

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention**

[OJP(OJJDP)-1252]

RIN No. 1121-ZB86

**Proposed Comprehensive Plan for
Fiscal Year 2000****AGENCY:** Office of Justice Programs,
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, Justice.**ACTION:** Notice of proposed program
plan for fiscal year 2000.**SUMMARY:** The Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention is
publishing this notice of its Proposed
Comprehensive Plan for fiscal year (FY)
2000.**DATES:** Comments must be received on
or before November 29, 1999.**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed to
Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention, 810 Seventh Street, NW.,
Washington, DC 20531.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**
Eileen M. Garry, Director, Information
Dissemination Unit, at 202-307-5911.
[This is not a toll-free number.]**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Office
of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention (OJJDP) is a component of
the Office of Justice Programs in the
U.S. Department of Justice. Pursuant to
the provisions of Section 204(b)(5)(A) of
the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, 42
U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.* (JJDP Act), the
Administrator of OJJDP is publishing for
public comment a Proposed
Comprehensive Plan describing the
program activities that OJJDP proposes
to carry out during fiscal year (FY) 2000
under Parts C and D of Title II of the
JJDP Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5651-
5665a, 5667, 5667a. Taking into
consideration comments received on
this Proposed Comprehensive Plan, the
Administrator will develop and publish
OJJDP's Final Comprehensive Plan
describing the particular program
activities that OJJDP intends to fund
during FY 2000, using in whole or in
part funds appropriated under Parts C
and D of Title II of the JJDP Act.OJJDP acknowledges that at this time
its reauthorization legislation is in
conference and the Department of
Justice's FY 2000 appropriation is not
yet final. Depending on the outcome of
these legislative actions, the structure of
OJJDP's programs may be altered. If that
occurs, OJJDP will make any necessary
modifications to this Proposed ProgramPlan when it is published in final form
following the public comment period.
The programs described here represent
OJJDP's current thinking and initial
priorities for this fiscal year. These
priorities also reflect feedback from
OJJDP's ongoing outreach to the field
asking for their ideas on priority areas
and the most promising types of
programs for those areas.Notice of the official solicitation of
grant or cooperative agreement
applications for competitive programs to
be funded under the Final
Comprehensive Plan will be published
at a later date in the **Federal Register**.
No proposals, concept papers, or other
forms of application should be
submitted at this time.**Background**In developing its program plan for
Parts C and D each year, OJJDP must
take into consideration the latest
available data on juvenile crime and
victimization in the United States and
view these statistics in relation to those
of recent years. To know where the
Nation's juveniles are headed, it is
necessary to know where they are and
where they have been. OJJDP's *Juvenile
Offenders and Victims: 1999 National
Report* (National Report)¹ uses the latest
data available from the Federal Bureau
of Investigation and other sources to
provide a comprehensive picture of the
nature of juvenile crime and violence
across the Nation.At the end of the 1990's, juvenile
crime and violence are continuing a
downward trend that began in 1994,
bringing a halt to the dramatic annual
increases that had alarmed the Nation
since 1988. The National Report
indicates that in 1997, homicides of
juveniles, which had peaked in 1993,
fell to their lowest level in the decade
(p. 16). Despite well-publicized
instances of shocking school violence,
students are safer at school than
elsewhere, and school crime declined
from 1993 through 1996 (p. 31). In 1997,
homicides involving a juvenile
perpetrator were the lowest in the
decade but still 21 percent above the
average of the 1980's (p. 53). Serious
violence by juveniles dropped 33
percent between 1993 and 1997,
compared with a reduction of 25
percent in violence by adults in the
same period (p. 62). On the other hand,
gang problems now affect more
jurisdictions than ever before—
including rural and suburban areas (p.¹ Copies of the National Report can be obtained
by calling OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at
800-638-8736 or by visiting OJJDP's Web site at
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org and clicking on
"Publications."77). Illicit drug use by juveniles, which
had declined during the 1980's, has
increased since 1992 (p. 74), although
the National Household Survey on Drug
Abuse reported that the percentage of
12- to 17-year-olds who reported using
illegal drugs in the preceding month
dropped from 11.4 percent in 1997 to
9.9 percent in 1998. Looking at arrest
data, while drug arrests continued to
increase for both juveniles and adults
between 1993 and 1997, arrests for most
serious violent offenses and property
offenses declined—with violent crime
arrests down 6 percent for juveniles and
property crime arrests down 3 percent
(p. 117). In 1997, the juvenile violent
crime arrest rate, which had increased
62 percent from 1988 to 1994, was at its
lowest level in this decade: just 7
percent above the 1989 rate, but still 25
percent above the 1988 rate (p. 120).Even in the area of violent behaviors
that do not reach the attention of the
justice system, positive trends are seen.
A recent Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC) biennial survey of
16,000 9th through 12th graders found
sharp decreases in certain categories of
violent activity by teenagers between
1991 and 1997. For example, 18.3
percent of the students surveyed in 1997
reported having carried a gun, knife, or
club in the previous month, compared
with 26.1 percent of those surveyed in
1991, and the percentage carrying such
weapons on school property decreased
from 11.8 percent in 1993 to 8.5 percent
in 1997. The frequency of fighting also
declined, with 37 percent of the 1997
surveyed youth reporting involvement
in a physical fight in the previous year,
compared with nearly 43 percent of
those surveyed in 1991.This mixture of some reassuring and
some still troubling statistics serves as a
reminder that while great progress has
been made in reducing juvenile
delinquency, violence, and
victimization, much more needs to be
done. Although it is impossible to
definitively identify the reasons for the
downward trend in juvenile violence,
factors cited by the authors of the CDC
study include community policing and
an expansion of violence prevention
programs. As research and evaluation,
much of it supported by OJJDP funding,
continue to provide information about
what works in the areas of prevention
and intervention, policymakers,
practitioners, and citizens can make
informed decisions as to what programs
and approaches will best serve to
reinforce and continue existing trends
away from juvenile delinquency,
violence, and victimization.In this Proposed Comprehensive Plan,
OJJDP describes its priorities for funding

activities authorized under Part C (National Programs) and Part D (Gang-Free Schools and Communities; Community-Based Gang Intervention) of Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The activities authorized under Parts C and D constitute part, but not all, of OJJDP's overall responsibilities, which are outlined briefly below.

