

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 3, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-3043 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

FOREIGN RESERVE SYSTEM

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, February 12, 1997.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, C Street entrance between 20th and 21st Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Mr. Joseph R. Coyne, Assistant to the Board; (202) 452-3204. You may call (202) 452-3207, beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before this meeting, for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting.

Dated: February 5, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-3167 Filed 2-5-97; 10:12 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Office of Minority Health; Notice of a Cooperative Agreement With Central State University

The Office of Minority Health (OMH) announces that it will enter into a cooperative agreement with Central State University to support a Family and Community Violence Prevention Program.

The purpose of the Family and Community Violence Prevention Program is to positively impact the increasing incidence of violence and abusive behavior in low income, at-risk communities through the mobilization of community partners to address these

issues. In order to have an effect on this trend, interventions conducted through partnerships must be directed to the individual, the family and the community as a whole, and must be designed to impact the academic and personal development of those who are at risk.

This cooperative agreement is intended to demonstrate the merit of programs that involve partnerships between community institutions and Family Life Centers to spearhead a community effort to improve the quality of life for all community residents.

Authority

This cooperative agreement is authorized under section 1707(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 300u-6(d)(1).

Background

Assistance will be provided only to Central State University of Wilberforce, Ohio. No other applications are solicited. Central State University is uniquely qualified to administer this cooperative agreement because it has:

1. developed an infrastructure to manage a multi-faceted demonstration program coordinated among widely dispersed institutions of higher education addressing the issues of family and community violence;
2. in place a management staff with the background and experience to guide, develop and evaluate a multimillion dollar demonstration program;
3. established a relationship with a network of institutions of higher education actively involved in programs to prevent family and community violence;
4. demonstrated an ability to bring together individual schools to function as a cohesive unit in addressing common issues and goals;
5. experience in carrying out a program designed to reduce the incidence of violence and crime; and
6. demonstrated through past activities its ability to pull together experts in the field of violence prevention to serve in an advisory capacity to a multi-year project.

Approximately \$4,800,000 (indirect and direct costs) is available in FY 1997 to fund this cooperative agreement. The project is expected to begin on September 30, 1997, for a 12-month budget period within a project period not to exceed 3 years. Continuation awards within the project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory performance and availability of funds.

Violent and abusive behavior exacts a large toll on the physical and mental health of Americans. According to the

Healthy People 2000 Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions, the United States ranks first among industrialized nations in violent death rates, with homicide and suicide claiming more than 50,000 lives each year. An additional 2.2 million people are injured by violent assaults annually. According to this report, morbidity and mortality due to violence show some disturbing trends. Youth are increasingly involved as both perpetrators and victims of violence. In 1992, the homicide rate for young black men exceeded that of young white men by as much as 8 times. Women are frequent targets of both physical and sexual assault, often perpetrated by spouses, ex-spouses, intimate partners, or others known to them. Women with family incomes under \$9,999 had the highest rates of violence attributable to an intimate while those with family incomes over \$30,000 had the lowest rates.

Blacks are disproportionately represented among both violent crime offenders and victims. While blacks constituted 12 percent of the U.S. population in 1993, in that same year they represented 58 percent of persons arrested for murder, 41 percent arrested for rape, 62 percent arrested for robbery, and 40 percent arrested for aggravated assault (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994). Arrest data also indicate that violent crime, especially murder, involve intraracial victims-offender relationship patterns. In 1993, 94 percent of black murder victims were killed by black offenders and 84 percent of white murder victims were killed by white offenders (Department of Justice, 1993).

According to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, an estimated 2.9 million children were reported as alleged victims of maltreatment in 1994. Of the investigation dispositions, 1.0 million were determined to have been victims of either substantiated or indicated maltreatment. Of these, 53 percent suffered from neglect, 26 percent were physically abused, 14 percent were sexually abused, 9 percent suffered from medical neglect, 5 percent from emotional maltreatment, 15 percent from other types of maltreatment, and 4 percent unknown. About 27 percent were 3 years old or younger, 20 percent were age 4 to 6, 17 percent were 7 to 9, 15 percent were between 10 and 12, and 21 percent were teenagers (13 to 18). Of those cases where states reported race/ethnicity, 56 percent of the victims were white, 26 percent were African American, 9 percent Hispanic, 2 percent Native American, and less than 1 percent Asian/Pacific Islander.