating

the 1982 report. This update will not only describe the progress made in victim services during the past thirteen years, but also will describe a plan for the future, including promising practices, model programs and legislation, and needed national-scope training and technical assistance programs. OVC hopes that this new report, like the landmark 1982 publication, will become a guide for long-term action to improve victims' rights and services into the next century.

DATES: This Program Announcement is effective May 3, 1995. All applications for new, competitive programs are due by 5 p.m. on July 3, 1995. All applications for FY 1996 funding are due by 5 p.m. on August 1, 1995. Postmarks are not acceptable.

Program Announcement Development

OVC solicited input from a wide variety of sources in developing the proposals contained within this program announcement. A request for concept papers from the field was made in OVC's FY 1994 program announcement. OVC received 45 responses. OVC also sought input from the field at a number of training conferences around the country, including meetings with U.S. Attorneys and LECC/Victim-Witness Coordinators, Native American representatives, state VOCA Compensation and Assistance Administrators, and victim advocates at the national, state, and local levels. The program plan reflects much of that input. Those suggestions that fell outside of OVC's statutory authority were shared with other DOJ components for their consideration.

Competitive and Continuation Grants

This program announcement contains new competitive, non-competitive, and continuation grants, as well as information on interagency agreements.

Discretionary grants for new programs are generally awarded through a competitive process. The programs are open to a broad range of public and private non-profit organizations.

Awards will be made to organizations and agencies that offer the greatest potential for achieving the objectives outlined in the description of each program. Selections primarily will be made on the basis of the information provided in the applicants' proposals. However, the Director also may consider any unsatisfactory past performance of applicants on OVC or OJP grants.

To supplement and assist in the consideration and review of applications by the program office, all competitive applications will be rated

by a peer review panel of experts in the program areas. The panel will make recommendations for funding to the Director of OVC, who has final funding authority. The panel will rate competing applicants by numerical values based on the point distribution identified in the Selection Criteria (see Section VIII for details). Letters will be sent to all applicants notifying them of the final decision regarding their proposal. At their request, unsuccessful applicants will be notified of the major deficiencies identified in their application by the panel. OVC will negotiate specific terms of the awards with the selected applicants based upon the comments of panel members and OVC program managers. No awards will be granted until and unless selected applicants agree to terms specified by OVC.

For continuation programs, the awards are limited to specific organizations/grantees who have previously received at least one year of funding for a previous year's program solicitation. Continuation awards will be negotiated directly with current grantees to support further program activities or with organizations that are uniquely qualified to address subsequent phases of previously funded projects.

II. New, Competitive Programs

All grantees that are awarded funding for new programs following the OVC peer review and selection process are expected to work closely with the OVC project monitor during all phases of the award period.

All written products resulting from these grants must be submitted on computer disk, as well as in hard copy. Grantees will be expected to submit a short monograph or summary of the project and its findings (5–10 pages) that may be published as an OVC Bulletin.

A. Promising Strategies and Practices To Improve Services to Crime Victims

Promising Strategies and Practices for Law Enforcement Agencies (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$75,000

Purpose: To identify and document innovative policies, procedures, practices, and programs used by law enforcement agencies to respond to the needs of crime victims and to develop a plan for their dissemination.

Background: Law enforcement officers usually are the first criminal justice personnel to interact with crime victims. The way in which they treat victims can have a profound impact on how well and how quickly they recover from traumatic events.

Experienced law enforcement professionals are keenly aware of their

responsibility toward victims. As a result, many agencies at both the federal and local level have developed a variety of innovative approaches to assisting victims. These include: Brochures that explain what victims can expect to happen as their case moves through the criminal justice system; wallet-sized cards that list victims rights and local resources; innovative ways of utilizing social service workers and volunteers; and partnerships with others, including community groups, to enhance victim services.

Goal: To increase and enhance services provided to crime victims by law enforcement personnel.

Objectives:

- To identify the elements of effective or promising approaches law enforcement can use to assist victims;
- To find existing policies, procedures, practices, and programs that contain these elements;
- To prepare detailed descriptions of the promising strategies; and
- To prepare a plan for disseminating this information to law enforcement agencies.

Program Strategy: With OVC, the grantee first will identify Federal and local law enforcement and victim assistance experts who can help develop criteria for determining what strategies can be considered "promising." The grantee then will conduct a review of programs in the field to identify policies, procedures, practices, and programs that meet the criteria. The review should include an examination of tribal agency practices in Indian Country, Federal approaches, and state and local programs.

The project staff will collect information about promising strategies in sufficient detail to allow other agencies to replicate them. This information will be compiled into a compendium of "Promising Victim Assistance Strategies for Law Enforcement Agencies." A shorter version of the document will be prepared for publication as an OVC Bulletin.

The products of this project include:

- Selection criteria for promising strategies;
- Assessment Plan for identifying qualifying strategies;
- Comprehensive descriptions of the essential elements of each promising strategy or program;
- Compendium of Promising Strategies and Practices, in complete and shortened Bulletin format;
- Final Report, including project assessment; and
- A dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI,

applicants must demonstrate knowledge of victim assistance strategies in law enforcement, as well as victim rights and services related to the criminal justice system.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Duane Ragan, (202) 307-2021.

Promising Strategies and Practices for Evidentiary Medical Examinations, Including the Use of Nurse Examiners and Special Settings—Award Amount: \$50,000

Purpose: To describe promising practices for utilizing victim-oriented medical settings and nurse examiner programs to conduct evidentiary medical examinations.

Background: In many places, victims of sexual assault and child abuse who arrive at hospital emergency rooms often have to contend with a lack of privacy, long waits for doctors who are busy attending to other medical emergencies, a lack of emotional support throughout the forensic examination process, and an impersonal, chaotic environment. These conditions not only compound the trauma experienced by victims, but discourage many victims from coming forward to report the crime or to obtain necessary assistance and medical services. To address these issues, some jurisdictions have developed sexual assault nurse examiner programs, in which nurses who are specially trained to address the medical and emotional needs of victims perform the examinations in a setting especially designed for victims. The intent of these programs is to free doctors to attend to other medical emergencies; to use consistent forensic examination practices to ensure appropriate steps are followed in collecting, handling, and storing evidence; and, most importantly, to assist sexual assault victims in a compassionate and sensitive manner. Various communities have found that examination rooms designed for victims seem to increase their willingness to participate in the criminal justice system. They have also found that the use of trained nurse examiners can reduce costs, as well as enhance the provision of services.

Goals:

- To increase victim participation in the criminal justice system by facilitating the use of nurse examiners and special settings for expert medical examinations; and
- To promote consistent and quality practices in providing expert medical examinations for victims of sexual assault and child sexual abuse.

Objectives:

- To survey and assess promising policies, procedures, and training materials used by sexual assault nurse examiner programs around the country;
- To give the details regarding the training provided to nurse examiners and how to set up special medical settings for expert medical examinations;
- To issue a guidebook on the operation of sexual assault nurse examiner programs for the field;
- To identify competent, experienced sexual assault nurse examiners for training purposes;
- To assess whether nurse examiner programs are useful in providing evidentiary medical examinations to child sexual abuse victims; and
- To provide information about the use of specialized clinics or rooms to conduct these examinations.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for a grantee to develop a guidebook on how to implement and operate a nurse examiners program for victims of sexual assault and how to establish examination rooms especially designed for victims. The grantee also will explore whether similar programs can be established for child sexual abuse victims. The program will be comprised of three phases:

I. Assessment: This phase entails the identification and assessment of materials currently describing or in use by sexual assault nurse examiner programs. As part of the assessment, the grantee will convene an advisory board of experienced nurse examiners and administrators of such programs, as well as representatives from law enforcement and prosecutors' offices, for their input and for the review of collected materials. The activities to be completed are:

- Establishment of an advisory committee;
- Development and submission of a plan and criteria for surveying and assessing sexual assault nurse examiner programs, similar programs for child sexual abuse victims, and use of medical settings especially designed for victims;
- Survey and review of literature, policies, procedures, and practices for sexual assault nurse examiner programs and use of special examination settings;
- Identification and description of model programs nationwide; and
- Preparation of an assessment report of findings.

II. Development of Prototype: Upon completion of the first phase, the grantee will, in collaboration with its advisory board, develop a model program brief for implementing and

operating a sexual assault nurse examiner program and for establishing special settings for expert medical examinations. The brief will highlight essential components of nurse examiner programs, as well as optional or adaptable elements from model programs around the nation. Attention will be given to issues such as training and credentialing of nurse examiners, as well as qualifying them to testify in court. The brief will also describe examples of special medical settings used for expert medical examinations of crime victims. The activities for this phase are:

- Development and drafting of model program elements;
- Highlighting of model programs identified by the survey; and
- Review and refinement of draft product.

III. Finalization of Products: Upon completion of the second phase, the grantee will produce the guidebook and make it available to the field. The activities for this phase are:

- Development and draft of guidebook, consisting of the model program brief and accompanying instruction on how to set up a sexual assault nurse examiner program and clinic designed for victims;
- Review and refinement of draft;
- Development of a plan for product dissemination;
- Identification in list form with supporting vitae of training and technical assistance staff for addition to the OVC Trainer's Bureau;
- Preparation of a final report on the project; and
- Preparation of an OVC Bulletin summarizing the project's findings.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Expert knowledge of trauma related to sexual assault and unique needs of these victims;
- Expertise in conducting national-scope information searches;
- Knowledge of issues associated with the criminal justice system's handling of crime victims and, more specifically, service provision to sexual assault victims; and
- Management and financial capability to oversee a project of this size and scope.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Melanie Smith, (202) 616-3575.

Promising Strategies and Practices for Prosecutors (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$50,000

Purpose: To identify and document innovative policies, procedures,

practices, and programs used by prosecutors' offices to respond to the needs of crime victims, and to develop a plan for their dissemination.

Background: The prosecutor is a pivotal figure in the criminal justice system for victims. Prosecutors represent the state and manage the case against the offender. They should inform victims of the status of their case from the time of charging to the final disposition. They also should inform the court about the victims' views on key decisions, such as bail, plea bargains, and sentencing, and make every effort to allow victims the opportunity to be heard by the court. Prosecutors must try to protect victims from any threats, intimidation, or harassment from offenders. In addition, prosecutors should ensure that victims have the support and assistance they need in order to participate fully in the criminal justice process.

Goal: To increase and enhance services provided by prosecutors to crime victims.

Objectives:

- To identify the elements of exemplary victim-related prosecutorial practices;
- To find existing practices and programs that contain these elements;
- To prepare detailed descriptions of the promising practices; and
- To prepare a plan for disseminating this information to prosecutors' offices nationwide.

Program Strategy: This initiative will identify the most promising victim-related prosecutorial practices and programs, describe their essential elements, and make that information available to prosecutors' offices. The grantee will first identify prosecution experts who can assist in developing criteria for determining what practices can be considered "promising." Examples of promising practices might include specialized units to handle certain types of cases, such as sexual assault or domestic violence; vertical prosecution; and community-based prosecutor's offices. The grantee will then conduct an overview of the field to identify practices and programs that meet the criteria. The review should include an examination of tribal agency practices in Indian Country and state and local programs. Under another grant to a U.S. Attorney's office, which is described later, promising approaches used by Federal prosecutors are being identified and documented.

Once the promising practices and programs have been identified, project staff will collect information in sufficient detail to allow other agencies to replicate them. This information will

be compiled into a compendium of "Promising Strategies and Practices for Prosecutors." A shorter version of the document will be prepared for publication as an OVC Bulletin.

The products of this project include:

- Selection criteria for promising practices;
- Assessment Plan for identifying promising practices;
- Comprehensive descriptions of the essential elements of each promising strategy or program;
- Compendium of Promising Practices, in complete and shortened Bulletin format;
- Final Report, including project assessment; and
- A dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate knowledge of prosecutorial practices, as well as victim rights and services related to the other aspects of the criminal justice system.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Susan Laurence, (202) 616–3573.

Promising Strategies and Practices for Probation and Parole Agencies (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$75,000

Purpose: To identify and disseminate innovative policies, procedures, and programs developed by individual probation and supervising parole agencies to respond to the needs of crime victims, and to encourage their replication.

Background: Historically, most involvement of crime victims in the criminal justice process has occurred in the early phases of case investigation and prosecution. Once an offender is convicted, many victims have believed—and have been supported in this belief by criminal justice personnel—that they no longer need to be involved in the case or to expect information or services from system officials. Yet almost five million Americans were under some form of correctional control in 1993, with more than two-thirds of these being supervised in the community on probation or parole.

The perceived and actual danger of an offender to his or her victim does not necessarily end with a conviction or with the completion of a prison term. Nor can a victim realistically feel fully protected merely knowing that his or her offender is under community supervision. Victims need information and services from probation and parole personnel.

A number of individual agencies that supervise offenders in the community have created innovative victim-related practices and programs. Some promising practices include strategies for informing victims of offender status changes, soliciting their input, and using trained volunteers. Others have created enforcement courts that collect substantial amounts of unpaid restitution for victims.

Goal: To increase and enhance services provided by probation and parole agencies to crime victims.

Objectives:

- To identify the elements of exemplary victim-related probation and parole community supervision practices;
- To find existing practices and programs that contain these elements;
- To prepare detailed descriptions of the promising practices; and
- To disseminate this information to probation and parole agencies.

Program Strategy: This initiative will identify the most promising victim-related community supervision practices and programs in probation and parole, describe their essential elements, and make that information available to probation and parole agencies. The grantee will first identify community corrections experts who can assist in developing criteria for determining what practices can be considered "promising." The grantee then will conduct an overview of the field to identify practices and programs that meet the criteria. The review should include an examination of tribal agency practices in Indian Country, Federal approaches, and state and local programs.

Once the promising practices and programs have been identified, project staff will collect information in sufficient detail to allow other agencies to replicate them. This information will be compiled into a compendium of "Promising Practices in Probation and Parole." A shorter version of the document will be prepared for publication as an OVC Bulletin.

The products of this project include:

- Selection criteria for promising practices;
- Assessment Plan for identifying promising practices;
- Comprehensive descriptions of the essential elements of each promising strategy or program;
- Compendium of Promising Practices, in complete and shortened Bulletin format;
- Final Report, including project assessment; and
- A dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI,

applicants must demonstrate knowledge of probation and parole practices, and victim rights and services within the criminal justice system.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Susan Laurence, (202) 616-3573.

Promising Strategies and Practices for Corrections Agencies/Training and Technical Assistance (Cooperative Agreement)— Award Amount: \$150,000

Purpose: To identify and disseminate innovative policies, procedures, and programs developed by institutional corrections agencies and paroling authorities to respond to the needs of crime victims, to encourage their replication by prison and jail personnel and parole board members.

Background: In 1988, the American Correctional Association's Task Force on Crime Victims issued a set of recommendations for improving the treatment of victims by correctional agencies. The recommendations fall into four major areas: (1) Training on victim issues and victim awareness for correctional staff; (2) direct services to victims; (3) victim assistance programs for correctional staff; and (4) victim awareness programs for offenders. Responding to the call from the corrections profession to become more victim oriented, OVC awarded a grant for a project entitled, "Crime Victims and Corrections" in 1989. The grantee surveyed the needs of the field, and developed and pilot-tested a training curriculum with protocol and related materials focusing on promising and innovative victim-related programs and practices. In two subsequent phases of the project, the grantee provided training and technical assistance to a number of jurisdictions, working intensively in eight states, as well as with Department of Defense (DoD) and Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional personnel. A final phase of the project provided training solely to DoD personnel.

During the last four years, the demand from the field for both basic and advanced training and technical assistance on victim topics has increased. Requests have come from institutional corrections, paroling authorities, and more recently, jail officials. This project will allow OVC to respond to these requests.

Goal: To improve the correctional system's response to the needs and rights of crime victims by providing training and technical assistance on promising victim-related practices and programs.

Objectives:

- To determine the current level of victim services provided by correctional agencies;
- To identify promising practices and programs used by correctional agencies to address victim needs;
- To produce up-to-date training materials for institutional corrections, paroling authorities, and jail personnel;
- To provide training and technical assistance to selected correctional agencies and jurisdictions;
- To disseminate information about promising practices to correctional personnel; and
- To evaluate the impact of the training and technical assistance activities on individual agencies and the field.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications from eligible organizations to refine and expand existing training curricula and materials, to provide both intensive and short-term training and technical assistance on promising practices to select correctional agencies, and to extend the training to target the specific victim-related needs of jail personnel.