In 1974, the JJDP Act established OJJDP as the Federal agency responsible for providing national leadership, coordination, and resources to develop and implement effective methods to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States. OJJDP administers State Formula Grants under Part B of Title II, State Challenge Grants under Part E of Title II, and Community Prevention Grants under Title V of the JJDP Act to assist States and territories to fund a range of delinquency prevention, control, and juvenile justice system improvement activities. OJJDP provides support activities for these and other programs under statutory set-asides that are used to provide related research, evaluation, statistics, demonstration, and training and technical assistance services.

Under Part C of Title II of the JJDP Act, OJJDP funds Special Emphasis programs and—through its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—numerous research, evaluation, statistics, demonstration, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination activities. OJJDP funds school and community-based gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs under Part D and mentoring programs under Part G of Title II of the JJDP Act. OJJDP also coordinates Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program and serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; both of these activities are authorized in Part A of Title II of the JJDP Act. Another OJJDP responsibility under the JJDP Act is to administer the Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Program.

Other programs administered by OJJDP include the Drug Prevention Program, the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program, the Safe Schools Initiative, the Tribal Youth Program, the Safe Start: Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program. OJJDP also administers programs under the Victims of Child

Abuse Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 13001 *et seq.*

OJJDP focuses its assistance funding and support activities on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system by establishing partnerships with State and local governments, American Indian and Alaska Native jurisdictions, and public and private agencies and organizations. OJJDP performs its role of national leadership in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through a cycle of activities. These include collecting data and statistics to determine the extent and nature of issues affecting juveniles, funding research and studies that can lead to demonstrations funded by discretionary grants, evaluating demonstration projects, sharing lessons learned from the field with practitioners through a range of information dissemination vehicles, providing seed money to States and local governments through formula and block grants to implement programs, projects, or reform efforts, and providing training and technical assistance to assist States and local governments to implement programs effectively and to maintain the integrity of model programs as they are being replicated.

As noted previously, OJJDP is a component of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). This Department of Justice agency emphasizes the importance of coordination among its components and with other Federal agencies whenever possible in order to obtain maximum results from OJP programs and initiatives. OJJDP's coordination efforts include joint funding, interagency agreements, and partnerships to develop, implement, and evaluate projects. This proposed plan reflects OJJDP's coordination efforts. For a more complete picture of OJP program activities that affect the field of juvenile justice, readers are encouraged to review the Office of Justice Programs Fiscal Year 2000 Program Plan when it becomes available. (Readers should check the OJP Web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov periodically for an announcement of the availability of the OJP Program Plan.)

Fiscal Year 2000 Program Planning Activities

The OJJDP program planning process for FY 2000 is being coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and all OJP components. The program planning process involves the following steps:

- Internal review of existing programs by OJJDP staff.
- Internal review of proposed programs by OJP bureaus and 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 from youth service providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and researchers who provide input in proposed new program areas.
 - Consideration of suggestions made by juvenile justice policymakers concerning State and local needs.
 - Consideration of all comments received during the period of public comment on this Proposed Comprehensive Plan.

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 continuation funding in FY 2000, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project or budget 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. The amount of award is based on prior projections, demonstrated need, and fund availability.

The only projects described in this Proposed Program Plan are those that would receive Part C or Part D FY 2000 continuation funding under project period or discretionary continuation assistance awards and program areas that OJJDP is considering for new awards under Part C or Part D in FY 2000. This plan does not include descriptions of other OJJDP programs, including mentoring programs under Part G of Title II of the JJDP Act, the Drug Prevention Program, the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program, the Safe Schools Initiative, the Tribal Youth Program, the Safe Start: Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program. When appropriate, OJJDP issues separate solicitations for applications for funding for these or other programs that are not authorized under Parts C and D. Readers interested in learning about all OJJDP funding opportunities are encouraged to call OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 or visit OJJDP's Web

site at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org and click on "Grants & Funding."

Consideration for continuation funding for an additional project period for previously funded discretionary grant programs will be based on several factors, including the following:

- The extent to which the project responds to the applicable requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice FY 2000 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 appropriations and program priority determinations).

In accordance with Section 262 (d)(1)(B) of the JJDP Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5665a, the competitive process for the award of Part C funds is not 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 codified at 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.

Introduction to Fiscal Year 2000 Program Plan

In administering the discretionary grants program under Parts C and D of Title II, OJJDP has identified four goals as the major elements of a sound policy that ensures public safety and security while establishing effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs. Achieving these goals, which are discussed below, is vital to protecting the long-term safety of the public from juvenile delinquency and violence.

- OJJDP promotes *delinquency prevention and early intervention* efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system, the numbers of serious and violent offenders, and the development of chronic delinquent careers. While removing serious and violent juvenile offenders from the street serves to protect the public, long-term solutions lie primarily in taking aggressive steps to stop delinquency before it starts or becomes a pattern of behavior.
- OJJDP seeks to *improve the juvenile justice system* and the response of the

system to juvenile delinquents, status offenders, and dependent, neglected, and abused children.

- OJJDP supports efforts in the area of *corrections, detention, and community-based alternatives* to preserve the public safety in a manner that serves the appropriate development and best use of secure detention and corrections options, while at the same time fostering the use of community-based programs for juvenile offenders.

- OJJDP seeks to *support law enforcement, public safety, and other justice agency efforts* to prevent juvenile delinquency, intervene in the development of chronic delinquent careers, and collaborate with the juvenile justice system to meet the needs of dependent, neglected, and abused children.

In 1993, OJJDP published its *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*, which set forth a research-based comprehensive approach for addressing the problems of juvenile crime and victimization and for achieving its program goals. The Comprehensive Strategy was developed to assist States and local communities in preventing at-risk youth from becoming serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders and in crafting a practical response to those who do. Over the past few years, OJJDP has tested and refined the prevention and graduated sanctions components of the Comprehensive Strategy. In 1996, OJJDP began assisting three pilot sites to formulate the Comprehensive Strategy plans at the local level. Lessons learned from those sites are being used in eight States to implement a strategic planning and implementation process through State partnerships with up to six local jurisdictions that are developing and implementing their own comprehensive strategies.²

This Proposed Plan also supports the Coordinating Council's 1996 National Juvenile Justice Action Plan, which grew out of the Comprehensive Strategy. This Action Plan, which the Coordinating Council is currently updating, provides eight objectives to reduce juvenile violence and describes ways to meet these objectives. Together, the Comprehensive Strategy and the Action Plan constitute a sound strategy

²For more information about the Comprehensive Strategy, readers can request a copy of OJJDP Fact Sheet No. 9883, *An Update on the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*, by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-9736. Additional information is available from the Comprehensive Strategy program section of OJJDP's Web site at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/strategy/index.html.

for translating innovation and research findings to infrastructure.

Continuation Programs

OJJDP organizes its proposed programs under four broad categories that reflect its program goals and the principles of the Comprehensive Strategy. The following summaries briefly describe some of the types of activities proposed for continuation funding in each category, subject to the appropriations for Parts C and D for FY 2000.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Eight programs related to the important public policy issue of proliferating youth gangs are a major focus of OJJDP's proposals in this category. The programs range from demonstrations and replications of models to technical assistance and from evaluation to data collection and analysis. Funds would also be provided to a partnership between youth and health services agencies to continue school-based activities and efforts to address the effects on children of exposure to domestic violence. Two programs deal with a problem of increasing public concern, gun violence. An evaluation is looking at the effect of transferring the responsibility for child protective investigations to law enforcement agencies.

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

OJJDP proposes to fund a range of programs that focus on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors in children's lives. The types of programs include demonstrations, pilots, and replications of model programs; outreach; studies and evaluations; and training and technical assistance. Beginning with early programs such as prenatal nurse home visitation, OJJDP's delinquency prevention and intervention efforts feature arts programs for at-risk youth and for those in detention and corrections facilities; programs that assess the role of alcohol, illegal drugs, mental health problems, and learning disorders in juvenile delinquency and programs that study effective interventions for these risk factors. Funding is also proposed for programs to reduce truancy and keep students from dropping out of school, conflict resolution programs, programs that discourage violence and hatred, and programs that provide opportunities for positive development and promote public awareness of effective solutions to juvenile crime.

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

In this category, OJJDP proposes to support efforts to develop comprehensive approaches to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, including programs designed to reform juvenile justice systems in specific locations. Some programs attempt to increase youth's accountability for their behavior and to prevent violence, while others seek to improve the quality of youth's legal representation and the equity and efficiency of the treatment of youth (including girls and minorities) at all points within the juvenile justice system, including points where the justice and mental health systems intersect and the time when youth return to the community from residential facilities. In addition, OJJDP would fund programs focusing on providing the information base necessary for sound policymaking. Examples include censuses and surveys of juveniles in facilities and on probation, an accurate program directory for use in the censuses and surveys, and a data analysis project.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

Three programs fall within this category: Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches to Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency, its national evaluation, and a research program focusing specifically on the issue of child neglect.

Overarching

In addition to the activities in the four categories described above, OJJDP supports programs in a broader, overarching category. These are programs with significant elements common to more than one of the other four categories. Among the overarching programs is a major longitudinal study of the causes and correlates of delinquency, which is also providing an opportunity for an examination of the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behavior. School violence is addressed by a university-based consortium and by a national resource center. One initiative is assisting six communities in implementing comprehensive programs to reduce youth violence and delinquency. Another program is evaluating a demonstration program for reducing truancy. Research-based guidance will be provided to States and others to improve juvenile justice services for students with disabilities. OJJDP proposes to continue a crime prevention

center whose tasks include investigating the reasons for the overrepresentation of minorities in the Texas juvenile justice system. Finally, national-level statistical support, training and technical assistance programs, and a clearinghouse are included in the overarching category, as are an OJJDP management evaluation contract and telecommunications assistance.

Descriptions of the specific programs in each of the five categories follow the discussion of new programs.

New Programs

As stated earlier, because this Proposed Plan is being published before the FY 2000 appropriation is enacted, possible new programming can be discussed only in the most general terms. If there should be sufficient funding to support new programs in addition to those proposed for continuation funding, OJJDP is considering 10 broad areas in which new programs might be funded in FY 2000. The public is asked to comment on these proposed areas, which are described briefly below.

1. Improving the Juvenile Sanctioning System

OJJDP is considering several efforts to improve the juvenile sanctioning system. As a result of new State laws over the past decade, juvenile correctional systems are increasingly being burdened with older, more violent offenders, while still having responsibility to serve less serious offenders. Areas of interest for possible new programs concerning sanctions include screening and assessment, key clinical issues, school-based probation services, educational needs of juveniles in corrections and detention, training and technical assistance for juvenile probation officers, improvements in and alternatives to detention, and correctional treatment and transition programs for juvenile offenders.

2. Developing and Studying Programs Addressing Female Offenders

OJJDP proposes to support demonstration projects to test promising programs that target the unique needs of female offenders. Recent research indicates that females have become increasingly involved in more serious and violent delinquent behavior, but research on female delinquency is often secondary to the study of males. Although male and female delinquents experience many of the same problems (e.g., chaotic home environments, poverty, substance abuse), female offenders have unique needs (e.g., sexual abuse and teen pregnancy) that

challenge the ability of the justice system to provide appropriate treatment.

3. Monitoring and Understanding the "Whys" Behind Juvenile Crime Trends

OJJDP is considering support for a rigorous study to better understand juvenile crime trends. Numerous explanations have been offered for the recent decline in the juvenile violent crime rate but none with a solid empirical basis. A local-level inquiry would explore a wide range of factors including policy, programmatic and community initiatives, and other potential variables that may help explain community trends. Both retrospective and prospective approaches are contemplated for better understanding juvenile crime trends.