The grantee will conduct the following activities:

- Conduct an overview of victim-related policies and services in jails, state institutional corrections agencies, and paroling agencies;
 - Update OVC's "Crime Victims and Corrections" training curriculum manual with information on newly identified promising practices, programs, and overview results;
 - Adapt the training manual and materials to address specific needs of jail personnel;
 - Identify qualified professionals who can provide high quality training and technical assistance and, if necessary, conduct train-the-trainer workshops;
 - Identify at least one jail jurisdiction for pilot assessment and intensive training and technical assistance;
 - Identify two states for assessment and intensive training and technical assistance;
 - Conduct an on-site assessment process in selected sites;
 - Conduct customized, intensive training conferences and provide follow-up technical assistance; and
 - Evaluate the impact of the project.
- Interim documents and final products include:
- Overview Plan and Report;
 - Training Curriculum Manual, with related training materials;
 - Modified Training Curriculum Manual for Jail Personnel;
 - Outreach Package and Selection Criteria for Intensive Sites;
 - Site Assessment Reports;

- Training Conference Agendas;
- Training and Technical Assistance Reports;
- Promising Practices Report, to be published as an OVC Bulletin;
- Final Report, including project assessment; and
- A dissemination plan.

OVC intends to fund another phase of the project for a second 18 month period, based on the findings and accomplishments of this project. During the second period, additional jail jurisdictions and state corrections agencies would be selected for intensive training and technical assistance, and follow-up assistance would be provided to sites from previous years.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate knowledge of institutional corrections, parole, and jail policies and practices, as well as victim rights and services related to the criminal justice system. Eligibility for any continuation of this project is contingent upon satisfactory work performance and product development under this phase of the grant.

Award Period: 18 months.

Contact: Susan Laurence, (202) 616-3573.

Promising Strategies and Practices for the Judiciary

Award Amount: \$100,000.

Purpose: To identify and document innovative policies, procedures, practices, and programs used by the judiciary to respond to the needs of crime victims and to develop a plan for their dissemination.

Background: Judges play a central, vital role in the entire criminal justice process. Their decisions, actions, and attitudes affect the practices of all other criminal justice professionals. For this reason, it is crucial for judges to understand the impact of crime on victims and how the victimization experience creates special needs for victims that can only be addressed by a balanced and fair system of justice. Many judges are aware of the needs of the victims in the cases they adjudicate, and they make every effort to ensure that victims are informed, present, and heard at key decision points in the judicial process. However, judicial training regarding victim-sensitive policies, procedures, and practices in courtrooms is needed. This project would identify these approaches and recommend appropriate avenues for disseminating information about them to judges throughout the country.

Goal: To increase judicial understanding about the unique needs of crime victims and how those needs

can be addressed within the court setting at the local, county, state, tribal, and Federal levels.

Objectives:

- To identify the needs of victims that can be addressed within the court setting;
- To review state and federal judicial training programs for the information regarding victims and witnesses provided;
- To share examples of existing policies, procedures, and practices used by individual judges or court administrators to address the needs of victims;
- To identify curricula and training materials that can communicate court-related victim needs and victim sensitive approaches to other judicial jurisdictions; and
- To develop recommendations for encouraging the adoption of victim sensitive practices by the judiciary nationwide.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for one grantee to conceptualize, organize, and convene a two day transfer of knowledge symposium on promising judicial responses to crime victims. The symposium will bring together up to 40 participants, including judges from the local, county, state, tribal, and Federal levels, as well as representatives from national judicial and victim service organizations. Participation will be by invitation only, and the grant will cover attendees' travel and per diem expenses.

The grantee will develop resource materials that will be sent to participants prior to the symposium. The symposium agenda will include an introductory session followed by plenary and small group sessions. Participants will share information about promising policies, procedures, and practices; identify effective training materials; identify areas for further action; and, as a final group task, produce a report of recommendations to improve the response of the judiciary to crime victims through the dissemination of these types of information. At the close of the event, participants will evaluate the symposium.

Major products include:

- A list of attendees, for OVC review and approval;
- A symposium agenda, including descriptions of presentations;
- A participant resource package;
- An assessment plan; and
- A symposium report containing recommendations and action plans developed by participants.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate an

understanding of the victimization experience, as well as an extensive knowledge of and experience with the judicial process at its various levels.

Contact: Duane Ragan, (202) 307–2021.

Promising Strategies and Practices in Rural Areas (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$75,000

Purpose: To identify and document innovative policies, procedures, practices, and programs developed by victim service providers, criminal justice agencies, and others who serve crime victims in rural areas and to develop a plan for their dissemination.

Background: When violent crime occurs in a rural area, its victims and those who would help them must contend with a variety of issues and concerns that are specifically related to the rural environment and lifestyle. One of the first issues that must often be faced is inaccessibility of services. The victim may live some distance away from the nearest town, which may not have the capacity to respond quickly to a crisis situation or have the particular type of support services that are needed. Residents in isolated areas may not have telephone service or access to public transportation, and neighbors may be too far away to help.

Social attitudes in rural areas can also present obstacles for victims. A rural victim of violent crime often finds that others discount or deny the seriousness of the offense, or blame the victim for the incident. Also, in small towns even the most private matters can become public knowledge, often in a distorted version. This can make it difficult to maintain confidentiality regarding the event and bring further humiliation to the victim.

Goal: To increase and enhance services provided to crime victims in rural areas.

Objectives:

- To identify the elements of promising approaches to assisting victims in rural areas;
- To find existing practices and programs that contain these elements;
- To prepare detailed descriptions of the promising practices; and
- To prepare a plan for disseminating this information to relevant agencies.

Program Strategy: This initiative will identify the most promising victim-related practices and programs for responding to crime victims who live in rural areas, describe their essential elements, and develop a plan to make this information available nationwide. The grantee will first identify victim assistance and criminal justice experts who can assist in developing criteria for

determining what practices can be considered “promising.” The grantee will then conduct an overview of the field to identify practices and programs that meet the criteria. The review should include an examination of tribal agency practices in Indian Country, Federal approaches, and state and local programs.

Once the promising practices and programs have been identified, project staff will collect information in sufficient detail to allow other agencies to replicate them. This information will be compiled into a compendium of “Promising Strategies and Practices for Assisting Crime Victims in Rural Areas.” A shorter version of the document will be prepared for publication as an OVC Bulletin.

The products of this project include:

- Selection criteria for promising practices;
- Assessment Plan for identifying qualifying practices;
- Comprehensive descriptions of the essential elements of each promising strategy or program;
- Compendium of Promising Practices, in complete and shortened Bulletin format; and
- Final Report, including project assessment.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate knowledge of victim service strategies in rural areas, as well as victim rights and services related to the criminal justice system.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Jackie McCann Cleland, (202) 616–2145.

Promising Strategies and Practices in Professional Education—Award Amount: \$100,000

Purpose: To identify and document promising and innovative courses and professional curricula that address victim issues and to enhance education on these issues for students at undergraduate and graduate schools of law, medicine, nursing, divinity, criminal justice, mental health, and social work.

Background: Many of the professionals who routinely work with crime victims—both within and outside of the criminal justice system—do not receive adequate training in crime and victim-related issues. For example, attorneys often are not trained to respond sensitively and effectively to clients who are crime victims. Similarly, physicians frequently lack the training necessary to identify and assist patients who exhibit symptoms related to victimization. As with law and

medicine, many members of other professions—including nursing, social work, criminal justice, and the clergy—do not receive adequate training on crime victim issues.

Without an understanding of issues central to crime victimization, many professionals will be limited in their ability to meet their clients' needs. An assessment of the most promising existing professional curricula may encourage the integration of materials regarding crime victim issues into many college and university courses. Ultimately, this instruction should lead to better treatment for the crime victims served by these professionals.

Goals:

- To foster better treatment of crime victims and survivors by members of key professions; and
- To improve the education on crime victim issues that is provided to prospective professionals in a variety of disciplines;

Objectives:

- To identify and assess existing courses and curricula on crime victim issues at colleges and universities—at the undergraduate and graduate level—including at schools of law, medicine, nursing, social work, criminal justice, mental health, and divinity;
- To document and describe effective professional curricula on crime victim issues;
- To develop a multidisciplinary core curriculum that can eventually be used as the foundation for discipline-specific curricula on crime victim issues. OVC will make available copies of curricula developed under previous OVC grants to assist the grantee in meeting this objective; and
- To survey state laws and regulations to ascertain licensing and credentialing requirements for the professions listed above regarding crime victim issues.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for one grantee to survey academic and professional training institutions for curricula and programs that effectively address crime victim issues and to develop a core curriculum for professions that work with crime victims. The core curriculum and other products developed by the grantee will be the foundation for discipline-specific curricula, to be developed in the project's second year through competitively awarded funding. The first year's project activities will take place in the following three phases:

I. **Assessment:** The first phase of the project entails a survey, identification, and assessment of academic curricula and best programs, including clinical programs and multidisciplinary courses

on victim issues, currently in use by schools of law, divinity, medicine, nursing, criminal justice, and social work. Academic and professional associations for these professional groups shall be contacted as part of the survey process. The activities to be completed are:

- Establishment of an advisory committee with OVC review and approval;
- Development, drafting, and submission of an assessment plan and assessment criteria;
- Survey, identification, collection, and review of existing professional curricula that address crime victim issues;
- Description and detailed summary of promising curricula and programs, including examples of multi-disciplinary programs established at graduate schools; and
- Preparation of a comprehensive assessment report of findings.

II. **Development of Prototype:** Upon completion of the first phase, the grantee will develop a multidisciplinary core curriculum that may serve as the foundation for discipline-specific curricula developed later. The prototype will address crime victims' mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual needs; crime victims in the criminal justice system; relevant legislation; and the role of victim service providers. To assist with this process, OVC will provide a copy of the curriculum currently under development for the Victim Assistance Academy. Elements to be included in discipline-specific curricula should also be enumerated and described. Activities to be completed are:

- Development, drafting, and submission of a multidisciplinary core curriculum, for OVC review and approval;
- Summary of discipline-specific curricular elements; and
- Review and refinement of the draft.

III. **Finalization of Products:** Upon completion of the second phase, the grantee will prepare a report listing and describing effective curricula and professional programs at identified academic and training institutions; a multi-disciplinary core curriculum on crime victim issues with an enumeration and discussion of elements to be included in discipline-specific curricula; and a final report with recommendations for developing discipline-specific curricula in the second year of the project. Samples of collected curricula should be appended to the final products.

Based upon the findings and recommendations of the grantee funded

under the first year of the project, OVC anticipates funding a program to build on the products developed under this initiative by developing a few discipline-specific crime victims' curricula and a train-the-trainer component. The first year's products would be made available to second year grantees for this purpose.

The grantee also will produce an OVC Bulletin highlighting promising practices in teaching about crime victim issues in colleges and universities for dissemination through OVC to the field. In addition, the grantee will produce an OVC Bulletin that describes state requirements for education regarding crime victim issues that are mandated for the people who work with victims.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Expertise in conducting a national-scope information search;
- Knowledge of curriculum development and implementation;
- Knowledge of issues associated with the criminal justice system's handling of crime victims;
- Management and financial capability to oversee a project of this size and scope; and
- An understanding of the role of each discipline in serving crime victims.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Melanie Smith, (202) 616–3575.

Promising Strategies and Practices in Using Technology To Benefit Crime Victims (Cooperative Agreement)

Award Amount: Up to \$100,000.

Purpose: To survey the field to ascertain innovative applications of technology to benefit crime victims, convene a symposium of crime victim advocates, service providers, and experts in technology to explore ways in which emerging technologies can be enhanced to assist crime victims, and issue a report that describes promising practices, recommendations for future action, and resource contacts.

Background: The Information Age is transforming the ways in which public and private sector organizations disseminate information and render services. The labor-intensive, underfunded crime victims field needs to develop technological literacy and seriously consider ways in which computer networks and other emerging technologies can be applied. Through a national-scope symposium, leaders in technology and victim services can come together to identify problem areas in providing services to crime victims and discuss ways in which advancing technologies can fill service gaps,

simplify procedures, ensure the safety and confidentiality of crime victims, and otherwise assist crime victims, their advocates, and allied professionals.

Goal: To use emerging technologies to assist crime victim advocates and victim service providers to enhance services to crime victims.

Objectives

- To survey the field to identify existing technologies that already serve crime victims at the Federal, state, and local levels;
- To identify promising practices that apply these technologies to benefit crime victims;
- To identify and convene a group of crime victim advocates, assistance providers, and experts in technology for a two-day transfer of knowledge symposium;
- To identify gaps in services to crime victims that might be remedied or improved through applied technology;
- To identify ways in which emerging technologies can be used to inform, assist, and serve crime victims, and to explore ways to enhance communication about victim issues within the field; and
- To develop an action plan with strategies to implement the ideas discussed during the symposium and to recommend future collaboration in this area.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for one grantee to identify and demonstrate promising practices regarding the use of technology to benefit crime victims; organize a two-day transfer of knowledge symposium for about 25 participants on issues related to technology and crime victim services; and develop an action plan with recommendations for future action. The grantee will identify an appropriate balance of participants from the fields of crime victim assistance and applied technology. Participation will be by invitation only, and attendees will be expected to cover their own travel and per diem expenses. Some limited stipends will be available to address cases of special need.

The grantee will develop resource materials that will be sent to participants prior to the symposium. The grantee also will be responsible for identifying a symposium site and coordinating the symposium logistics.

Interim documents and final products include:

- A summary of promising practices;
- A list of attendees, for OVC review and approval;
- A symposium agenda, including descriptions of presentations;

- A participant resource package;
- Documented symposium proceedings;
- A symposium report, on disk and hard copy, containing recommendations and action plans developed by participants; and
- A dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Knowledge of the organization, development, and implementation of training conferences;
- Knowledge of applied communications technologies;
- General knowledge of crime victim issues; and
- Management and financial capability to oversee a project of this size and scope.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: David Osborne, (202) 616–3580.

Promising Strategies and Practices to Improve Services for White Collar Crime Victims (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$100,000

Purpose: To improve the response of Federal criminal justice personnel to the rights and unique needs of Federal victims of white-collar crime, and to develop a resource package to assist service providers and victims.

Background: Many in the criminal justice system and in society fail to recognize the serious nature and profound impact of white-collar crime on individuals. Nonviolent white-collar crime can be psychologically devastating to victims, who experience psychological trauma and other reactions similar to victims of violent crime. These emotional reactions can be profound, especially when the victim is a senior citizen, is on fixed income, or has limited resources. The criminal justice system often is unprepared to respond to the emotional and financial devastation experienced by victims of this crime.

Goal: To improve the response of Federal criminal justice personnel to the rights and unique needs of Federal victims of white-collar crimes.

Objectives:

- To create a resource package that contains information for Federal criminal justice personnel to inform white-collar crime victims of their rights, the services they can expect, and a description of the criminal justice system; and
- To develop a 20-minute videotape that explains the nature and extent of Federal white-collar crimes, as well as the devastating psychological and financial impact of these crimes, especially upon senior citizens.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for a grantee to develop resource packages that will enhance the ability of Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and other criminal justice personnel to assist white-collar crime victims and witnesses. The OVC program specialist will work closely with the grantee throughout the assessment and product development phases of the project to ensure that feedback is provided from representatives on any ad-hoc working group.

The grant activities and products include:

- The establishment of an ad-hoc DOJ working group to assist the grantee in identifying resource materials and effective strategies for helping victims;
- A review of existing materials that assist white-collar crime victims;
- The development and printing of a camera-ready victim pamphlet that provides information regarding the dynamics of white-collar crime, the investigative phase, the unique needs of senior citizens who are victimized by scams and frauds, and victims' rights and services. This pamphlet should be broadly disseminated to potential fraud victims identified early during a fraud investigation;
- The development and printing of a camera-ready victim handbook for dissemination by Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators to victims who will be participating in the Federal prosecution. This booklet will give a range of information about the victim's role and what to expect as the case proceeds through the criminal justice process;
- The development of a 20-minute educational videotape that explains the nature and extent of Federal white-collar crimes, the devastating psychological and financial impact of these crimes, and preventive strategies. The videotape will be distributed by Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators to victims, community advocacy groups, victim assistance professionals, and Federal criminal justice and court personnel;
- The development of a Guidebook for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators on promising practices and program strategies for assisting white-collar crime victims; and
- The development of the package containing products described above for each U.S. Attorney's Office.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Experience in developing and producing material and/or videos for use by criminal justice personnel;

- Experience in and knowledge of trauma reactions of victims of violent and nonviolent crimes;

- Demonstrated knowledge in assessing the emotional and financial needs, rights and concerns of white-collar crime victims; and

- Demonstrated knowledge in researching and applying appropriate strategies for effective assistance to white-collar crime victims as they participate in the criminal justice process.

Selection Criteria: All applicants will be evaluated and rated based upon the extent to which they meet the following criteria:

A. Utility of the project: (10 Points)

Project's purpose, goals, and objectives are clearly stated and the usefulness of the project to the field is clearly defined by the applicant.

B. Project Strategy/Design: (25 Points)

Project's plan for undertaking activities is sound and specific, and includes how the applicant intends to achieve the purpose, goals, and objectives of the project.

C. Implementation Plan: (25 Points)

Project's implementation plan is sufficiently thorough and is appropriately tied to the project's strategy so that adequate time lines and staff resources can be identified.

D. Qualifications of Organization/Project Staff: (25 Points)

Applicant possesses the necessary management, staff, and financial capabilities to complete the project successfully.

E. Budget: (10 Points)

Applicant's proposed budget directly relates to the project strategy and implementation plan, includes reasonable and allowable costs, and provides narrative detail on the project's budget cost.

F. Assessment Plan: (5 Points)

Applicant includes a strategy for testing the effectiveness of the materials as the products are developed.

Award Period: 18 months.

Contact: Laura Federline, (202) 616-3576.

Promising Strategies and Practices for Healing Through Community Service (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$50,000

Purpose: To create a document that describes how community involvement by individual crime victims has assisted them in reorganizing their lives following the trauma of victimization and sets forth a step-by-step therapeutic plan to assist victims to heal.

Background: Victims of violent crime experience a variety of profound, long-lasting effects resulting from their

victimization. In the wake of crime, many victims have been moved to reach out and help other victims and their communities. This help may take the form of either prevention or assistance activities. Some victims decide to get involved with an activity or a program designed to prevent further crime, such as serving on a victim impact panel or participating in a crime victims conference. Often victims offer assistance to other victims to ease their sense of dislocation and personal devastation. In either case, the victim who gets involved in helping others can hasten his or her own healing process.

Many victims and service providers, including mental health professionals, are unaware that this type of involvement can benefit crime victims. Moreover, little is known about the most appropriate timing for these kinds of activities. This document will illustrate, through the use of case examples of community service by crime victims, how these victims have helped themselves by helping others.

Goal: To support the use of promising strategies for addressing the needs of crime victims.

Objectives:

- To identify activities in which victims can participate to aid their recovery process;
- To profile individuals who have productively engaged in these activities;
- To provide guidance to victims and victim advocates about these types of victim involvement; and
- To provide step-by-step strategies to assist crime victims in the healing process.

Program Strategy: This grant will support the development, publication, and dissemination of a monograph on the role of victim activism as a victim assistance strategy. The grantee will review and assess the principal crime prevention and victim assistance activities that victims commonly participate in after they have been victimized. This process will explore the major issues involved in victim activism, such as the length of time that victims should wait before they become involved in these activities and what type of involvement is likely to be most suitable for different types of people. In examining these and related issues, the grantee will conduct extensive interviews with activists who have been crime victims, victim advocates, and mental health professionals who work with them.

During the review and assessment process, the grantee will identify individuals who have used diverse victimization experiences to fuel creative and effective activities or

programs to benefit others. The histories and accomplishments of at least ten of these outstanding individuals will be profiled and produced as case studies.

The final major task of the grantee is to produce a monograph. This will catalogue the variety of ways victims become active in helping others, illustrated by profiles of exceptional individuals. It should include a presentation of the issues involved in this type of activism and how they can best be addressed, as well as detailed recommendations for addressing common victim reactions to crime.

Major products include:

- Catalogue of victim involvement activities;
- Discussion paper on major issues involved in victim activism;
- Case studies of at least ten victims whose community service has benefited themselves and others. These should be based upon taped "oral history" type interviews;
- Monograph to be used as an OVC Bulletin; and
- Recommendations for expanding this grant into an oral history project regarding crime victims whose community service following their victimization has benefited both them and their community.

OVC may decide to fund this project in the future through a continuation grant to compile additional case studies.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate an understanding of the victimization experience, knowledge of victim assistance practices and programs, and expertise in writing and producing publishable documents.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Jackie McCann Cleland, (202) 616-2145.

Guidelines for Victim/Offender Mediation and Dialogue (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$50,000

Purpose: To establish criteria for effective victim/offender mediation programs that are victim-oriented and sensitive.

Background: Programs bringing victims face to face with their offenders have sprung up across the country. While some victims strongly prefer not to interact with their assailants, for other victims, these types of personal meetings provide the opportunity to describe the impact of the crime and seek answers to unanswered questions regarding the nature of the crime directly from the attacker.

While some of these programs may be effective, others appear to be offender-oriented. In these, the mediation

sessions may be conducted by juvenile justice or criminal justice personnel who have little understanding of the victimization experience or of the needs of victims. Without appropriate sensitivity and preparation, this form of intervention can be harmful to victims.

Goal: To improve and enhance services designed to empower and restore crime victims.

Objectives:

- To identify effective victim/offender mediation programs;
- To develop victim-oriented program guidelines for conducting victim/offender mediation;
- To create training materials for victim/offender mediation that are applicable to a variety of program settings; and
- To develop a plan for disseminating the guidelines and information about promising practices in victim/offender mediation and dialogue.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for a grantee to survey existing victim/offender mediation programs throughout the country, as well as some promising programs in other countries. This information should detail program goals and objectives; programmatic structure and agency affiliations; procedures and protocols; staffing, staff backgrounds, and training; and measures of effectiveness. The grantee will identify and describe particularly promising programmatic elements and develop a set of criteria for conducting effective and appropriate victim/offender mediation. Based on the criteria, training materials will be created to guide the development of effective victim/offender mediation programs in a variety of settings, including college campuses and the workplace.

The grantee will develop an OVC Bulletin that highlights existing promising programs and presents guidelines for conducting effective victim/offender mediation. The Bulletin should also include specific examples of kinds of crimes and circumstances which may lend themselves to mediation.

Major project products include:

- Assessment plan;
- Draft survey guide;
- Profiles of promising practices and programs;
- Criteria for victim sensitive victim/offender mediation programs;
- Training materials on program implementation;
- Guidelines for Victim/Offender Mediation, to be published as OVC Bulletin; and
- Dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI,

eligible applicants must demonstrate expert knowledge of victim/offender mediation principles and practices, the criminal and juvenile justice systems, and related victim issues.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Susan Laurence, (202) 616–3573.

Workplace Violence Symposium

Award Amount: \$30,000.

Purpose: To improve the capacity and preparedness of employers and victim assistance providers to respond to the unique needs of victims of workplace violence.

Background: According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, each year nearly one million individuals become victims of violent crime (e.g., rape, robbery, assault, or homicide) while working or on duty. Crime costs these victims more than \$55 million in lost wages annually, not including days covered by sick or annual leave. Six out of ten incidents of workplace violence occur in private companies. In these companies, first responders are frequently employee assistance personnel or security guards, who often lack basic crisis response techniques. Company managers may not know how to assist employees whose performance suffers due to the effects of personal crime victimization or traumatic effects resulting from a co-worker's victimization.

Goal: To improve employer response to primary and secondary victims of workplace violence.

Objectives:

- To identify issues and challenges in responding effectively to victims of workplace violence;
- To identify and share examples of programs and techniques for immediate and long-term assistance for victims of workplace violence; and
- To develop strategies for further action in this area.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for one grantee to conceptualize, organize, and convene a two-day transfer-of-knowledge symposium for 30 participants on issues related to workplace violence. OVC will collaboratively plan the symposium with other Federal agencies that have workplace related responsibilities, such as HHS, the Department of Labor, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States Postal Service, and the Department of Commerce.

The grantee will identify an appropriate balance of participants from the fields of victim assistance, employee assistance, and business management/administration. Participation will be by invitation only, and attendees will be

expected to cover their own travel and per diem expenses.

The grantee will develop resource materials that will be sent to participants prior to the symposium. Participants will share information about promising practices, identify areas for further action, and, as a final group task, produce a report of recommendations and action plans to improve the response of employers to incidents of workplace violence. At the close of the event, participants will be asked to evaluate the conference. Symposium activities and discussions will be recorded and published in a written report for dissemination nationwide.

Interim documents and final products include:

- A list of attendees, for OVC review and approval;
- A symposium agenda, including descriptions of presentations;
- A participant resource package;
- An assessment plan;
- A transcript of symposium proceedings;
- A symposium report containing recommendations and action plans developed by participants; and
- A dissemination plan.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Knowledge of the organization, development, and implementation of training conferences;
- Knowledge of workplace violence issues;
- Knowledge of victim assistance practices related to workplace violence; and
- Management and financial capability to oversee a project of this size and scope.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Duane Ragan, (202) 307–2021.

B. Training and Technical Assistance for Crime Victim Practitioners and Allied Professionals

Regional Seminars for Establishing Community and Institutional Crisis Response Teams

Award Amount: \$60,000.

Purpose: To provide high quality training on the establishment of community and institutional crisis response teams at the regional level to victim service providers, criminal justice personnel, and others who regularly deal with crime victims.

Background: Like individuals, an entire community or an institution's entire work force may suffer trauma in the wake of a sudden, devastating crime.

To be most effective, crisis intervention with survivors should be immediate. Subsequent follow-up "debriefings" of victims and others impacted by the crime are needed to reduce long-term trauma. Local care-givers may be among those who are traumatized by the event, and may themselves need to receive assistance to deal with the aftermath of the crime. For an adequate crisis response to be mobilized, the plan should be formulated before the critical event, and crisis team members should be designated, trained, and ready to respond.

Goal: To establish community and institutional crisis response teams.

Objectives:

- To produce up-to-date, comprehensive training materials and a booklet regarding how to establish community and institutional crisis response teams for the field;
- To identify highly skilled trainers capable of presenting this training; and
- To provide focused training on these topics at the regional level.

Program Strategy: OVC, in collaboration with BJA, invites applications to organize, conduct, and evaluate a series of four regional training seminars on establishing community and institutional crisis response teams. The regional training will assist participants in preparing a community or institutional crisis response plan that is flexible enough to appropriately address many possible crime-related crises. The plan must address both chronic crises, such as multiple victimizations on one college campus, and acute crises, such as the hostage situations.

The training also will assist in identifying key professionals to serve on the crisis response team. These should include mental health professionals, victim service providers, police and fire officials, members of the clergy, and others. Institutional teams should include representatives from key divisions within the institution, as well as many of the same types of agencies and professional groups from the local community as noted above.

In preparation for the seminars, the grantee will review and assess existing training materials and identify qualified trainers familiar with presenting the information. With input from the trainers, the grantee will produce a comprehensive and user-friendly training package, as well as a booklet setting forth the process for establishing a team for communities and institutions. A training plan and instruments for assessing its impact must also be developed.

Each seminar will last two to three days and train up to 60 participants. Since the effectiveness of the training is dependent upon reaching key individuals from a community or institution, the task of recruiting appropriate, area-specific groups is crucial. The recruitment process may require an intensive outreach effort. The training package will be disseminated to participants prior to each seminar. The training will be free of charge, but participants are expected to cover their own travel expenses.

Participants of each seminar will develop, as a final product of the training event, an Action Plan for future activities related to establishing a crisis response team. Approximately six to eight weeks after the training, the grantee will contact all participants to gather follow-up information and input about how each jurisdiction's Action Plan is being implemented. As an additional product, the grantee will prepare a shortened introductory version of the curriculum (including outline and overheads), which can be made available to agencies that wish to present it as a two hour workshop at training conferences.

Major project products include:

- Training package;
- Booklet on how to set up a crisis response team;
- Proposed faculty list;
- Marketing plan;
- Seminar agenda;
- Four two to three-day seminars;
- Assessment plan;
- Two-hour introductory curriculum; and
- Final Report, with assessment of project impact.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants from private and public organizations and agencies must demonstrate topical expertise and management capability to organize, market, conduct, and assess a seminar series on this topic.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Susan Laurence, (202) 616-3573.

Conference Support Training Initiative

Award Amount: Up to \$10,000 for the state grants; up to \$30,000 for regional victim assistance training conferences; and up to \$20,000 for victim assistance training tracks at national conferences. A total of \$200,000 will be made available for these grants.

Purpose: To provide Federal support for national, Federal, state, and regional victim assistance training conferences.

Background: The growth of the victims movement and the increasingly

specialized nature of professions involved in responding to victims of crime has led to an ongoing and profound need for both general and specific training in the field.

OVC has been instrumental in supporting statewide and regional network training and technical assistance efforts by funding quality trainers and covering conference costs. OVC is expanding this program to include support for victim assistance training at national conferences for professionals who work with crime victims.

During the past 2 years, OVC has co-sponsored about 25 state and regional victim assistance conferences. OVC is continuing and expanding its mini-grant program, formerly referred to as the State Conference Training Initiative. This funding is provided on a competitive basis to support statewide and regional victim assistance conferences, as well as tracks of victim assistance training at national conferences of allied professionals.

Goals:

- To supplement funding for victim assistance training and technical assistance to professionals at the national, Federal, regional, state, and local levels;
- To infuse victim assistance training into national conferences of allied professionals by providing funding to support tracks of training;
- To encourage coordination among the many professions interacting with crime victims such as the medical community, social service agencies, and criminal justice system components; and
- To improve the quality of victim assistance services by providing intensive training to direct service providers.

Objectives:

- To sponsor training presentations, at national, Federal, state, or regional victim assistance and other professional conferences, by high quality trainers, many of whom have been involved in OVC training and technical assistance projects;
- To offer OVC staff assistance in identifying training topics and quality trainers;
- To serve the needs of victims of Federal crimes by encouraging the participation of Federal victim-witness coordinators in planning national and state/regional training conferences, and by identifying and including topics that improve the response to Federal victims;
- To determine future training needs on a national, Federal, state, or regional

basis as a result of the discussions at the training conference; and

- To consider the types of crime, gaps in services and knowledge, coordination of service, and legislative mandates.

Program Strategy:

I. National Conferences

OVC will accept applications to support tracks of training at national conferences sponsored by medical, mental health, legal, and law enforcement communities as well as the clergy and other allied professions. OVC will support training tracks on general and specific victim-related topics such as understanding the trauma of crime victimization, providing services to survivors of homicide victims, crisis intervention, and advocacy.

II. Regional Conferences

OVC will continue to support regional training for victim assistance providers, program managers and advocates, crime victims, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and other professionals who work with crime victims. By funding regional efforts, OVC expects to facilitate the exchange of relevant information and training, the coordination of victim assistance services, and interstate agreements.

III. State Conferences

OVC will support statewide efforts to provide training and technical assistance to state and local victim assistance providers and allied professionals. A portion of the training workshops must be devoted to Federal crime victim issues. These issues may include bank robbery, bias/hate crimes, white collar crime, and crimes occurring on Federal lands or in Indian Country.

The following provisions apply to each of the conferences described above. Applicants may select workshop topics from a broad menu of training topics recommended by OVC. These topics include training components for service providers working with victim populations, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder abuse, victims of juvenile crimes, Native American crime victims, and victims of crime in rural areas.

At least 60 percent of each award must be used to finance workshop presentations approved by OVC and can be spent on such items as travel costs and consultant fees. Up to 20 percent of each award may be used to develop and reproduce conference materials, and up to 20 percent may be used to finance facility costs.

To maximize the benefit of the statewide and regional training conferences, it is recommended that

conference planning involve state Victim Assistance and Compensation Administrators, victim assistance service providers, representatives from private, non-profit organizations such as state coalitions on sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse; victim assistance coordinators from U.S. Attorney's offices, military bases and Indian reservations, and national victim organizations.

To ensure that the needs of victims of Federal crimes are served through these grants, all selected state and regional applicants will be required to involve their respective Federal victim-witness coordinators in the conference planning process.

Specific deliverables and activities that should be part of the applicant's program strategy include: The establishment of a conference planning committee or victim assistance advisory committee; an explanation of how recommendations from past conference assessments will be incorporated into conference planning as appropriate; a review of literature, products, policies, and/or practices that will be addressed in workshops; identification of future training needs that may be utilized by the national organization, states, and regions to provide training and/or technical assistance on crime victim issues; and a strategy for assessing the training by conference participants.

Deliverables should also include brochures announcing the conference or track of training to be offered in the case of national conferences; a tentative time/task plan for conference planning implementation; and identification of training personnel.

To obtain the menu of training topics and to discuss cost-related details, all interested applicants are strongly encouraged to contact OVC prior to submitting an application for funding.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, eligible applicants, including national organizations, state agencies, or qualified private non-profit organizations, must demonstrate the capability to manage a national, statewide, or regional conference. To be eligible for funding, the state or regional applicant also must include with its application a letter of support from the state crime victim compensation and victim assistance administrator(s). State victim compensation and assistance agencies, with the concurrence of the state victim coalitions and the U.S. Attorneys office, are also eligible to apply for funding.

Selection Criteria: All applicants will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they respond to goals

and objectives and meet the weighted criteria as follows:

A. Organizational Capability (20 points)

Organizational capability is demonstrated at a level sufficient to support the project successfully. Previous experience in organizing and sponsoring victim assistance training events will be taken into account.

B. Project Strategy/Design (30 points)

The applicant's training needs are clearly stated and identified. Applications should reflect a responsiveness to the specific needs at the state and/or region, or the constituencies served by the national organizations. The goals and objectives of the proposed project are clearly identified. The strategy should include as wide a variety of training components as possible, to meet the needs at the national, state, or regional levels.