4. Developing Blueprint Programs Through Replication and Evaluation

Another effort under consideration involves building on the work currently being done through the Blueprints for Violence Prevention project at the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV) at the University of Colorado. In the course of identifying 10 effective "blueprint" programs, CSPV also found a number of highly promising programs that fit some, but not all, of its criteria for proven effectiveness. OJJDP is considering funding a new project that would replicate some of these promising programs in communities that demonstrate a capacity to implement and rigorously evaluate them, with the goal of increasing the number of programs that communities can confidently implement to reduce their levels of youth violence, substance abuse, and delinquency through prevention, early intervention, and treatment.

5. Replicating Effective Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Program Models on Native American Tribal Lands and in Alaskan Native Communities

In this program area, OJJDP would support an effort to assist Native American tribes in adapting a selected group of program models proven to be effective in communities outside Native American settings. The process would draw on ethnographic and applied behavioral science skills and techniques. The end products would include a replicable process to facilitate future tribal adaptation and a set of "generic" program models with potential permutations reflecting variations across Native American cultures. Four tribes funded by OJJDP

from 1992 to 1995 demonstrated that Native American tribes and Alaskan Native communities can benefit from assistance designed to accelerate program development but that they require a significant level of technical assistance rooted in understanding of Native American culture, history, and tradition.

6. Developing and Evaluating Model Practices Regarding the Efficacy of Delinquency and Dependency Courts

OJJDP is considering two efforts to assist the juvenile court system in appropriately and efficiently handling cases involving juvenile delinquency and dependency: one would evaluate the effectiveness of model dependency courts that are being implemented throughout the United States and one would develop a model juvenile delinquency court, including effective risk and needs assessment, best practices intake and probation services, and placement options. OJJDP would determine best practices by a survey of courts.

7. Reducing Lead and Environmental Hazards

OJJDP is considering support for a coordinated, interagency prevention, education, and intervention program to build local capacity through training and technical assistance to solve the problem of lead and other environmental hazards that affect children. Funding might also be provided for a limited pilot demonstration. Children with elevated levels of lead in their blood frequently suffer from physical, neurobiological, and cognitive impairment, and possibly from later behavioral problems, including aggression and delinquency.

8. Addressing the Problem of Juvenile Sex Offending

OJJDP is considering support for an effort to inventory the research, evaluation, and treatment efforts currently under way and completed in the area of juvenile sex offending, to assess these efforts, to identify needs that might be supported in the future, and to outline an action plan to address these issues. An additional product would be an assessment of the feasibility of developing a technical assistance and training program. OJJDP would also consider support for the development of assessment instruments. Multiple efforts in the areas of research, evaluation, and service programs for juvenile sex offenders are under way, but no unified inventory exists to provide an understanding of the status of knowledge or treatment opportunities

in this area, nor is there an understanding of how these activities relate to each other or build upon an existing knowledge base.

9. Developing Prevention and Treatment Programs for Status Offenders

OJJDP is considering funding programs that would identify the extent and nature of status offending, inventory best practices in addressing this behavior from around the county, and support demonstration and replication of effective programs for dealing with these offenders. Juveniles who commit status offenses (truancy, running away, curfew violations, incorrigibility, etc.) are very often taking their first steps into the juvenile justice system. Prevention and treatment at this early stage are less expensive and more effective than efforts to change subsequent delinquent behavior.

10. Supporting Field Initiated Research and Evaluation Programs

OJJDP is considering support for field-initiated research and evaluation projects that complement the new and current programs outlined in this Proposed Program Plan. OJJDP would provide funding for innovative and rigorous research that supports its mission in significant and creative ways. Topics explored in past OJJDP-funded field-initiated research include mental health issues in the juvenile justice system; juvenile sex offending; gangs; evaluation of juvenile justice programs for female juvenile offenders; juvenile justice system operations, sanctions, and treatments; and Native American juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Fiscal Year 2000 Programs

The programs that OJJDP proposes to fund in FY 2000 are listed alphabetically and summarized within each of the five categories: Overarching, Public Safety and Law Enforcement, Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention, and Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts.

With regard to implementation sites and other descriptive data and information, program priorities within each category will be determined based on grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors.

As part of the appropriations process, Congress is likely to identify a number of programs for funding consideration with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. These programs will be listed in the Final Program Plan. Congress is also likely to direct OJJDP to

examine certain programs, provide assistance to them if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and the Senate on its intention for each one. These programs will also be listed in the Final Program Plan.

Fiscal Year 2000 Program Listing

Overarching

Center for Students with Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice System
Coalition for Juvenile Justice
Evaluation of the Truancy Reduction Program
Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence
Insular Area Support
Intergenerational Transmission of Antisocial Behavior Project
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development
National Resource Center for Safe Schools
National Training and Technical Assistance Center
OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract
OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract—Juvenile Justice Resource Center
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency
Technical Assistance for State Legislatures
Telecommunications Assistance
Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center at Prairie View A&M University—Enhancing Personal Training and Understanding Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System
Training and Technical Assistance Coordination for the SafeFutures and Safe Kids/Safe Streets Initiatives

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Child Development-Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP)
Education on Gun Violence and Safety
Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program
Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program
Evaluation of the Rural Gang Initiative
Evaluation of the Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement Agencies
Gang-Free Communities Initiative
Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach (Boys & Girls Clubs)
Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program