C. Qualifications of the Project Staff (10 points)

The qualifications of staff identified to manage and implement the program should be stated, with resumes included for each key staff person. Past experience related to training conference management should be included.

D. Program Implementation and Assessment Plan (20 points)

The project design must be sound, and the management structure must be adequate for the successful implementation of the project. This criterion includes adequacy of the project management structure, the feasibility of the tentative time/task plan, and the plan for assessing the impact of the project in accomplishing its goals.

E. Budget (20 points)

Budgeted costs are reasonable, allowable, and cost-effective for the activities to be undertaken.

F. Funding Preference

Funding preference will be given to applicants that have not previously participated in this OVC funding initiative, and to national organizations that have made a commitment to address crime victim issues.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Diane Wells, (202) 616-1860, or Cynthia Darling, (202) 616-3571.

National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime (Cooperative Agreement)

Award Amount: Up to \$50,000 available for Phase I in FY 1995 and up to \$250,000 for Phase II in FY 1996.

Purpose: To improve direct services to victims of Federal crime by providing high quality victim assistance training to victim-witness coordinators from a broad range of Federal agencies.

Background: In the last five years, Congress has focused on the rights and needs of Federal crime victims by codifying a Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and identifying a range of services that must be made available to victims participating in the Federal criminal justice system. At the same time, Federal criminal statutes have been expanded to include crimes such as car-jacking, crossing a state line to injure, intimidate or harass an intimate partner, and engaging in telemarketing schemes to defraud the elderly. The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 42 U.S.C. 13031 requires certain professionals working in Federally-operated facilities or on Federal lands to report suspected child abuse cases. These and other recent Federal statutes have increased the number of cases, as well as the Federal responsibility for assisting victims.

As a result, there is an urgent need for additional training and technical assistance for Federal victim-witness coordinators. As many as 1,000 Federal agency coordinators may be interested in attending a symposium that will provide basic and intensive victim assistance training, create a forum to share information regarding promising programs and policies, and identify strategies for strengthening Federal victim assistance programs throughout the government.

Objectives:

- To identify and assess, with the assistance of a Federal ad-hoc working group, existing practices and training materials used by Federal criminal justice personnel to respond to victims of Federal crime;
- To develop and implement a cost-effective strategy for providing training to Federal agency victim-witness coordinators utilizing existing victim assistance training curricula;
- To develop a training agenda for the symposium;
- To develop training and technical assistance materials in the areas of program development, program management, and direct services to victims of Federal crime by combining the expertise and resources of the grantee, OVC, and Federal agencies;
- To convene a national symposium to explore issues relating to the provision of services to victims of Federal crime and to provide training to Federal agency victim-witness coordinators;

- To offer an array of skills-building workshops that address the variety of missions of more than 70 different Federal law enforcement agencies; and
- To evaluate the symposium and submit to OVC a strategy for improving Federal agency services to Federal crime victims.

Program Strategy: This project will be implemented in two phases, with supplemental funding in FY 96 for the second phase if OVC determines that the first phase has been completed successfully. This solicitation invites applications for a grantee to provide comprehensive victim assistance training to Federal agency victim-witness coordinators from a broad range of Federal agencies with diverse missions.

The grantee will work with OVC staff and an ad-hoc working group of representatives from the various Federal agencies to identify the unique training needs of various agencies and to plan and implement the first comprehensive training conference for this audience. The week-long symposium will provide training regarding the provision of direct services to Federal crime victims, and address issues such as the unique aspects of Federal jurisdiction, and the development of victim assistance programs that utilize local resources. The symposium will also include training on program development, program management, and direct victim services. The conference will include: (1) Topic specific sessions to discuss subjects such as victims of hate/bias crimes, domestic violence, stalking, and child abuse; (2) discipline specific sessions for agencies such as law enforcement and prosecution; and (3) agency-specific sessions, including training for FBI agents or U.S. Postal Inspection Service personnel.

Phase I, Assessment:

The first stage of Phase I consists of the identification and assessment of effective procedures and practices and training materials currently used by Federal agencies in response to victims of Federal crime. The grantee should also determine unique training needs of specific Federal agencies. The activities and products to be completed during this stage are:

- Establishment of an ad-hoc working group, with OVC's assistance;
- Development of an assessment plan of Federal agency procedures, practices, and training;
- Review of practices, procedures, programs, and training materials;
- Identification of effective programs;
- Identification of Federal agency specific topical subject areas and training needs; and

- Development of an assessment report.

Development of Training Strategy: Based upon the results of the assessment stage, the grantee will develop and present to OVC a cost-effective strategy for providing training to Federal agency victim-witness coordinators, utilizing both existing victim assistance training materials and Federal agency materials. The activities and products to be completed during this stage are:

- A training strategy; and
- A draft training agenda for a national symposium.

Phase II, Training:

Following OVC approval of the assessment report, training strategy, and draft training agenda, the grantee will develop appropriate training and technical assistance materials. The activities and products to be completed during this stage are:

- A plan for the development of appropriate training materials that includes the areas of program development, program management, and direct services to victims of Federal crime and combines the expertise and resources of the grantee, OVC, and Federal agencies;

- A draft and final training manual, including trainer and participant manuals and other informational materials;

- A strategy for assessing the training and draft assessment forms, procedures, and tools;

- A national symposium on issues relating to the provision of services to victims of Federal crime.

Assessment and Recommendations:

The grantee will assess the symposium and submit recommendations to OVC for improving Federal agency services to Federal crime victims. A final report and a summary of the project will be submitted by the grantee for use as an informational OVC bulletin during this stage.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI-XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Expertise in developing victim-witness assistance training curricula and accompanying materials;
- Experience in the management and development of large victim assistance training conferences;
- Knowledge of issues associated with the Federal criminal justice system's handling of crime victims; and
- Organizational experience and financial capability to administer this training initiative.

Award Period: 6 months to complete Phase I; 12 months (FY 1996) to complete Phase II.

Contact: Sue Shriner, (202) 616-3577.

Training of Trainers Seminars

Award Amount: Three proposals for up to \$33,000 each.

Purpose: To expand the number of trainers qualified to provide training on promising practices to benefit crime victims on a variety of victim-related topics.

Background: In recent years, OVC has provided innovative training and technical assistance to victim service providers and criminal justice personnel on a range of important, emerging victim issues and promising programmatic practices. A number of agencies have requested additional staff training on these topics through OVC's Trainers Bureau. In some cases, the demand for training is too great for the limited number of expert trainers to accommodate. Additional trainers who are capable of presenting workshops on these particular subjects are needed. This initiative will provide a vehicle for expanding the cadre of trained practitioners who can pass their knowledge and skills on to others.

Goal: To expand the training resources that are available to victim service providers and others who deal with victims.

Objectives:

- To create comprehensive, up-to-date training materials on topics of particular interest to the field.
- To provide advanced training on these topics to highly qualified trainers.

Program Strategy: OVC invites applicants to organize, conduct, and evaluate a training of trainers seminar on a particular topic. In preparation for the seminar, the grantee will review and assess existing training materials and identify expert trainers on the subject. With input from the trainers, the grantee will produce a comprehensive and user-friendly training package. It will develop a plan and instruments for assessing the impact of the training.

The grantee will identify an appropriate audience for the seminar and advertise the event in such a way as to reach the intended audience. The training package will be disseminated to the participants prior to the seminar.

Each seminar will last two to four days and provide training for up to 40 participants who have previous training experience. The training will be provided free of charge, and limited stipends will be available to offset a portion of the participants' travel expenses.

Topics have been selected for training of trainer seminars because the requests for these types of training currently exceed the number of qualified trainers

available to respond. Consequently, OVC extends a specific invitation for proposals addressing the following topics:

Victim Services in Rural Areas

Victim service providers operating in rural areas face special obstacles in reaching their clients. They must provide services, sometimes in response to immediate crises, to people living long distances from public agencies and support systems. Available resources are often scarce and rural victims sometimes must deal with difficult confidentiality issues.

Responding to Staff Victimization

This training focuses on agencies, primarily criminal justice agencies, whose staff members regularly deal with offenders. It covers the victimization experience, post-traumatic stress disorder, crisis intervention techniques, networking with local victim service providers, dealing with the media, and how to mobilize crisis response teams.

Victim Impact Classes for Offenders

This promising program strategy, originally developed by the California Youth Authority, has been adopted by a number of corrections, probation, and parole agencies for use with both adult and juvenile offenders. Victims, as one aspect of their recovery process, tell offenders about the actual impact of crime on their own lives, their families, and the communities in which they live. This seminar is co-sponsored by BJA and OJJDP.

Major project products for each training of trainers seminar include:

- Training package;
- Proposed faculty list;
- Marketing plan;
- Seminar agenda;
- Two to four-day seminar;
- Assessment plan; and
- Final report, which highlights

problem areas and promising practices and includes an assessment of project impact.

Eligibility Requirements: Proposals will be solicited from both private non-profit and public organizations and agencies. In addition to the requirements of Sections VI-XI, applicants must demonstrate topical expertise and management capability to organize, market, conduct, and assess a train the trainer seminar on one of the victim-related topics listed above.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Jackie McCann Cleland, (202) 616-2145, regarding the Victim Services in Rural Areas training; Vicki Rapoport, (202) 616-3572, regarding the Responding to Victimized Staff training;

and Susan Laurence, (202) 616-3573, regarding the Victim Impact training.

Resources for State Compensation and Assistance Administrators

National Technical Assistance Conference for State VOCA Assistance Administrators (Cooperative Agreement)

Award Amount: \$50,000 in FY 95, with the possibility of a continuation grant for the same amount in FY 96.

Purpose: To provide state VOCA assistance administrators with training and information on VOCA grant implementation and on services to crime victims.

Background: In the past, OVC has planned and held national training conferences for state administrators of the VOCA victim assistance grant program. Since 1989, conferences have been held approximately every two years. OVC believes that the state administrator's role is "necessary and essential" for ensuring that crime victims receive direct services and assistance intended by VOCA.

Goal: To hold a conference that will address the technical assistance and information needs of VOCA victim assistance state administrators. This conference will focus on VOCA grant implementation issues and efforts to expand and enhance the delivery of quality services to crime victims throughout the states.

Objectives:

- To establish an ad hoc advisory committee of state VOCA administrators that identifies technical assistance and information needs and develop a conference agenda;
- To survey each state VOCA administrator to ascertain technical assistance and information needs, as well as workshop topics and presenters; and
- To develop, implement, and evaluate a national conference for state VOCA administrators.

Program Strategy: OVC invites applications from nonprofit organizations, national victim organizations, and consortiums of state administrators to organize, conduct, and evaluate a conference that provides training to VOCA victim assistance state administrators. The conference will be held during calendar year 1996. The grantee should accomplish the following tasks:

- Develop a plan for delivering three days of technical assistance based on the survey results;
- Develop a resource manual with an agenda, workshops, and training materials and resources;
- Identify and retain trainers for all programmatic and financial sessions;

- Hold the conference;
- Develop an assessment instrument, assess the conference, and make recommendations for subsequent technical assistance conferences; and
- Prepare a conference report that contains the assessment results and recommendations for future training conferences;

Project funds can be used to pay trainer and consultant fees and all other costs associated with the planning, delivery, and assessment of the conference.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate knowledge and experience in providing services to crime victims, knowledge of VOCA grant administration issues, experience in managing and developing training conferences, and organizational capability to manage the conference.

Selection Criteria: Each application will be evaluated based upon how well the proposal addresses the following criteria:

A. Understanding of goals and objectives: 10 points

The applicant's response to the stated project purpose, goals, and objectives is clearly understood and defined.

B. Project Strategy/Design: 25 points

The applicant's response is sound and constitutes an effective approach to meeting the stated goals and objectives of the project.

C. Implementation Plan: 25 points

The applicant's response is realistic and includes a detailed time/task line.

D. Organizational Capability: 20 points

A description of the applicant's management structure and previous experience with related efforts, the financial capability of the organization to carry out the project, and the documentation of the professional staff member's qualifications to perform the assigned tasks.

E. Budget: 20 points

The applicant's costs are reasonable, allowable, and cost effective for the proposed activities.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Jeffrey Kerr, (202) 616–3581.

Regional Technical Assistance Meetings for State VOCA Administrators

Award Amount: \$5,000 to \$10,000 will be available per conference, not to exceed a total of \$25,000 for FY 95 and \$25,000 for FY 96.

Purpose: To encourage and support regional training and technical

assistance meetings for state VOCA compensation and assistance administrators.

Background: Many factors affect the delivery of quality services to crime victims. Often these factors reflect regional influences. OVC is committed to supporting states that wish to hold regional conferences to address mutual state concerns and needs. OVC will support regional meetings of state compensation and assistance administrators by accepting proposals from state administrators who will plan, coordinate, and implement a regional conference to further the implementation of the VOCA formula grant programs and services to crime victims.

Goal: To support a number of regional state VOCA administrators' conferences, which will address the training and information needs.

Objectives:

- To survey compensation and/or assistance state VOCA administrators within the region to identify technical assistance needs;
- To develop a plan for delivering a one or two day training and technical assistance based on the results of the survey;
- To develop a curriculum with an agenda, lesson plans, and training materials and resources; and
- To convene the conference, which may focus exclusively on victim assistance, victim compensation, or a combination of the two.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications from state administrators of VOCA compensation and assistance grants only to hold regional technical assistance conferences. The conferences will be held during the 1995 and 1996 calendar years.

Federal funds will be used to support coordination, materials, meeting space, consultants, and other costs associated with the planning, delivering, and assessing each conference. Specific tasks include:

- To identify and retain trainers and technical experts for all programmatic and financial sessions;
- To develop an assessment instrument and assess the conference; and
- To prepare a conference report that contains the assessment findings and recommendations for future conferences.

Eligibility Requirements: Applications will be accepted from state VOCA administrators. In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate experience in managing and developing training

conferences and the organizational capability to manage the conference.

Selection Criteria: Each application will be evaluated based on how well the proposal addresses the following criteria:

A. Understanding of goals and objectives: 10 points

The applicant's response to the stated project purpose, goals, and objectives is clearly understood and defined.

B. Project Strategy/Design: 25 points

The applicant's response is sound and constitutes an effective approach to meeting the stated goals and objectives of the project.

C. Implementation Plan: 25 points

The applicant's response is realistic and includes a detailed time/task line.

D. Organizational Capability: 20 points

A description of the applicant's management structure and previous experience with related efforts, the overall capability of the applicant to carry out the project, and the documentation of the professional staff member's qualifications to perform the assigned tasks.

E. Budget: 20 points

The applicant's costs are reasonable, allowable, and cost effective for the proposed activities.

Award Period: 18 months.

Contact: Contact the OVC program specialist assigned to monitor the state's VOCA formula grant.

Mentor Program for VOCA Victim Compensation and Assistance State Administrators

Award Amount: Funds will not be directly awarded to successful state applicants. OVC will pay mentors up to \$220 per day and reimburse travel expenses in accordance with Federal guidelines. \$25,000 has been set aside for this initiative.

Purpose: To provide short-term technical assistance to VOCA victim compensation and assistance state administrators.

Background: The role of state VOCA administrators is constantly changing and expanding. As a result, OVC has decided to fund a mentoring program for state VOCA administrators that would facilitate an administrator from one state offering technical assistance and peer consultation to an administrator in another state. Technical assistance and peer consultation may be offered in many different areas including use of administrative dollars to implement the VOCA grant program, planning

statewide training, establishing program standards for both compensation and local victim assistance programs, and assessing needs and service delivery strategies, such as more efficient processing of compensation claims. In addition, the mentoring program will facilitate one-on-one technical assistance and peer consultation for new state administrators.

Goal: To provide effective short-term, individualized technical assistance and peer consultation to state agencies responsible for administering the VOCA victim compensation and assistance programs.

Objectives:

- To identify state compensation and assistance administrators who are available to provide short-term technical assistance to colleagues in other states;
- To identify and develop materials that may be used to offer technical assistance to state administrators to include assessment tools, protocols, policies, and procedures; and
- To offer technical assistance and peer consultation that is individually tailored to meet the needs of states' efforts to deliver victim services.

Program Strategy: OVC will support on-site technical assistance and peer consultation to VOCA state administrators in areas such as program development, administration, assessment, financial management, and grant administration. OVC will coordinate the provision of technical assistance and peer consultation in response to requests from VOCA compensation and assistance state administrators. OVC will identify and handle the logistical and financial arrangements for such requests.

VOCA state grant administrators interested in receiving technical assistance should submit the following information:

- A description of the technical assistance needed or a problem statement;
- An estimate of the number of hours/days of technical assistance needed;
- A description of the number of individuals to be trained and their job responsibilities; and
- A description of any state resources available to build upon the technical assistance.

VOCA state grant administrators interested in serving as mentors should submit the following information:

- A description of their background, experience, and area of expertise in administering statewide compensation and/or assistance services to crime victims;

- A letter from their agency head supporting their participation as a trainer in this program; and

- A copy of any assessment tools, protocols, policies, or procedures that they have used to administer and oversee the provision of statewide services to crime victims.

Applications will be reviewed within 30 days of their receipt. Once an application has been approved by the Director of the State Compensation and Assistance Division, the request will be matched with an appropriate state administrator. OVC will work with the mentor to design a technical assistance plan that responds directly to the identified needs of the state applicant. All parties—OVC, the state applicant and the mentor consultant—must agree to the plan. Approved on-site assistance will be short-term, generally between one and three days.

Within 30 days after the technical assistance has been provided, the state applicant must submit an assessment to OVC of the technical assistance received. The assessment will examine the extent to which the planned assistance was executed, as well as the effectiveness of the mentor or consultant. Likewise, the mentor or consultant must submit a description of his/her findings, assistance that may be beneficial to other state administrators, and any recommendations for improving the delivery of technical assistance through this mechanism in the future.

Eligibility Requirements: This program is open only to state agencies designated by the Governor to administer the VOCA victim compensation and assistance grant programs. Applications will be reviewed and selected based upon following criteria:

- Clarity of the request, including the description of the problem;
- Potential impact of the assistance; and
- Commitment of resources from other sources to support the implementation of technical assistance.

Award Period: Funds will be available to address requests during FY 1995 and 1996.

Due Date: Applications will be accepted for consideration throughout the award period.

Contact: For further information, as either a State Administrator wishing to apply for assistance or to serve as a mentor, contact the OVC program specialist assigned to monitor the state's VOCA formula grant.

C. Information Dissemination

Topic-Specific Videotapes

Award Amount: \$50,000 to produce each videotape.

Purpose: To provide educational information on crime victim issues to victim service providers, allied professionals, and the general public.

Background: The tremendous growth of victims' programs and training for service providers has necessitated the sharing of relevant information on practices and related issues in an adaptable and easily accessible way. Videotapes are suitable to a variety of audiences and settings, can convey substantive information in a succinct and memorable way, and provide the field with an inexpensive and rapid means of highlighting model practices and explaining the rights and needs of crime victims.

Goal: To educate the field and the general public about crime victim issues and effective responses.

Objective: To develop and produce training videotapes on important topics in the victims field.

Program strategy: This initiative, in cooperation with BJA, will fund one to three grantees for the production of three professional quality, 20 to 30 minute training videotapes on the following topics:

- Path through the criminal justice system (an explanation of the criminal justice system for crime victims);
- Training on victim issues for parole boards; and
- Multicultural issues in victim services.

Each videotape will identify a specific victim-related issue, and provide basic "how-to" information for crime victims and service providers. The videotapes should appeal to a broad audience, but can also be used to educate specific audiences. It is important that all products be culturally sensitive. Each videotape will be accompanied by a brief guidebook with suggestions for effective usage. The production of the videotapes will take place in two phases:

I. Development of Products

During the initial phase of the grant, the grantee will:

- Identify key issue points to be addressed in the videotape and accompanying guide;
- Articulate the approach (e.g., documentary or dramatization; color versus black and white) to be used in the videotape;
- Develop and draft the videotape script or narrative for OVC review and approval;

- Finalize the script or narrative;
- Secure the subjects and film location; and
- Secure technical staff to videotape and produce the sound track.

II. Videotape Production

During this phase, the grantee will:

- Film the videotapes and produce the sound track;
- Edit and produce a draft videotape;
- Submit the draft for OVC review and approval;
- Draft and submit the user's guide for OVC review and approval;
- Edit and refine the user's guide;
- Draft, submit and finalize a brochure publicizing the videotape and giving information on how to obtain it;
- Finalize all products; and
- Produce a final report on the project. Upon completion of the project, the grantee will furnish OVC with a master copy of the videotape, and camera-ready copy and floppy disk of the guidebook for reproduction and dissemination.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Expertise in professional quality videotape production;
- Knowledge of issues associated with the criminal justice system's handling of crime victims;
- Specific knowledge of one or more of the topic areas articulated in this announcement; and
- Management and financial capability to oversee a project of this size and scope.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Vicki Rapoport, (202) 616–3572, regarding the Cultural Diversity and Path Through the Criminal Justice System videotapes, and Susan Laurence, (202) 616–3573, regarding the Victim Issues for Parole Boards videotape.

Resources for National Crime Victims Rights Week, 1996 (Cooperative Agreement)

Award Amount: \$25,000

Purpose: To draw national attention to National Crime Victims Rights Week, 1996 through the development of public relations strategies and the dissemination of materials in the form of a kit.

Background: Each year since 1982, National Crime Victims Rights Week (NCVRW) has been formally designated and commemorated at the Federal level during the month of April. The observance of this event serves as a reminder that, not so long ago, crime victims were treated only as witnesses for the prosecution—often denied the dignity, respect, and assistance to which

they are entitled. NCVRW affords the nation the opportunity to acknowledge the plight of crime victims and to recognize the numerous reforms that have been instituted to advance their rights and respond to their unique needs.

Goal: To heighten public awareness of victim issues nationwide.

Objective: To develop and disseminate a Crime Victims Rights Week kit with strategies for commemorating the week-long, national event.

Program Strategy: This solicitation invites applications for one grantee to conceptualize, develop, and produce a NCVRW kit for use by victim service providers, advocates, elected leaders, and the general public in commemorating the national event. Project applications may include suggestions for observance of NCVRW at the state, local and Federal levels, including sample poster art, public service announcements, fact sheets, and commemorative activities. Applications shall also include a specific plan for disseminating the kit as broadly as possible.

The selected applicant will be expected to work closely with the OVC project monitor and to ensure that all project deliverables are produced and disseminated well in advance of NCVRW events to ensure their timely use by the field.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate general knowledge of victim issues and previous public relations experience.

Award Period: 12 months.

Contact: Celestine Williams, (202) 616–3565.

D. New Native American Programs

Training and Technical Assistance for Victims of Federal Crime in Indian Country Discretionary Grant Subgrantees (Cooperative Agreement)

Award Amount: \$160,000.

Purpose: To provide program materials and training and technical assistance that are uniquely tailored to the needs of Native American communities that have received funds under the Assistance to Victims of Federal Crime in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Grant Program.

Background: The VAIC Program established victim assistance programs in remote areas of Indian Country where there were limited or no existing services for victims of crime. Since 1989, OVC has awarded \$5.4 million to nineteen states. As a result, more than 50 Native American victim assistance

programs have been established in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

As each program is unique to the Native American community it serves, an individual approach to meeting the training and technical assistance needs of these programs is required. The program will provide training and technical assistance and materials specifically tailored to each program.

Goals:

- To enhance, expand, and improve services provided by Native American and tribal subgrantees that have been funded under OVC's VAIC grant program through short-term, on-site training, technical assistance or consultation;
- To develop a video for tribal leaders that illustrates how the VAIC program should work; and
- To develop a manual that assists Indian tribes in establishing and expanding victim assistance programs in Native American communities.

Objectives:

- To survey 19 state victim assistance grantees regarding the need their subgrantees have for training, technical assistance, or consultation;
- To develop and maintain a register of experienced consultants who are qualified to provide technical assistance, or peer consultation that is culturally relevant to Native American communities in the area of victim assistance, including child abuse, domestic violence and sexual assault;
- To develop a script or film treatment that illustrates the benefits of a victim assistance program and depicts how a successful victim assistance program is integrated into tribal law enforcement and social service systems;
- To develop, print, and disseminate a program manual to all VAIC subrecipients; and
- To evaluate and summarize the effectiveness of each training, as well as the project as a whole, and recommend future training and technical assistance strategies.

Program Strategy: To accomplish the goals and objectives of this project, the grantee will:

- Develop and complete a survey of 19 state grantees to assess the range and type of training and technical assistance needed by subgrantees;
- Acquire a copy of each state agency's application kit and guidelines to assist subgrantees in developing an application for continued funding;

- Develop a format or application procedure for subgrantees to request training and technical assistance. This format should detail the range of training and/or technical assistance possible and capture information from the subgrantee to include the purpose of the training, desired goals, and a list of staff to be trained. The format will require final approval by the grantor agency;

- Develop a method for evaluating requests submitted by the subgrantees;
- Agree on the desired training and technical assistance activity that could include: assistance in improving overall management, developing competitive subgrant applications, implementing a specific part of the victim assistance program such as a training program for volunteers in crisis intervention, setting up a case record system, training law enforcement officers on improving their response to crime victims, establishing support groups for survivors of homicide, or developing an advocacy program for child victims who participate in tribal court. Special emphasis will be placed on providing needed training and technical assistance to the four newly funded tribal organizations within Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, as well as meeting the urgent training and technical needs of previously funded programs;

- Work with OVC staff to select a project advisory board composed of Native American VAIC subgrantees, VOCA Victim Assistance Administrators, experts on Native American culture and a Federal Victim-Witness Coordinator to develop an outline defining the range of materials to be included in the program manual and to assist grantee staff to develop the manual, and to assist with providing ideas for and reviewing the script for the video;

- Develop a plan for making the video;
- Evaluate effectiveness of the training provided and the project as a whole; and

- Recommend future training and technical assistance strategies.

Eligibility Requirements: Applications will be accepted from public agencies, private agencies, or non-profit organizations. As this program will focus primarily on short-term training and technical assistance to Native Americans, Indian Tribes, or Native American organizations, and in addition to the requirements of Sections VI-XI, applicants must meet the following requirements in order to be eligible for consideration:

- Experience in the development of training and technical assistance;
- Information or access to information on local experts in the area of victim assistance to include child abuse, spouse abuse, and other services that assist victims of violent crimes;
- Knowledge of the problems and issues inherent in maintaining victim-related, culturally-sensitive programs in Indian Country;
- Knowledge in the development of instructional and training video's for Native American communities, tribal councils, and leaders; and
- Demonstrated management and financial capability to operate a program of this size and scope.

Award Period: 24 months.

Contact: Toni Thomas, (202) 616-3579.

Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program For Native Americans

Award Amount: Up to \$513,500 will support five to eight grants in FY 1995. Full accomplishment of this project is anticipated to require three to five years of funding. The first year award amount will be limited to \$60,000 per grantee, to allow for the lead-time that may be required to obtain Tribal Council approval for the grant and hire staff. Awards for the remaining years will range from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Purpose: To assist Native American communities in improving the investigation, prosecution, and handling of cases of child sexual and physical abuse in a manner that increases support for and reduces trauma to child victims.

Background: During the mid-1980's, reports of sexual abuse and disclosures of multiple-victim child molestation cases on Indian reservations sharply increased. As the cases surfaced, it became apparent that services were seriously lacking for Native American children, and that handling abuse in Indian Country was more difficult due to geographic isolation and the scarcity of law enforcement, social and medical services. Procedures for sensitive and thorough pediatric forensic examinations, as well as follow-through with mental health counseling, which is critical to a child's recovery, were frequently nonexistent.

In response to the acute increases in reports and disclosures of child molestation on Indian reservations, the Children's Justice Act Grant Program for Native Americans (CJA) was established to assist Indian tribes develop, establish, and operate programs that improve the overall response to child sexual abuse cases. The program focuses on handling the case from the initial report and the

first stages of intervention and investigation through to the resolution of the case.

Since 1988, OVC has provided CJA funding to 28 tribes. The funded projects have supported: Establishment, expansion and training for multidisciplinary teams; revision of tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; development of protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child sexual abuse cases; development of working relationships that minimizes the number of child interviews; enhanced case management and treatment services; specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators and other professionals who handle child sexual abuse cases; specially designed child interview rooms; and special prosecution units.

Goal: To strengthen existing CJA programs, create new ones that deal effectively with cases of child sexual and physical abuse during the investigation, prosecution, and treatment phases, and establish systemic improvement in a community's overall response to child sexual abuse.

Objectives:

- To assess the current tribal system for responding to child sexual abuse and identify changes needed to implement more effective programs;

- To hire staff and develop an organizational structure to execute the planned program;

- To develop or revise policies, procedures, and tribal codes that directly address child abuse and neglect;

- To form liaisons and working relationships with Federal, state and local agencies that result in improved communication and a better use of resources for child victims and their families;

- To provide specialized and multidisciplinary training to key personnel that focuses on developing or improving the skills needed to effectively handle the problem of child abuse and specifically child sexual abuse;

- To establish specialized law enforcement, prosecution or child advocacy units within existing tribal agencies that are uniquely trained and qualified to handle child victim cases; and

- To develop written program implementation materials that can be replicated and used to assist other tribal agencies that wish to establish similar programs.

Program Strategy: This program will be implemented in three stages. As grantees will be required to reapply for the grant each year, the grantee must show significant progress in meeting project objectives in order to continue receiving grant funds. CJA programs will be eligible for three to five years of funding depending on the availability of Federal funds and success in program implementation.

Each project must be designed to improve the investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse cases, and to improve the overall handling of these cases in a manner that reduces trauma to the child. OVC recognizes that jurisdictional authority over child sexual abuse cases varies greatly among tribes. Therefore, we seek innovative projects based on the unique jurisdictional characteristics of the tribal criminal justice and service delivery systems. OVC expects tribes that receive these grants to be actively involved in determining the manner by which these cases are administratively and judicially processed at the tribal, state, and Federal levels.

In addition, OVC recommends the use of multi-disciplinary teams (known in many areas of Indian Country as Child Protection Teams) to respond to cases of child sexual abuse. This could also include specialized prosecutorial units for the investigation, referral, and prosecution of child abuse cases. Multi-disciplinary teams which are developed or expanded as a result of this grant must include representatives from the tribal, state, and Federal agencies that provide services to the tribe.

Stage I—Assessment and Project Development

The grantee is expected to develop a new program or continue an existing program that handles child physical and sexual abuse cases in an effective and timely manner. The organizational structure and staffing pattern described in the grant application should be implemented as soon as possible after award of grant funds.

The grantee should make an assessment of its current tribal system and resources for developing a CJA program and determine the additional resources and system changes needed to implement a program. The grantee must hire and use either tribal staff or outside consultants to train key staff for investigating and prosecuting child physical and sexual abuse cases in tribal court. Additional training for multidisciplinary teams, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, judges, advocates or medical, mental health, and social service professionals may be

required. Improved procedures for interviewing child victims, providing court advocacy, handling child victim cases, and providing treatment services could be established at this stage.

The products of this stage include:

- Job descriptions and résumés for key staff hired or contracted under the grant;
- Assessment report of findings and recommendations for additional changes and resources needed to implement an efficient project. The report should be developed by tribal working groups, multidisciplinary teams or with the assistance of a consultant;
- Activity reports that summarize major activities and accomplishments of the grant to be submitted to OVC four times during this stage of program activities; and
- Agendas for the training of personnel involved in the handling of child sexual abuse and serious child physical abuse cases, if appropriate at this stage.

Stage II—Implementation of Project and Development of Training and Resource Materials

The grantee must develop and/or finalize materials that demonstrate how the program operates. Policies and procedures, interagency protocols, or memoranda of understanding identifying different agency roles and responsibilities, reporting procedures, forms for recording case information, working agreements with Federal and/or state agencies or a tribal code that addresses child sexual abuse (including definitions and maximum penalties for offenders) are examples of materials that must be developed. The materials will be used by the grantee in implementing its own program and will also be disseminated to other tribes to demonstrate how to develop similar programs.

The grantee may find it useful to gather all available resources that will aid the tribe in responding to child physical and sexual abuse. These resources could include any materials available from other tribes, national clearinghouses, agencies, organizations and state CJA programs that would be useful in improving the response to child physical and sexual abuse cases. Using these materials, the grantee must seek to improve its current system for addressing child abuse and, upon successfully applying these materials to its own system, should develop the capability to provide training and technical assistance to other tribes on handling child abuse cases.

The products of this stage would include:

- A compilation of materials gathered by the grantee from within the tribe and from other sources;
- Materials developed for improving the handling of child physical and sexual abuse cases (e.g., protocols, revised tribal codes, and procedures);
- Training curricula for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, victim advocates, multidisciplinary teams and medical, mental health, and social service personnel;
- A brochure or resource directory to be distributed which advertises the availability of the tribe's resources, services, and training opportunities if appropriate, for addressing child abuse cases; and
- Activity reports that summarize major activities and accomplishments of the grant to be submitted to OVC during this stage of program activities.

Stage III—Delivery of Services

The project should serve as the tribe's primary program for illustrating effective approaches to handling serious child sexual abuse cases; working with various tribal, state and Federal agencies; meeting the needs of Native American child sexual abuse victims and their families; and communicating with tribal councils and other bodies in responding effectively to child abuse.