National Youth Gang Center
Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun
Violence
Rural Gang Initiative Demonstration
Sites
Technical Assistance to Gang-Free
Schools and Communities Initiatives
Training and Technical Assistance for
the Rural Gang Initiative
*Delinquency Prevention and
Intervention*
Advertising Campaign—Investing in
Youth for a Safer Future
America's Promise: Enhanced
Collaboration
Arts and At-Risk Youth
Arts Programs for Juvenile Offenders in
Detention and Corrections
Assessing Alcohol, Drug, and Mental
Health Disorders
Communities in Schools—Federal
Interagency Partnership
The Congress of National Black
Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse/
Violence Campaign (NADVC)
A Demonstration Afterschool Program
Diffusion of State Risk-and Protective-
Factor Focused Prevention
Hate Crime
Multisite, Multimodal Treatment Study
of Children With Attention Deficit/
Hyperactivity Disorder
National Center for Conflict Resolution
Education
Nurse Home Visitation
Partnerships for Preventing Violence
Proactive Youth Program
Professional Development in Effective
Classroom and Conflict Management
Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth
Development
Strengthening Services for Chemically
Involved Children, Youth, and
Families
Training and Technical Assistance
Program for the Arts Programs for
Juvenile Offenders in Detention and
Corrections Initiative
Truancy Reduction Demonstration
Program
*Strengthening the Juvenile Justice
System*
Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)
Training Project
Building Blocks for Youth
Census of Juveniles in Residential
Placement
Circles of Care Program
Community Assessment Center
Comprehensive Children and Families
Mental Health Training and Technical
Assistance
Development of the Comprehensive
Strategy for Serious, Violent, and
Chronic Juvenile Offenders
Development of Conduct Disorder in
Girls

Evaluation of the Department of Labor's
Education and Training for Youthful
Offenders Initiative
Evaluation of the Intensive Community-
Based Aftercare Program
Evaluation of Teen Courts
Helping Communities To Promote
Youth Development
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare
Demonstration and Technical
Assistance Program
Juvenile Defender Training, Technical
Assistance, and Resource Center
The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit
Juvenile Residential Facility Census
Linking Balanced and Restorative
Justice and Adolescents (LIBRA)
National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis
Project
National Juvenile Justice Program
Directory
The National Longitudinal Survey of
Youth 97
Performance-Based Standards for
Juvenile Correction and Detention
Facilities
San Francisco Juvenile Justice Local
Action Plan—Delancy Street Initiative
Survey of Juvenile Probation
Technical Assistance to Native
American Tribes and Alaskan Native
Communities
TeenSupreme Career Preparation
Initiative
Training and Technical Support for
State and Local Jurisdictional Teams
To Focus on Juvenile Corrections and
Detention Overcrowding
*Child Abuse and Neglect and
Dependency Courts*
National Evaluation of the Safe Kids/
Safe Streets Program
Research on Child Neglect
Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community
Approaches to Reducing Abuse and
Neglect and Preventing Delinquency

Overarching

Center for Students With Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice System

During FY 1999, OJJDP undertook a
joint initiative with the Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services,
U.S. Department of Education to
establish a Center for Students with
Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice
System. The Secretary of Education and
the Attorney General expect this project
to have a significant impact on the
improvement of juvenile justice system
services for students with disabilities.
Improvements in the areas of
prevention, educational services, and
reintegration based on a combination of
research, training, and technical
assistance will lead to improved results
for children and youth with disabilities.

The Center for Students with
Disabilities in the Juvenile Justice
System will provide guidance and
assistance to States, schools, justice
programs, families, and communities to
design, implement, and evaluate
comprehensive educational programs,
based on research-validated practices,
for students with disabilities who are
within the juvenile justice system.

This program will be implemented by
the University of Maryland through an
award by the U.S. Department of
Education. No additional applications
will be solicited in FY 2000.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice

This project supports the Coalition in
its efforts to meet the statutory mandates
through the development of a technical
assistance capability that provides
training, technical assistance, and
information to the State Juvenile Justice
Advisory Groups. This would be
accomplished through a series of
regional training and information
workshops and a national conference
designed to address the needs of the
membership of the Coalition.

This project would be implemented
by the current grantee, the Coalition for
Juvenile Justice. No additional
applications would be solicited in FY
2000.

Evaluation of the Truancy Reduction Demonstration Program

In FY 1999, OJJDP awarded funds to
eight sites around the country to
implement truancy reduction projects.
These sites included Athens, GA; Contra
Costa, CA; Honolulu, HA; Houston, TX;
Jacksonville, FL; King County, WA;
Suffolk County, NY; and Tacoma, WA.
Grantees represent a diversity of models
and geographic locations. OJJDP also
selected the Colorado Foundation for
Families and Children (CFFC) to
conduct the national evaluation of the
Truancy Reduction Demonstration
Program. As part of the evaluation,
CFFC will (1) determine how
community collaboration can impact
truancy reduction and lead to systemic
reform, and (2) assist OJJDP in the
development of a community
collaborative truancy reduction program
model and identify the essential
elements of that model. To this end,
CFFC is helping project sites to further
identify and document the nature of the
truancy problem in their communities,
enhance the process of effective truancy
reduction planning and collaboration,
and incorporate that process into the
implementation of the Truancy
Reduction Demonstration Program at
each site. In addition, CFFC is assisting
sites in collecting information on truant

youth and documenting services. The project is scheduled to last 3½ years.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Colorado Foundation for Families and Children. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence

The Institute, with assistance from OJJDP, was founded in 1997 to serve as a national resource to test the effectiveness of school violence prevention methods and to develop more effective violence prevention strategies. The Institute's goal is to determine what works and what can be replicated to reduce violence in America's schools and their immediate communities. The Institute works with a consortium of seven universities whose key staff have expertise in adolescent violence, criminology, law enforcement, substance abuse, juvenile justice, gangs, public health, education, behavior disorders, social skills development and prevention programs. The George Washington University develops and tests violence prevention strategies in collaboration with the following universities: Eastern Kentucky University, Florida State University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Syracuse University, University of Oregon, and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, George Washington University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Insular Area Support

The purpose of this statutorily required program is to provide support to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, 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 JJD Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 5665(e).

Intergenerational Transmission of Antisocial Behavior Project

The purpose of this project is to expand on the Rochester Youth Development Study by examining the development of antisocial behavior and delinquency in the children of the original Rochester, NY, subjects of OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. By age 21, 40 percent of the original Rochester subjects were parents. This provides a unique opportunity to examine and track the development of

delinquent behavior across three generations in a particularly high-risk sample. Results of the study should provide useful findings with policy implications for prevention programs. The program is being funded under an FY 1998 interagency agreement between OJJDP and the National Institute of Mental Health.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, SUNY Research Foundation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) collects, synthesizes, and disseminates information on all aspects of juvenile justice. OJJDP established the Clearinghouse in 1979 to serve the juvenile justice community, legislators, the media, and the public. JJC offers toll-free telephone access to information; prepares specialized responses to information requests; produces, warehouses, and distributes OJJDP publications; exhibits at national conferences; maintains a comprehensive juvenile justice library and database; and administers several electronic information resources. NCJRS is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) under a competitively awarded contract to Aspen Systems Corporation.