After completing Stages I and II, project staff should be in a position to make the program's resources and implementation materials available to other tribes. Project staff should be available to present diagrams and descriptions of program models that illustrate coordination among tribal, state and Federal law enforcement agencies, criminal justice professionals, victim assistance providers and human service, health and mental health personnel. Project staff should have developed its capacity to provide training and technical assistance to tribes and tribal organizations upon their request and within program staffing resources, being careful to schedule such training and technical assistance so as not to disrupt on-going program services. In addition, project staff will be asked to participate in OVC sponsored conferences and training sessions to demonstrate model practices, provide program materials and handouts or serve as trainers or on discussion groups and panels.

The products of this stage are:

- Individualized consultation, training and dissemination of illustrative program implementation materials;

- Reports describing the training provided to tribes;
- Recommendations for and descriptions of training workshops to be included in OVC sponsored conferences for assisting child victims in Indian Country; and
- Activity reports that summarize major activities and accomplishments of the grant to be submitted to OVC four times during this stage of program activities.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants are Federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Grant awards will be limited to tribal organizations as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Pub. L. 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450b. Applications must be signed by the leader or chief executive of the tribe. In those cases where the Tribal Council serves as the governing body, the application must be signed by the Chairman of the Council or other recognized leader of that group. Applicants also must adhere to the requirements of Sections VI-XI of this Announcement.

Selection Criteria: In determining which applications to fund, OVC will use a grant review panel to evaluate and rank the application on the following criteria:

A. The problem to be addressed (15 points)

The need for such a program, including the problems experienced and issues related to child physical and sexual abuse in the community is clearly stated. A description of the agencies involved (tribal, local, state and Federal) is provided and, where possible, statistics on the number of cases reported, investigated and substantiated; referred for services; and prosecuted are included.

B. Goals and objectives (20 points)

The goals and objectives are clearly defined and relate directly to the program purpose, the problem to be addressed and the implementation of this project. The objectives are stated in measurable terms.

C. The appropriateness and soundness of program design (25 points)

The program design and methodology clearly address the identified problem and provide a clear description of how the project will achieve the stated goals and objectives. The method for implementing project components must be consistent with the goals and objectives. In addition, the program strategy contains an implementation plan that includes a timeline schedule and milestones for the accomplishment of objectives and submission of products.

D. Budget (15 points)

The budgeted costs are reasonable, cost-effective and accurately reflect how grant funds will be used to promote the development of the project.

E. Organizational capability (20 points)

The organizational capability demonstrates a capacity for developing and packaging a comprehensive program that addresses the investigation, prosecution, case handling and treatment of child physical and sexual abuse. This criterion includes: (1) Adequacy of the tribe's management structure and financial capability (10 points), and (2) the qualifications of key staff identified to manage and implement the project (10 points). Where the applicant has previously received CJA funds, the progress made under the previous grant is discussed.

F. Assessment Plan (5 points)

The plan for assessing the impact of the project in improving the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of child sexual abuse cases is clearly defined.

Award Period: 3 to 5 years, depending on the availability of funding and success of the grantee in achieving the goals and objectives of the project.

Contact: Cathy Sanders, (202) 616-3578 for further information and to obtain a copy of the Application Kit.

Cross-Cultural Skills Development and Training for Federal Criminal Justice Personnel in Indian Country (Cooperative Agreement)—Award Amount: \$150,000 (in Cooperation With BJA)

Purpose: To encourage culturally-sensitive responses from Federal criminal justice personnel and Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators to the rights and diverse needs of Native American victims of crime. This project will support the development of a monograph and companion trainer's guide/training curriculum and a video that offers basic skills and effective program strategies for culturally-sensitive service delivery to Native American victims of crime by criminal justice personnel.

Background: There are more than 535 Federally-recognized Indian tribes in the United States, each having extremely diverse cultures that include clan systems, customs, language base, and traditional as well as non-traditional religious beliefs. Governed by a complex array of Federal, state, and tribal law, certain crimes committed by non-Indians against Indians can fall within Federal criminal jurisdiction for purposes of investigation and

prosecution (The Indian Country Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. section 1152, and The Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. section 1153). Federal criminal justice personnel are also responsible for providing victims' rights and victim assistance services to Indian victims of Federal crime.

Non-Indian personnel often run the risk of unknowingly alienating Native American victims of crime by their actions. Special care needs to be taken by non-Indian criminal justice personnel to ensure that cultural stereotyping does not become a barrier to providing effective criminal justice and victim assistance services. One of the ways to counteract potential stereotyping and to encourage culturally-sensitive service delivery is to understand the abundant diversity within Indian culture.

Goals:

- To enhance the provision of culturally-sensitive services by non-Indian Federal criminal justice personnel to Native American victims of crime;

- To create a package of material that includes a monograph, a companion trainer's guide/training curriculum, and a video designed to promote a better understanding of the diversity among Native American people and to improve the quality of the response of Federal criminal justice personnel and victim assistance providers to Native American victims of crime; and

- To disseminate information about effective strategies for responding to Native American crime victims through the monograph, training curriculum, and video to Federal criminal justice personnel having jurisdiction in Indian Country.

Objectives:

- To identify and assess effective practices and related training material used by law enforcement and victim assistance agencies to respond in culturally-sensitive ways to victims of crime who are Native American;

- To develop and print a monograph that promotes awareness of the diverse needs of Native American victims of crime, as well as a companion trainer's guide/training curriculum, incorporating skills-building exercises and effective strategies for providing culturally-sensitive services to Native American victims of crime;

- To develop a broadcast quality video tape that promotes awareness of the diverse needs of Native American victims of crime and state of the art strategies for providing culturally sensitive services to Native American victims of crime;

- To provide a train-the-trainers segment during an appropriate OVC-sponsored training event; and

- To disseminate up to 200 final copies of the products to appropriate Federal criminal justice and victim assistance personnel in the field.

Program Strategy: The project will consist of four phases:

Phase 1

- Develop a plan describing how the identification, review, and assessment of existing material and effective practices will be completed (including the use or guidance of an advisory committee as appropriate);

- Identify, review, and assess the existing training curricula, relevant literature, and effective practices regarding the treatment of and services to Native American victims of crime; and

- Develop a report for OVC detailing the results of the assessment.

Phase 2

- Upon successful completion of phase 1, develop a plan for designing the monograph, and trainer's guide/training curriculum; and

- Develop a draft monograph that explores the general principles, practical approaches, and key issues defining culturally-sensitive treatment of Native American victims of crime, including the need for cross-cultural practice in the delivery of effective criminal justice and victim assistance services by non-Indians; the impact of one's own values and beliefs on the delivery of effective services; cross-cultural assessment of victims' emotional, physical, and financial needs; culturally-sensitive interviewing techniques of a Native American victim; and the elements of effective service delivery.

Phase 3

- Upon successful completion of phase 2, develop a plan for incorporating the finished products into an appropriate OVC-sponsored training event, such as the provision of a train-the-trainers segment; and

- Develop a trainer's guide/curriculum and video that serves as a companion to the monograph. The training guide should be part of the training curriculum and should include example transparencies, hypothetical case examples, or other training tools that would convey the information. The core training curriculum should incorporate basic skills in cross-cultural practice, including elements of effective service delivery and the impact of an individual's own values on culturally-

sensitive interviewing of the Indian client. The training curriculum and video also should be developed in a modular format, allowing for maximum flexibility of the trainers and participants given the jurisdiction or region of the country where the training will occur. The training curriculum will be showcased during an OVC-approved training conference.

Phase 4

- Upon successful completion of phase 3, develop a plan to inform the field of the products and make them available to Federal criminal justice personnel and victim service agencies through an OVC-sponsored training event and other means;

- Print and disseminate 200 copies of the packaged material to the field (dissemination can partially be achieved through an appropriate OVC-sponsored training event that would feature a train-the-trainer block of instruction); and

- Develop a final report that includes an assessment of the effort.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Experience in developing training curricula for use by victim assistance and criminal justice personnel;

- Experience in providing culturally-sensitive training and technical assistance;

- Demonstrated knowledge of the issues associated with the criminal justice system's handling of Native American crime victims;

- Demonstrated knowledge in assessing the emotional needs, rights, and concerns of Native American victims of crime; and

- Experience in reviewing, analyzing, and preparing educational materials, including videos that are culturally-sensitive to the needs of crime victims.

Selection Criteria: All applicants will be evaluated and rated based upon the extent to which they address the following criteria:

A. Utility of the project: (10 Points)

Project's purpose, goals, and objectives are clearly stated and the usefulness of the project to the field is clearly defined by the applicant;

B. Project Strategy/Design: (25 Points)

Project's plan for undertaking activities is sound, specific, and includes how the applicant intends to achieve the purpose, goals, and objectives of the project;

C. Implementation Plan: (25 Points)

Project's implementation plan is thorough and is appropriately tied to the project strategy such that adequate time lines and staff resources can be identified;

D. Qualifications of Organization/Project Staff: (25 Points)

Applicant possesses the necessary management, staff, and financial capabilities to successfully undertake the project;

E. Budget: (10 Points)

Applicant's proposed budget directly relates to the project strategy and implementation plan, includes reasonable and allowable costs, and provides narrative detailed on the project's proposed cost; and

F. Assessment Plan: (5 Points)

Applicant includes a strategy for testing the effectiveness of the materials through use of training assessment forms or provides other means for the field to review and comment on drafts as the products are developed.

Award Period: 18 months.

Contact: Bill Brantley, (202) 616-3574.

Indian Nations Conference (Cooperative Agreement)— Award Amount: \$200,000, to be awarded in FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the skills of diverse professionals in responding to the needs of Native American crime victims and in handling cases of family violence, child sexual and physical abuse.

Background: Through the Victims Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) program, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has supported victim service programs in over 50 tribal organizations in 19 states. Further, under the Children's Justice Act (CJA) Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans, OVC has provided direct funding to 28 tribes to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child abuse cases.

Since 1988, OVC has sponsored five national conferences to bring together tribal, state, and Federal professionals who work on behalf of crime victims in Indian Country. Those conferences have provided training by Native Americans and others on promising practices and approaches for investigating, prosecuting and handling cases and for establishing effective victim assistance services. In addition, they have presented models for combining the resources at the tribal, Federal, and state levels to improve the response to crime victims in Indian Country and have provided an opportunity to experience the rich diversity of tribal customs. In 1994, nearly 600 participants representing approximately 100 tribes attended the fifth Indian Nations Conference.

Goal: To sponsor a national conference to train victim service personnel and professionals involved in

providing services and securing rights for crime victims in Indian Country.

Objectives:

- To review current information on victim assistance and how crime victim cases are handled in Indian Country;
- To plan an agenda for the national conference using a planning committee with tribal, Federal, and state representatives;
- To fund the travel of tribal representatives to the conference;
- To present a three-day national conference; and
- To complete an assessment of the training provided and identify strategies for future training.

Program Strategy:

I. Assessment

- Compilation of information on victim assistance and child abuse programs in Indian Country and previous Indian Nations Conferences; and
- Establishment of a planning committee composed of tribal, Federal, and state representatives with OVC's recommendations and approval.

II. Planning

- Convening of the planning committee to decide upon conference site, dates, theme, agenda, presenters, and speakers;
- Development of the conference agenda with OVC review and approval;
- Arrangement of conference facilities;
- Publication of conference brochure with scholarship application;
- Notification of tribal, Federal, and state personnel of conference and solicitation of scholarship applications;
- Compilation of victim assistance materials in a conference notebook; and
- Selection of scholarship recipients with OVC approval.

Scholarships to pay for travel, lodging, per diem and registration will be awarded to individuals in the following order of priority: (1) VAIC subgrantees and CJA grantees; (2) tribal representatives attending as part of a multidisciplinary team (see next paragraph); and (3) others involved in victim assistance and/or child abuse case handling services.

In an effort to enhance tribal-Federal-state partnerships, a portion of the scholarship funds should be set aside for tribal representatives attending as part of a multidisciplinary team. The scholarship application should set forth this priority. Examples of individuals on a multidisciplinary team would include: A tribal prosecutor; a tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement officer; a tribal child protective services worker;

a tribal victim assistance coordinator; an Assistant U.S. Attorney; a Federal Victim-Witness Coordinator; and a Federal investigator.

III. Training

- Host three-day national training conference.

The purpose of the conference will be to: Enhance the skills of victim service providers in Indian Country; train professionals involved in the investigation, prosecution, and management of child abuse cases; promote an interdisciplinary strategy to respond to Native American crime victimization and child abuse; and present established and new models, including traditional approaches, of assisting Native American crime victims and handling child abuse cases.

The conference will also serve as a forum for promoting communication among tribal, Federal, and state officials, exchanging information on promising practices unique to Indian Country, "showcasing" promising programs, and identifying and solving problems.

IV. Assessment

The grantee must review conference assessments and prepare a conference report that includes conference evaluations and recommendations for future strategies.

Eligibility Requirements: In addition to the requirements of Sections VI–XI, applicants must demonstrate:

- Knowledge of and experience with victim assistance and child abuse case handling in Indian Country; and
- Management capability to organize and host a national conference.

Award Period: 12 months. The award will be made in early FY 1996.

Contact: Carolyn Hightower, (202) 616–3586.

III. Non-Competitive Programs

The statement of purpose, goals, objectives, and strategy are not outlined in this Program Announcement for continuation and non-competitive funding. This information will appear in the application kits, grant award documents, and reimbursable agreements for the programs that follow.

All grantees awarded new programs following the OVC peer review and selection process are expected to work closely with the OVC project monitor during all phases of the award period. All written products resulting from these grants must be submitted on computer disk and in hard copy.

A. OVC Training and Technical Assistance Resources

Trainers Bureau—\$170,000

Through the Trainers Bureau, OVC responds to requests for training and technical assistance by providing expert consultants in the field of victim services. Skilled trainers capable of conducting high quality workshops are available to offer training and technical assistance at a wide range of victim-related conferences, seminars, and other types of training events. The Trainers Bureau also includes professionals capable of providing appropriate, effective on-site technical assistance to address significant operational problems or needs commonly experienced by agencies.

For further information, either as an agency wishing to apply for assistance or a party interested in serving as a consultant, contact Vicki Rapoport, (202) 616–3572. Applications will be accepted for consideration throughout the award period.

Immediate Response to Emerging Problems (IREP)—\$50,000 in Early FY 1996

IREP allows OVC the flexibility to respond to requests for training or technical assistance from communities and Federal, state, and local agencies that must respond to a major crisis involving multiple victims. This jointly funded OVC/BJA program provides rapid response victim assistance for communities in crisis. Through this program, OVC can sponsor a team of diverse professionals, including mental health providers, law enforcement, victim advocates, and medical personnel, to assist these communities.

Approved on-site assistance will be short-term, generally between one and three days. No funds will be awarded directly to successful applicants. OVC and BJA will absorb all costs in accordance with Federal guidelines. Requests for assistance must not exceed \$10,000.

Applications will be accepted throughout FY 1995 and 1996. For further information, contact David Osborne, (202) 616–3580, or Sue Shriner (Federal cases), (202) 616–3577.

Assistance for Victims of Federal Crime (Reimbursable Agreement)—\$75,000

Since 1988, OVC has provided funds to support essential emergency victim services, such as emergency shelter and transportation to scheduled judicial proceedings, for Federal crime victims when these services are unavailable from any other source. OVC will continue this program so that funds can

be made available for victim-witness coordinators in United States Attorneys' offices to obtain services needed by Federal crime victims.

B. Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Law Enforcement

Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Law Enforcement (Continuation)—\$460,000

OVC is responsible for training law enforcement personnel from over 70 Federal agencies in the delivery of services to victims of Federal crime. OVC will enter into Reimbursable and Interagency Agreements to: (1) Transfer \$75,000 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to support its Victim-Witness Program by assisting with the salary of one staff member and sending FBI Victim-Witness Coordinators/agents to a yearly in-service training; (2) make \$100,000 available to the Department of Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to support basic and advanced training for Federal law enforcement officers, a training conference for Federal criminal justice personnel on bias crime, a train-the-trainer session for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators, Federal agency specific training sessions, and production of two training videos; and (3) set aside \$100,000 to assist other Federal agencies with their mandated victim-witness program training needs. Federal agencies may submit requests to OVC for financial assistance. These requests must be accompanied by specific training plans and detailed budgets. Selections will be based on cost effectiveness and the capacity of the project to improve victim assistance services.

OVC will provide \$185,000 to sponsor the attendance of Federal law enforcement personnel at OVC sponsored or other approved training sessions. In FY 95, OVC will send participants and trainers to the following training sessions: (1) OVC's military "Crime Victims and Corrections;" (2) OVC's "Military Communities Assisting Crime Victims;" (3) OVC's Dual Track Conference with EOUSA; (4) OVC's "Multi-jurisdictional Child Exploitation" project; (5) the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse; (6) trainings provided by the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse; and (7) other training sessions as approved by the OVC Director. These activities will be supported through financial mechanisms such as Interagency Agreements and travel reimbursements.

C. Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and Prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys' Offices (Continuation)

Training and Technical Assistance for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and Prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys' Offices—\$350,000

To improve the response of the Federal criminal justice system to the needs and rights of crime victims, OVC will enter into a Reimbursable Agreement with the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. This initiative will support training and technical assistance programs for Federal victim-witness coordinators and prosecutors, including:

- \$150,000 to fund a model Victim-Witness Assistance Program within a U.S. Attorney's office to address the unique needs of Federal crime victims, such as victims of white collar crime and bank robbery. The program, funded in cooperation with BJA, will produce model policies and program materials to benefit all U.S. Attorneys' Offices and provide comprehensive victim assistance services.
- \$75,000 to reimburse expenses at OVC approved or sponsored training sessions and conferences on victim and witness assistance, including a joint OVC/EOUSA training session in September, 1995;
- \$75,000 to reimburse Federal Districts for providing District-Specific Training involving victims' rights legislation and compliance with the 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance; and,
- \$50,000 to reimburse expenses for Federal victim-witness coordinators and Federal prosecutors to attend the 11th Annual National Symposium for Child Sexual Abuse in Huntsville, Alabama.

D. Training and Technical Assistance for Crime Victim Practitioners and Allied Professionals

Multi-jurisdictional Model for Handling Child Sexual Exploitation Cases (Continuation)—\$100,000

This continuation grant to the Education Development Center, Inc. (EDC) will expand the scope of a current joint OVC/OJJDP project. Using \$50,000 from OVC and \$50,000 from OJJDP, the grant will allow EDC to provide training using the protocol developed during the first phase of the grant. The protocol, Blueprint for Action, offers a coordinated approach for handling these cases. EDC will promote the widespread adoption of the model by showcasing the protocol at the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse and by

providing training on the model in three cities.

Expanding Resources for Children's Advocacy Centers (Non-competitive)—\$100,000

OVC seeks to combine efforts with OJJDP and private non-profit organizations to identify and fill current needs of children's advocacy centers (CACs) and other service providers. OVC will collaborate with these organizations to fund programs that expand resources for multidisciplinary teams and extend the concept of teamwork used by CACs to other kinds of crimes, such as family violence.

Violence Against Women

Training and Technical Assistance to Combat Violence Against Women (Non-Competitive)—\$200,000

The recently enacted Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. 2265, makes formula grants available to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victims services in cases involving crimes against women. OVC will provide funding for and work with the Department of Justice's VAWA Office to develop appropriate programs.

No applications are being solicited at this time. OVC resources will be dedicated in part to the following areas of need:

1. The Full Faith and Credit provision of VAWA mandates that protection from abuse orders issued in one jurisdiction receive "full faith and credit" in another locale. The provision seeks to ensure that valid protection orders will be enforced by non-issuing states when a victim travels across state lines. Protection orders issued in Native American lands also must be given "full faith and credit" by state courts and non-issuing other tribal courts.

OVC funding will be allocated for the development of model policies and procedures on implementation and enforcement of the Full Faith and Credit provisions, and to train state and local criminal justice components and advocates. Efforts will be made to ensure that the project builds on work previously undertaken to address related issues, such as the development of model legislation and research on needed reforms.

2. OVC funding also will be allocated to the development of customized, multidisciplinary training and technical assistance for local, county, and state jurisdictions responding to violence

against women. Under this program, teams from one community can visit a "promising program" in another community to learn about multidisciplinary approaches in handling family violence cases. This funding will augment limited training and technical assistance dollars provided by the Violence Against Women (VAWA) Office for states receiving formula grants and will be used for the same purposes.

OVC will reserve up to \$200,000 available for this non-competitive initiative.

Meeting of the Anti-Stalking Resource Group (Non-competitive)—\$9,906

BJA awarded the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) a grant in September 1993 to conduct a series of regional seminars in the states on implementing anti-stalking codes. NCJA is invited to convene a resource group meeting to conclude its previous work and to issue a final report that could be included in OVC's national agenda project with a compilation of a historical perspective, promising practices, new legislation, and a model statute (see Section IV). \$9,906 is available to provide support during a 12 month period.

National TRIAD Trainings To Reduce Elder Victimization (Interagency Transfer)—\$50,000

In 1988, representatives of the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) created the TRIAD program. TRIAD focuses on how crime, fear of crime, and crime victimization adversely impact older Americans and how the collaborating agencies can develop effective strategies to improve the quality of life for this population. Since then, communities across the nation have established more than 150 local TRIADs, and 21 states have signed agreements indicating the support of their state police chiefs and sheriffs' associations and AARP for this program.

To complement local efforts, OVC, BJA, and the Administration on Aging (AoA) at the Department of Health and Human Services have entered into an Interagency Agreement (IA) to fund up to five regional training conferences/seminars to support programming directed at elder abuse, victimization, provision of community services, and other related issues. These conferences will seek to further spread TRIAD programs throughout the country, identify model practices used to assist older Americans and identify resources,

such as local Area Agencies on Aging, that can be included within any local strategy addressing crimes against older Americans. OVC will make \$50,000 available to assist this effort. These funds will be transferred to BJA, which will award combined OVC, AoA, and BJA funds to NSA to plan and implement these conferences.

Training for Military Chaplains (Continuation/Cooperative Agreement)—\$60,000

This training and technical assistance project will be implemented by the current OVC grant recipient, the Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services. Traumatized victims of crime on military installations often seek assistance from chaplains rather than from other service or law enforcement professionals. This project seeks to modify the current training manual for military chaplains and to provide up to three regional training programs on victim assistance for military chaplains from all four military services and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Regional Training Seminar Series: Bias Crime Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals (Continuation)—\$55,000

As discussed Section II, OVC is sponsoring regional training seminar series on two topics during Fiscal Year 1995. The basic description of this initiative, its purpose, background, goals, and objectives are described in that section, as is the program strategy for the series on establishing community and institutional crisis response teams. The specifics regarding the second series, bias crime training for law enforcement and victim assistance professionals, are described here, as this grant is a continuation of a previous OVC grant.

This grant, in cooperation with BJA, will expand the scope of an OVC grant previously competitively awarded to the Education Development Center, Inc. to develop a bias crimes training curriculum that would help strengthen the knowledge and skills of law enforcement and victim service providers. The training curriculum was developed, and a pilot training session was held successfully. The grantee will modify the curriculum to include current information about Federal statutes, and then offer training at four sites to be selected with the assistance of an Advisory Board. Participants of each seminar will develop, as a final product of the training event, an action plan for incorporating skills learned into their approach to serving the victims of bias crimes.

Victim Assistance in Public Housing (Non-competitive)—\$25,000

This project, in cooperation with BJA, will provide resources to the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) to gather information about current victim assistance efforts in public housing, identify potential resources, and develop model strategies for furthering victim assistance programs within public housing developments.

This program seeks to: (1) Identify existing victim assistance programs operating within public housing developments; (2) assess the strengths and weaknesses of these programs and identify major barriers to successful delivery of victim services; and (3) solicit these programs to work with OVC, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, other related Federal agencies, and NOVA to identify and develop model strategies that support the development and sustainment of victim assistance programs within public housing developments.

NOVA will collect program materials that can be used by public housing authorities to establish victim assistance programs and will convene meetings with representatives of the above mentioned agencies and other experts in order to facilitate discussions and generate recommendations. When completed, NOVA will submit a report that includes a design for a model public housing victim assistance program and recommendations for program implementation.

E. Native American Programs

Assistance to Victims of Federal Crime in Indian Country (Continuation)—\$765,245

OVC initiated the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Program in 1987 to establish a network of "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in areas of Indian Country so that services normally available in towns and cities across the country would also be available to crime victims in remote sections of Indian Country. Grants were awarded to state agencies to make subgrants to Indian tribes or Native American organizations on land areas of Federal jurisdiction. Services provided through the tribal programs include crisis intervention and counseling to provide emotional support to victims following a violent crime; emergency, short-term child care or temporary shelter for family violence victims; help in participating in Federal criminal justice proceedings; and payment for forensic medical examinations for

sexual assault victims. Funds may also be used for salaries for victim service providers. No applications are solicited.

Due to the progress in this area, OVC will fund continuation grants for 19 states to make subgrant awards to support 36 tribal victim assistance programs funded in cycles since FY 1989. The program will provide continued support to Native American communities in remote sections of Indian Country where victim assistance services have previously been unavailable or scarce.

OVC will continue funding for all participating states in FY 1995 and for the four new states through FY 1997. OVC also is exploring alternative strategies for supporting the program and will seek information from VAIC programs and others.

Training and Technical Assistance for Native American Children's Justice Act Grantees (Continuation/Cooperative Agreement)—\$305,000

This program will continue support for a grant awarded to the National Indian Justice Center (NIJC) in 1994 to provide comprehensive, skills-building training and technical assistance to Indian tribes and organizations that were awarded grants as part of the Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans (CJA). The purpose of the CJA program is to assist tribes to improve the handling of serious child abuse cases, especially child sexual abuse cases. This grant also will support the development and production of a ten minute video for tribal leaders that explains the importance of a coordinated effort among tribal agencies in implementing the CJA program.

The training provided has been individually tailored to each tribe's special circumstances and needs. As a result, tribes have established, expanded, and trained multi-disciplinary teams; revised tribal codes; developed protocols and procedures for handling child sexual abuse cases; and developed procedures for managing child-centered interview rooms. OVC seeks to ensure that all tribal programs receiving CJA grants are provided the training and technical assistance necessary to successfully implement their programs. No additional applications are being solicited in FY 1995. For further information, please contact Cathy Sanders, (202) 616-3578.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) in Indian Country (Continuation)—\$53,635

While currently there are 549 certified CASA programs in 50 states with 33,000

volunteers, only two such programs operate in the 170 court systems of Federally recognized tribal governments. This program will support the development of CASA programs in Indian Country so that tribal courts funded through this program will be able to assign advocates to represent the best interests of children. This program is especially important in Indian Country since a tribal court may serve as a Native American child's only recourse to protection and justice.

OVC will transfer funds to OJJDP to be awarded to the National CASA Association for the purpose of supporting child advocacy programs in Indian Country. Of the total amount, \$23,635 will go toward the organization of a tribal CASA symposium in conjunction with the National CASA Conference. The symposium will develop a plan to swiftly, effectively, and sensitively adapt the CASA concept to the needs of tribal courts. The remaining \$30,000 will be used to support the establishment of two tribal CASA programs.

Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans (Continuation)—\$525,000

In 1988, the Victims of Crime Act was amended to make funding available annually to Indian tribes and organizations to improve the handling of child abuse cases. Since 1989, OVC has granted annual awards to Indian tribes to improve the systemic response to serious cases of child abuse in a way that increases support for and lessens trauma to child victims.

Since 1989, OVC has provided funding to 28 tribes for a range of activities including: Development of protocols and procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child sexual abuse cases; collaboration among professionals that minimizes the number of child interviews; establishment, expansion, and training of multidisciplinary teams; revision of tribal codes to address child sexual abuse; child advocacy services for children involved in court proceedings; enhanced case management and treatment services; specialized training for prosecutors, judges, criminal investigators, and other professionals who handle child sexual abuse cases; development of procedures for establishing and managing child interview rooms; and special prosecution units.

This program will extend the progress made during the award year and ensure that systemic improvements are fully developed, defined, effectively implemented, and operating so as to

result in improved investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of serious child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse cases. The projects (Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., Salt River Indian Community, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Chugachmuit, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency, and Shoshone Tribal Business Council) will be funded early in FY 1996.

Travel/Training and Technical Assistance for Native Americans (Non-competitive)—\$53,665

This program will provide assistance to Indian tribes seeking a range of specialized training for tribal professionals. This program is designed to meet the training needs of individual tribal personnel who handle complex child abuse cases and who manage other child victim programs. Specifically, the program will: (1) Support trainers at various OVC sponsored training sessions that focus on assisting child victims in Indian Country, and send Native American participants to these events; (2) provide an array of assistance, training, and travel to the CJA grantees and other tribal organizations that may request assistance; and (3) develop a model CJA application that tribes can use in developing their own applications.

Tribal Judges Project (Non-competitive)—\$80,000

OVC will work with other DOJ components as well as the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to identify a range of training and technical assistance strategies or projects that will assist tribes to improve the handling of child abuse and family violence. The funds will be used to support training and technical assistance for Federally-recognized tribes participating in DOJ projects or grant programs directed to improving tribal systems of justice and the handling of child and spouse abuse cases. Planning will continue throughout the year with DOJ entities such as BJA, the Office of Tribal Justice, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, the Violence Against Women Office, and other offices that are funding projects in Indian Country. Example of activities that could be funded include:

- Support for tribal judges and clerks of court to attend multidisciplinary trainings scheduled to occur in Federal Districts throughout 1995;
- Assistance in developing tribal codes or protocols within and among tribal governments, and memoranda of understanding to coordinate the

response of the tribal, state, and federal systems of justice in handling family violence cases;

- Attendance for tribal judges at specialized training courses, seminars, or conferences;
- Training or support for a planning meeting or focus group initiated by a tribe to develop specific procedures for coordinating the civil and criminal aspects of tribal, state, and federal justice systems.

F. Dissemination of Information

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (Continuation)—\$261,084

The OVC Resource Center serves as a national clearinghouse of information concerning victim and witness assistance programs, victim compensation programs, and organizations from the private sector that assist victims and witnesses. In addition, it establishes liaisons with national, state, local, and private sector organizations whose activities are directed toward improving services for victims and witnesses and maintains directories of state, local, and private sector programs, resources, and experts.

Since 1986, OVC has supported the Resource Center as part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service contract. In order to maintain and enhance Resource Center activities during FY 1995, OVC, in cooperation with BJA, will make \$261,084 available to Aspen Systems Inc.

Crime Victim Compensation Videotape (Non-Competitive)—\$30,000

This non-competitive grant to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB) will continue an existing grant and build upon a previous grant that produced a highly successful video about compensation benefits for Native Americans. NACVCB will produce a video that explains how the compensation program works so that victims will understand the basics of the program. NACVCB will use the "core script" that was written for the previous video. The video will be distributed to all military bases, National Parks, and other areas of Federal jurisdiction and made available nationally to organizations and programs assisting crime victims. In addition, OVC will use the "masters" of the video to make copies available on a fee-for-service basis through the OVC Resource Center.

Reproduction of Federal Victim Assistance Informational Materials (Continuation)—\$120,000

OVC has responsibility for the preparation, publication, and

distribution of informational materials that describe Federal crime victims' rights and available services. In FY 95, OVC will support:

- The publication of revised Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance (\$20,000);
- The development, printing and distribution of a Federal Resource Book for Federal agencies (\$40,000);
- The printing and distribution to all U.S. Attorneys' offices of a Federal supplement to the manual "Prosecution of Child Abuse" (\$10,000);
- The development and distribution of briefing packages to assist Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators (\$10,000); and
- The printing and distribution of "Going to Court" activity books and parent's handbooks for child victims required to testify in court (\$40,000). These materials will be reproduced within DOJ or as the result of Interagency Agreements.

Conference and Meeting Support Grant (Non-Competitive)—\$75,000

OVC will retain up to \$75,000 to handle the logistical planning and implementation tasks for OVC-sponsored conferences and events. These events are likely to include:

- A focus group of ten to 15 ministers, rabbis, and priests from a variety of religious traditions will be convened to provide input to OVC on developing and presenting appropriate training for members of the clergy;
- A focus group of approximately ten to 12 members will meet to make recommendations regarding continuing support for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) program, and to identify strategies for strengthening the program and assisting subgrantees; and
- Support for unanticipated conferences and events that OVC may wish to conduct in the course of the year.

G. Restorative Justice Symposium

Restorative Justice Symposium (Interagency Transfer)—\$30,000

In attempting to ensure that justice is administered fairly and impartially, our system of criminal justice makes crime a violation against the state. A consequence of this approach is that crime victims—those who personally suffer the impact of crime—are often excluded from their own cases. The focus usually is placed on the offender's crime, rights, and needs, and the sanction that represents society's just retribution. The current system often fails to hold the offender accountable to either the victim or the community, both of which are harmed by crime.

Restorative justice is a philosophical framework that allows the victim and the community to participate actively in the criminal justice process. Both must be restored, insofar as possible, from the harm done by the offender. The community has an additional role: To assist offenders in re-building their ties to the community as responsible citizens. This role is crucial for the community to be interactively engaged in the administration of justice.

This activity will be conducted under a current NIJ contract. The NIJ contractor will plan, organize, and conduct a transfer of knowledge symposium on restorative justice. The symposium will bring together policy and decision makers from a number of environments, including the political arena, victim services, criminal justice, academia, and research. Participation in the symposium will be by invitation only, with no more than 80 in attendance.