This program will be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development Program

The Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) Program was competitively awarded in 1990 to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to improve national, State, and local statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The SSD project has traditionally consisted of three tracks of work: National Statistics, Dissemination, and Systems Development. In FY 2000, NCJJ will continue many activities under the first two tracks, including maintaining an extensive library of data files, producing *Easy Access* software packages and the *Web-based OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*, and continuing to service requests for juvenile justice information. In FY 2000, additional funding from OJJDP will also enable NCJJ to enhance activities under the Systems Development track of the project.

To meet the challenge of managing the cases of youth within their jurisdiction effectively and efficiently,

juvenile court administrators and judges need ready access to information that will support the operation, management, and decisionmaking of the full-service juvenile court system. Knowledge and decisionmaking (which should be the hallmark of every juvenile justice system) requires not just the collection of data, but the collaboration of the community leaders who will give meaning to the data. This is the focus of the forthcoming book, *Juvenile Justice With Eyes Open*, which will be published in FY 2000 as part of the Statistics and Systems Development Project (Systems Development Track). Also in FY 2000, NCJJ will use the principles outlined in this publication to develop and field-test an approach that local jurisdictions can employ to systematically identify and then fulfill their local information needs. This includes training local juvenile justice leaders in the rational decisionmaking model (RDM) as a design tool for management information systems; developing data specifications for an effective information system to meet operational, management, and research needs; identifying data needs from collateral service providers and data that would be of use to collaterals; and modeling agreements and protocols with collateral service providers to share case-level and/or aggregate data.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

National Resource Center for Safe Schools

Since 1984, OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Education have provided joint funding to promote safe schools. This work has focused national attention on cooperative solutions to problems that disrupt the educational process. Because an estimated 3 million incidents of crime occur in America's schools each year, it is clear that this problem continues to plague many schools, threatening students' safety and undermining the learning environment. With FY 1998 funding, the U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program and OJJDP established the National Resource Center for Safe Schools under a 3-year project period. This project expanded the scope and provision of previous training and technical assistance to communities and school districts across the country. The grantee is working to help schools develop and put in place comprehensive safe school plans. It does this through onsite training and consultation to schools and

communities, by creating and distributing resource materials and tools, through Web-based information services, and by partnering with State-level agencies to build State capacity to assist local education agencies. Through the inclusion on the project's Advisory Committee of representatives of Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence and other school-related training and technical assistance providers, this project has developed training materials and information resources based on the latest research findings on effective programs and best practices.

The project will continue to be implemented by the current grantee, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

National Training and Technical Assistance Center

The National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) was established in FY 1995 under a competitive 3-year project period award. NTTAC serves as a national training and technical assistance clearinghouse, inventorying and coordinating the integrated delivery of juvenile justice training and technical assistance resources and establishing a database of these resources.

NTTAC's funding in FY 1996 provided services in the form of coordinated technical assistance support for OJJDP's SafeFutures and gang program initiatives, continued promotion of collaboration between OJJDP training and technical assistance providers, developed training/technical assistance materials, and completed and disseminated the first OJJDP Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog.

In FY 1997, NTTAC disseminated a second, updated Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog; created a Web site for the Center and a ListServe for the Children, Youth and Affinity Group; held three focus groups on needs assessments; and coordinated and provided 38 instances of technical assistance in conjunction with OJJDP's training and technical assistance grantees and contractors.

In FY 1998, NTTAC finalized the jurisdictional team training and technical assistance packages on critical needs in the juvenile justice system, updated the resource catalog, facilitated the annual OJJDP training and technical assistance grantee and contractor meeting, continued to update the repository of training and technical assistance materials and the electronic

database of training and technical assistance materials, and continued to respond to training and technical assistance requests from the field.

In FY 1999, NTTAC was operated by OJJDP staff with the support of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, providing clearinghouse services and maintenance of the 800 number. The Fourth Grantee-Contractor meeting was conducted by OJJDP staff in Chicago and the training and technical protocols developed in 1998 were discussed for final issue. These are being finalized and will be disseminated in FY 2000. A contract was awarded to Caliber Associates to continue implementation of the Center.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Caliber Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract

This contract was competitively awarded in FY 1999 to Caliber Associates for a period of 3 years to provide OJJDP with an expert resource to perform independent program evaluations and assist in implementing evaluation activities. Evaluations may be conducted on OJJDP-funded programs and on other programs designed to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. The time and cost of each evaluation depends on program complexity, availability of data, and purpose of the evaluation. Because the purpose of many evaluations is to inform management decisions, the completion of an evaluation and submission of a report may be required in a specific and, often, short time period.

This program will be implemented by the current contractor, Caliber Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract—Juvenile Justice Resource Center

This contract has been competitively awarded since the mid-1980's when OJJDP identified the need for technical assistance support in carrying out its mission. The Juvenile Justice Resource Center (JJRC) 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. With assistance from expert consultants, JJRC coordinates the peer review process for OJJDP grant applications and grantee reports, conducts research and prepares reports on current juvenile justice issues, plans

meetings and conferences, and provides administrative support to various Federal councils and boards.

This contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Since 1986, this longitudinal study has addressed a variety of issues related to juvenile violence and delinquency and has produced a massive amount of information on the causes and correlates of delinquent behavior. Three project sites participate: Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh; and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, University at Albany, State University of New York. The sites pursue both collaborative research efforts and site-specific research. Results from the study have been used extensively in the field of juvenile justice and contributed significantly to the development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and other program initiatives.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Safe Futures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency

OJJDP is awarding grants of up to \$1.4 million annually to each of six communities for a 5-year project period that began in FY 1995, to assist in implementing comprehensive community programs designed to reduce youth violence and delinquency. Boston, MA; Contra Costa County, CA; Fort Belknap, MT (tribal site); Imperial County, CA (rural site); St. Louis, MO; and Seattle, WA, were competitively selected to receive awards under the SafeFutures program on the basis of their substantial planning and progress in community assessment and strategic planning to address delinquency.

SafeFutures seeks to prevent and control youth crime and victimization through the creation of a continuum of care in communities. This continuum enables communities to be responsive to the needs of youth at critical stages of their development by providing an appropriate range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and sanctions programs.

Each of the six sites will continue to provide a set of services that builds on community strengths and existing services and fills in gaps within their

existing continuum. These services include family strengthening; after school activities; mentoring; treatment alternatives for juvenile female offenders; mental health services; day treatment; graduated sanctions for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; and gang prevention, intervention, and suppression. During the fourth year of the project, specific attention will be given to care coordination and program sustainability.

A national evaluation is being conducted by the Urban Institute to determine the success of the initiative and track lessons learned at each of the six sites. OJJDP has also committed a cadre of training and technical assistance (TTA) resources to SafeFutures through a full-time TTA coordinator for SafeFutures and a host of partner organizations committed to assisting SafeFutures sites.

SafeFutures activities will be carried out by the six current grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures

Since FY 1995, OJJDP has awarded annual grants to the National Conference of State Legislatures to provide relevant, timely information on comprehensive approaches in juvenile justice to aid State legislators in improving State juvenile justice systems. Nearly every State has enacted, or is considering, statutory changes affecting the juvenile justice system. This project has helped policymakers understand the ramifications and nuances of juvenile justice reform. The grant has improved capacity for the delivery of information services to legislatures. The project also supports increased communication between State legislators and State and local leaders who influence decisionmaking regarding juvenile justice issues.

The project would be implemented by the current grantee, the National Conference on State Legislatures. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Telecommunications Assistance

OJJDP uses information technology and distance training to facilitate access to information and training for juvenile justice professionals. This cost-effective medium enhances OJJDP's ability to share with the field salient elements of the most effective or promising approaches to various juvenile justice issues. In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded a competitive grant to Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) to produce live satellite teleconferences. To date, EKU

has produced 21 telecasts. In FY 1999, OJJDP continued the cooperative agreement with EKU to provide program support and technical assistance for a variety of information technologies and to explore linkages with key constituent groups to advance mutual information goals and objectives. During the past year, EKU has experimented with cybercasting "live" satellite videoconferences on the Internet.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, Eastern Kentucky University. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center at Prairie View A&M University—Enhancing Personal Training and Understanding Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

This 3-year project was initially funded in FY 1998. The purpose of the program was to create the Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center at Prairie View A&M University (the Center) and to have the Center undertake three initial tasks. These tasks included the development of a master's degree in Forensic Psychology, the development of a training institute for the coordinators of 13 community youth development projects, and a study to investigate the factors contributing to the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the Texas juvenile justice system.

The master's degree in Forensic Psychology includes a minimum of 30 semester hours, exclusive of thesis. The development of the curriculum and an instrument to test its effectiveness will occur in the first 2 years of the grant. The courses for the master's degree will be taught in the second and third years with the testing of the effectiveness of the curriculum being completed by the end of the third year. The objectives of this curriculum development are to increase the understanding, knowledge, and skills of in-service professionals regarding juvenile behaviors; to increase the number of qualified professionals working with juvenile offenders; and to decrease the number of juveniles who become repeat offenders.

The training institute at Prairie View A&M University (PVAMU) will focus training on the coordinators of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services Community Youth Development Project. The 12 counties in Texas with the highest number of juvenile arrests were selected to design comprehensive approaches to support families and enhance the positive development of youth. PVAMU is offering the project coordinators program management and evaluation

skills courses. Each year for 3 years an intensive 2-week course will be offered to the coordinators on managing and monitoring service delivery and basic research and evaluation skills development.

Funding in FY 2000 will allow PVAMU to implement and test the curriculum that has been developed in the first 2 years, hold a third 2-week seminar that develops skills in managing and monitoring services and basic research and evaluation skills of the youth development coordinators, and continue support for the study of the overrepresentation of minorities in the Waller County Juvenile Court.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center at Prairie View A&M University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Training and Technical Assistance Coordination for the SafeFutures and Safe Kids/Safe Streets Initiatives

OJJDP would continue funding for long-term training and technical assistance to the SafeFutures and Safe Kids/Safe Streets initiatives. This coordination effort builds local capacity for implementing and sustaining effective continuum-of-care and systems change approaches in six SafeFutures and five Safe Kids/Safe Streets sites. Project activities include assessment, identification, and coordination of the implementation of training and technical assistance needs at each of the sites and the administration of cross-site training.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, Patricia Donahue. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Child Development—Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP)

The Child Development—Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP) program is an innovative partnership between the New Haven Department of Police Services and the Child Study Center at the Yale University School of Medicine that addresses the psychological burdens on children, families, and the broader community as children witness increasing levels of community violence. In FY 1993, OJJDP provided support to document Yale New Haven's child-centered, community-oriented policing model. The model consists of interrelated training of police officers, consultation, and teaming mental health

clinicians with law enforcement in intervening onsite with children and families who witness violence. OJJDP, with first-year support from the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance, funded a 3-year replication of the model in Buffalo, NY; Charlotte, NC; Nashville, TN; and Portland, OR. Other OJP components joined OJJDP in funding an expansion of CD-CP in FY 1998. This expansion moved the project into school-based activities and the area of addressing exposure to violence in domestic settings and would continue to do so in FY 2000.