For further information, contact Susan Laurence, OVC, (202) 616-3573 or Cheryl Crawford, NIJ, (202) 514-6210.

IV. National Crime Victims Agenda

Update of the 1982 Final Report of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime (Non-Competitive)—\$125,000

In 1982, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime issued its final report—a comprehensive blueprint of 68 recommendations designed to improve the treatment of the nation's crime victims by the criminal justice system and other sectors of society. The report was the first Federal study of its kind and spearheaded a national momentum toward securing specific victim rights and developing services responsive to the unique needs of crime victims.

In the decade that followed, state governments and the Federal government adopted many of the recommendations in the 1982 report. At the Federal level, the Office for Victims of Crime was established to serve as the national advocate for crime victims and to administer the Crime Victims Fund. The Fund, derived from fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures leveled against Federal criminal offenders, was an innovative idea for helping to fund state compensation and assistance programs at the local level, supporting victims of Federal crimes, and providing national scope training and technical assistance. Since the publication of the report, victim services have expanded throughout the country and many service providers have received specialized training regarding crime victim issues. Victim advocacy groups have developed nationwide

memberships and have gained prominence. Both the states and the Federal government also have enacted numerous laws designed to establish and protect the rights of crime victims.

This announcement is provided for informational purposes only. No applications are being solicited. OVC is sponsoring a new report that will assess crime victims-related reforms achieved during the past thirteen years and set forth recommendations for the future. Approximately thirty national experts will assist in preparing the report by participating in a two-day round-table discussion of crime victim issues and drafting background papers on specific crime victim related topics.

OVC will make up to \$125,000 available for this project in FY 1995. The project is being jointly funded by OVC and BJA. For further information, contact Sharon English, (202) 616-3588, or Melanie Smith, (202) 616-3575.

V. Solicitations for FY 1996

Victim Assistance Academy (Continuation)

In 1994, OVC solicited applications for a grant to establish a Victim Assistance Academy for the purpose of making high quality intensive training available to victim service providers across the country from Federal, state, tribal and local settings. OVC anticipated that the project would be an initial step toward establishing an annual training event and creating a professional school and training program for victim service providers. In early 1995, the grant was awarded to a consortium of national victim assistance organizations that included the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center of the Medical University of South Carolina, and California State University-Fresno. The grantee was funded to design an interdisciplinary training curriculum, develop a bibliography of training curricula, and produce a video of training highlights with an accompanying viewer's guide and participant training manual. OVC will work with the grantee during the year to evaluate the products developed and determine if the project will be continued and expanded in Fiscal Year 1996. Accordingly, OVC will reserve \$100,000 that could be awarded to continue this effort in early 1996.

Victim Assistance Training for Military Victim Assistance Providers (Continuation)—\$40,000

Continued funding will be provided to the National Organization for Victim

Assistance (NOVA) to improve direct services to victims of crime on military installations by providing training in program development, program management, and direct victim services for military justice personnel. This grant will supplement an existing grant that provides for three regional victim assistance training conferences for criminal justice professionals from military installations. The current grant combines the expertise and resources of NOVA, OVC, and the Department of Defense (DoD) to provide comprehensive skills training on crime victims' issues. Two additional training sessions will be held, one in Germany and one in the Far East, to accommodate the overseas military installations that were unable to attend FY 95 training sessions because of cost and space limitations. All grant activities will be coordinated with DoD's Victim Assistance Advisory Council. OVC is announcing this continuation grant in FY 95; however, the grant award will be made October 1, 1995 with FY 96 funding.

Regional Coordination Initiative

This project seeks to create a network of trainers and technical assistance providers who will enhance existing victim services by planning, managing, and conducting innovative training events at the regional level. This new initiative will identify Regional Field Coordinators (RFC) who, with support from OVC, will develop and implement regional training and technical assistance projects on victim issues. OVC will divide the nation into four regions, as the National Institute of Corrections has done for its Regionalization Program, which serves as the prototype for this initiative. Four individuals per region will be selected to serve as RFCs.

Immediately after their selection, the RFCs will begin an assessment of the major training and technical needs in their local areas. Late in the first project quarter, all 16 RFCs will meet for a three day orientation and planning meeting in Washington, DC. OVC will cover all travel-related expenses for the meeting. During this meeting, the four RFCs for each region will plan and organize one training or technical assistance activity that their group will sponsor during the year. They will base their plans on input they have gathered from victim service providers and trainers in the assessment process.

Through the Trainers Bureau, OVC will provide up to \$3,500 to each region toward the support of the annual training or technical assistance project. The RFCs will be responsible for

marketing the project throughout the region, processing applications from participants who wish to attend, and organizing the event. It is expected that training participants or their agencies will cover the travel-related costs of attending the training.

Since the RFC is an unpaid volunteer position, those serving in this capacity will do so with the support of their own agencies and organizations. The chief executive officer of the employer of each prospective RFC must agree in writing to allow the employee to participate in RFC activities as a part of their regular job. They must also agree to permit the RFC to spend a portion of time on RFC tasks and to use limited amounts of the agency's telephone, mail, and duplication resources in carrying out these tasks. RFC responsibilities last for one year, and may be renewable on a yearly basis for up to three years.

Experienced victim service providers with training and technical assistance expertise, working either in public or private agencies, are encouraged to apply as volunteer regional field coordinators. Applications must include written permission from the applicants' employers, as stipulated above.

Individuals will be selected to fill these positions based on their skills and experience in the victims field, their expertise in providing training and technical assistance, and their capability to work collaboratively with other service providers in their area. The four coordinators selected from each region should have diverse expertise (e.g., family violence, sexual assault, general victim services) and represent different types of agencies (e.g., law enforcement, prosecutor, private service providers). Geographic diversity within each region is also a selection factor.

Application forms may be requested by writing to: Regional Coordination Initiative, Office for Victims of Crime, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. 20531. Applications will be accepted through September 30, 1995 for the FY 1996 program. For further information, contact Susan Laurence, (202) 616-3573.

Concept Papers for FY 1996

OVC is soliciting short concept papers for innovative demonstration and training and technical assistance programs for funding consideration in FY 1996. The purpose of this effort is to identify innovative ideas falling within OVC's statutory authority to improve the response to the nation's crime victims through the provision of training and technical assistance. OVC is seeking input from the victim assistance field for new ways of meeting

the needs of crime victims that may be widely applied.

Concept papers may focus on the needs of a specific group of crime victims, such as victims of workplace violence, improving the quality of services, or on a new concept or design for providing services. These concept papers will permit OVC to identify program areas of primary interest to the field, to determine program funding priorities, to identify emerging issues, and to explore innovative ideas that address crime victim needs by OVC and within the Federal government.

Concept papers will be reviewed as part of OVC's FY 1996 program planning process. The papers should support the development of training materials and the delivery of training on specific topics relating to crime victims. Topics discussed in the concept papers also should address the needs of victim service providers, law enforcement, mental health practitioners, the clergy, or others who play a critical role in responding to victims of crime.

A brief program narrative should be included within the concept paper to describe the need for the project, the process by which the project would be undertaken, the method of determining the effects and quality of the project, and the possible products arising from the project.

The submission of a concept paper does not in any way constitute a commitment by OVC to award a grant to support any program proposed in the concept paper or provide funding to a specific organization.

Concept papers should be submitted to David Osborne, Special Assistant to the Director, OVC, (202) 616-3580 for consideration. The concept papers will be reviewed in conjunction with Administration priorities, OVC legislative mandates, and staff input during the development of OVC's FY 1996 discretionary program planning priorities. Invitations to submit applications for funding on a competitive basis will be announced in OVC's FY 1996 program plan. A specific invitation by OVC to submit a grant application as a result of the concept paper review process will not in any way constitute a commitment by OVC to award a grant to support that proposed project.

VI. Eligibility Requirements

In addition to special eligibility requirements listed within the individual program descriptions above, the following will apply. Applications are invited from public and private non-profit agencies and organizations. Applicants must demonstrate that they

have ample expertise and/or prior experience in the design and conduct of projects of a nature similar to that for which they are applying.

Applicants must also demonstrate that they have the management capability, fiscal integrity, and financial responsibility, including, but not limited to, an acceptable accounting system and internal controls, and compliance with grant fiscal requirements. Applicants who fail to demonstrate that they have the capability to manage the program will be ineligible for funding consideration.

VII. Application Requirements

All applicants must submit a completed Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424 and OJP Form 4000/3 (1/93) Attachment to SF-424), including a program narrative. All applications must include the information outlined in this section of the solicitation (Section VI, Application Requirements) in Part IV, Program Narrative of the application (SF-424). The program narrative of the application must not exceed 35 double-spaced pages in length. Applicants that fail to adhere to this program requirement will be automatically disqualified from competition.

In accordance with Executive Order No. 12549, 28 CFR 67.510, applications must also provide Certifications Regarding Lobbying, Debarment, Suspension, and other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (OJP Form 4061/6), which will be supplied with the application package, and must be submitted with the application.

Applications that include non-competitive contracts for the provision of specific services must include a sole source justification for any procurement in excess of \$100,000. Financial questionnaires must be completed by new non-governmental (except public colleges, universities, and hospitals) applicants. This includes a review of the accounting system and a determination that periodic audits are performed to ensure fiscal integrity. New or supplemental awards may not be made to applicants with delinquent financial or progress reports, delinquent or unresolved audit reports, delinquent Federal debts, other unresolved issues of fiscal integrity, or to applicants who have been debarred or suspended from Federal financial and non-financial assistance and benefits under Federal programs and activities.

Where indicated, cooperative agreements are awarded to states, units of local government, or public or private non-profit organizations at the

discretion of OVC. Cooperative agreements are used when substantial involvement is anticipated between OVC and the recipient during performance of the contemplated activity. Interagency agreements between OVC and other governmental units or agencies are negotiated by the entities involved.

The following information must be included in the application (SF-424) Part IV Program Narrative:

A. Organizational Capability. Applicants must demonstrate that they are eligible to compete for a grant on the basis of the eligibility criteria established in Section VI of this solicitation. Applicants must concisely describe their organizational experience with respect to the eligibility criteria specified in each program description listed above. Applicants must demonstrate how their organizational experience and capabilities will enable them to achieve the goals and objectives of the initiative for which they are applying. Applicants are invited to append examples of prior work products of a similar nature to their application.

Applicants must demonstrate that their organization has or can establish fiscal controls and accounting procedures that assure that Federal funds available under this agreement are disbursed and accounted for properly. Non-profit applicants who have not previously received Federal funds will be asked to submit a copy of the Office of Justice Programs Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire (OJP Form 7120/1). Copies of the form will be provided in the application kit and must be prepared and submitted along with the application. The CPA certification (Section H) is required only of those non-profit applicants who have not previously received Federal funding.

B. Program Goals and Objectives. A brief statement of the applicant's understanding of the goals and objectives of the program should be included. The application should also include a problem statement and a discussion of the potential contribution of this program to the field.

C. Program Strategy. Applicants should describe the proposed approach for achieving the goals and objectives of each program. A detailed description of how the activities and projects of each program would be accomplished should be included.

D. Program Implementation Plan. Applicants should prepare a plan that outlines the major activities involved in implementing the program, describe how they will allocate available

resources to implement the project, and also describe how the program will be managed.

The plan must also include an organizational chart depicting the roles and describing the responsibilities of key organizational and functional components and a list of key personnel responsible for managing and implementing the major stages of the project. Applicants must present detailed position descriptions, qualifications, and selection criteria for each position. This documentation and individual resumes may be submitted as appendices to the application.

E. Time-Task Plan. Applicants must develop a time-task plan for the duration of the project periods, clearly identifying major milestones and products. This must include designation of organizational responsibility and a schedule for the completion of the activities and products. Applicants should also indicate the anticipated cost schedule per month for the entire project period.

F. Products. Applicants must describe concisely the interim and final products of each stage of the program.

G. Program Budget. Budgets must be accompanied by a detailed justification for all costs, including the basis for computation of these costs. Applications containing contract(s) must include detailed budgets for each organization's expenses.

H. Assessment. Each grant recipient will be required to submit formal findings from an assessment, within 60 days of the completion of each year's activities and within 90 days of project completion. Each application must provide a plan for assessing the project.

VIII. Procedures for Selection

All applications will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the established weighted criteria. In general, all applications received will be reviewed in terms of their responsiveness to the minimum program application requirements set forth in Section VII. Applications will be evaluated by a peer review panel according to the OVC Competition and Peer Review Guidance.

Applications submitted in response to the competitive announcements will be evaluated by a peer review panel. The results of the peer review will be a relative aggregate ranking of applications in the form of "Summary of Ratings." These ordinarily will be based on numerical values assigned by individual peer reviewers. Peer review recommendations, in conjunction with the results of internal review and any necessary supplementary reviews, will

assist OVC in considering competing applications and in selection of the application for funding. The final award decision will be made by the OVC Director.

Applications for each program description, except where other point values or categories have been specifically identified, will be evaluated and rated by the peer review panels based on the extent to which they meet the following criteria:

A. Utility of the project (10 points): This refers to the applicant's response to the stated project purpose, goals, and objectives, and the applicant's explanation of the usefulness of the project to the field.

B. Project Strategy/Design (30 points): This provides a description of project components and activities; a specific plan for how the grant applicant intends to achieve the purpose, goals and objectives of the funded program. The strategy or design must include clear descriptions of interim deliverables and final products.

C. Implementation Plan (10 points): This plan will be judged on the realistic identification of tasks according to increments in the project period, and the assignment of specific staff to tasks on the time-task line.

D. Organizational Capability (30 points): Points will be awarded based on the applicant's statement of the organization's capability to successfully undertake this Federally funded project. This will consist of two parts: (1) A specific description of the applicant's management structure, previous experience with similar or related efforts, and financial capability (15 points); and (2) a project management plan and documentation of the professional staff members unique qualifications to perform their assigned tasks (15 points).

E. Budget (15 points): Points will be awarded based on the enumeration and accompanying narrative of grant costs, to be evaluated for clarity, reasonableness, allowability, and cost effectiveness.

F. A Plan to Assess the Project's Accomplishments (5 points): This assigns points based on the grant applicant's plan for assessing the impact of the project in accomplishing its goal(s).

IX. Submission Requirements

All applicants responding to this solicitation are subjected to the following requirements:

1. Upon request to OVC, the necessary forms for application will be provided, along with Department of Justice certification information.

2. Applicants must submit the original signed application (Standard Form 424) and two copies to OVC. Applications should not be bound. Applicants should also include Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment; Suspension and other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (Form 4061/6), in order to meet the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D) and the Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Form (SF LLL) in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 1352.

3. All applications must be received by mail or hand delivered to OVC by 5 p.m. E.S.T. by the established deadline (60 days from date of publication of this Program Announcement). Those applications sent by mail should be addressed to: Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington DC., 20531, ATTN: Administrative Officer. Hand-delivered applications must be taken to OVC, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 1386, Washington, DC. between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except weekends or Federal holidays. Applications must be received at OVC by 5 p.m. E.S.T. by the established deadline date. Postmarks WILL NOT be accepted.

OVC will notify applicants in writing of the receipt of their application. Applicants also will be notified by letters as to the decision made regarding whether or not their submission will be recommended for funding. Applications will be reviewed as Peer Review Panels can be convened. Every effort will be made to review applications in a timely manner.

X. Civil Rights Compliance

A. All recipients of Crime Victims Fund assistance, including contractors, must provide Certified Assurances that they are in compliance with the non-discrimination requirements of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended, which states: No person shall on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, [disability], or sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in connection with any undertaking funded in whole or in part with sums made available under this chapter. Section 1407(e), 42 U.S.C. 10604.

Recipients also must assure compliance with the following additional statutes and regulations: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000d; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as

amended, 29 U.S.C. 794; Subtitle A, Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1681-1683; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6101, et seq.; and Department of Justice Non-Discrimination Regulations, 28 CFR part 42, subparts C, D, E, and G.

B. In the event a Federal or state court or Federal or state administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability against a recipient of funds, the recipient will forward a copy of the

finding to the Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs.

XI. Audit Requirements

An audit is required for agencies receiving Federal funds, with some exceptions. The purpose of an audit is to determine whether Federal funds are being used properly and effectively. Each funded agency must provide the name of the Federal cognizant agency where their audit report is submitted. In most cases, the agency that receives an applicant's audit is the agency that provides the most direct funds to applicant during the current fiscal year. If you do not know the name of the cognizant agency, please check with

your budget office. More detailed information on audit requirements are listed in the Office of Justice Programs Guideline Manual, Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants, May 15, 1990.

XII. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers

16.582 Crime victim assistance/discretionary grants

16.583 Children's Justice Act for Native American Indian Tribes

Aileen Adams,

Director, Office for Victims of Crime.

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