This project would be continued by the current grantee, the Yale University School of Medicine, in collaboration with the New Haven Department of Police Services. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Education on Gun Violence and Safety

OJJDP proposes to continue partnering with the Bureau of Justice Assistance to support Education on Gun Violence and Safety. This project seeks to educate gunowners and parents about how to safely use and store guns and how to protect children from gun violence. Through a coordinated communications, education, grassroots, and media campaign, the project will reach gunowners and other caring adults with important information on preventing youth's illegal access to and unlawful use of guns. In FY 2000, based upon critical communications research with gunowners, the communications campaign will disseminate appropriate educational materials.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Crime Prevention Council and the Ad Council. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

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

OJJDP will continue funding this evaluation in FY 2000. Under a competitive cooperative agreement awarded in FY 1995, the evaluation grantee assisted the five program sites (Bloomington, IL; Mesa, AZ; Riverside, CA; San Antonio, TX; and Tucson, AZ) in establishing realistic and measurable objectives, documenting program implementation, and measuring the impact of this comprehensive approach. It has also provided interim feedback to the program implementors and trained the local site interviewers. The grantee will continue to gather and analyze data required to evaluate the program, monitor and oversee the quality control

of data, provide assistance for completion of interviews, and provide ongoing feedback to project sites.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program

This project began with a competitive award in FY 1997 to document and evaluate the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, collaborative approach to reducing gun violence involving juveniles. The Partnerships to Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program is being implemented in three sites: Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Oakland, California; and Syracuse, New York. The grantee, COSMOS Corporation, would complete data collection for the impact portion of this evaluation and submit a final report in the next year. In addition to working with the three Partnership sites, COSMOS Corporation completed work in FY 1998 on the *Promising Strategies To Reduce Gun Violence* Report. COSMOS would develop a training and technical assistance protocol based on its experience with the Partnership sites and the gun violence report. This training and technical assistance package would be used with additional communities across the country that are focused on reducing gun violence through a collaborative planning process.

This evaluation and training development would be implemented by the current grantee, COSMOS Corporation. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Evaluation of the Rural Gang Initiative

This initiative is a continuation of ongoing efforts to test OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model. In FY 1999, four rural sites began conducting comprehensive assessments of their local gang problem and engaging in program design to implement the Comprehensive Gang Model. These sites are Elk City, OK; Glenn County, CA; Mt. Vernon, IL; and Longview, WA. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) is conducting case studies to document and analyze the 1-year community assessment and program planning efforts in the four sites. These case studies will contribute to the development of a model approach to assessment of community gang problems in rural areas. NCCD will also be developing an outcome evaluation

design for sites that are funded to implement the model in subsequent years. FY 2000 funding would support the first year of the outcome evaluation.

The current grantee is the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. A decision regarding the funding mechanism to support an outcome evaluation would be made in FY 2000.

Evaluation of the Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement Agencies

In response to concerns about the increasing demands on public child welfare agencies, the safety of children, and the effectiveness of law enforcement and social service agencies to deliver critical services, the State of Florida has passed legislation that allows for the transfer of the entire responsibility for child protective investigations to a law enforcement agency. Currently, three counties in Florida are in various stages of implementing this transfer of responsibility. This new project for FY 2000 will compare the outcomes in the three counties where responsibility is being transferred to the Sheriff's Office with three comparison counties in the State of Florida. The project will primarily be concerned with whether children are safer, whether perpetrators of severe child abuse are more likely to face criminal sanctions, and whether there are impacts on other parts of the child welfare system. Also, a thorough process evaluation will be conducted to describe and compare the implementation process across the three counties.

This project will be conducted by the School of Social Work at the University of Pennsylvania. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Gang-Free Communities Initiative

In FY 2000, OJJDP will continue to explore the possibility of supporting up to 15 communities in assessing the youth gang problem and replicating the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model. Although funding levels for these projects have not yet been determined, these communities will most likely receive "challenge" grants or "seed" money to establish these programs and to conduct a self-evaluation of their efforts. Technical assistance and support will be provided to these communities through OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center.

A separate program announcement for this initiative is tentatively planned in FY 2000.

Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach (Boys & Girls Clubs)

The purpose of this program is to enable local Boys & Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs, intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement, and divert youth from gang activities into more constructive programs. This program reflects the ongoing collaboration between OJJDP and the Boys & Girls Clubs to reduce problems of juvenile delinquency and violence. The Boys & Girls Clubs of America provides training and technical assistance to local gang prevention and intervention sites, including some at SafeFutures and OJJDP Comprehensive Gang sites, and other clubs and organizations through regional trainings and national conferences. In FY 1999, the Boys & Girls Clubs added as many as 30 new gang prevention sites, 5 new gang intervention sites, and at least 2 "Targeted Reintegration" sites where clubs work to provide services to youth returning to the community from juvenile correctional facilities to prevent them from returning to gangs and violence. The Boys & Girls Clubs of America will also hold a Delinquency and Gang Prevention Symposium in March 2000. A national evaluation of this program is being implemented by Public/Private Ventures.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program

Over the past decade, alarming reports of youth violence have appeared with increasing frequency in publications and the news media. Law enforcement agencies across the Nation are responding to this sense of national emergency by changing many of their policies and practices to cope with juvenile crime and victimization.

The Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program examines adolescent violence in the United States both as a social phenomenon and a policy issue. The program covers the range of youth violence issues from crime statistics to new legislation. The program also sets forth comprehensive analysis of key areas of youth violence policy and practice: youth firearm possession and use, school violence and safety, youth-oriented community policing, gang and drug involvement, serious habitual offenders, multidisciplinary

communitywide youth violence reduction strategies, police management of youth programs, tribal juvenile crime, and Chief Executive Officer responses to delinquency and violence.

Throughout the program, the core issues of youth violence are examined through an appropriate set of responses to youth violence that are consistent with effective police practice and a positive future for America's youth. In addition, key leaders from law enforcement, prosecution services, the courts, corrections, probation, and other juvenile justice agencies are offered information, materials, solutions to management issues, and technical assistance in the prevention and control of youth crime.

FY 1998 and 1999 funds supported the continuation of eight State, local, and tribal program workshops: The Chief Executive Officer Youth Violence Forum (CEO Forum); Managing Juvenile Operations (MJO); Gang, Gun, and Drug Policy; School Administrators for Effective Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY); Youth-Oriented Community Policing; Tribal Justice Training and Technical Assistance; the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP); and the Youth Violence Reduction Comprehensive Action Program.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the International Association of Chiefs of Police under a cooperative agreement with OJJDP. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

National Youth Gang Center

The proliferation of gang problems over the past two decades led OJJDP to develop a comprehensive, coordinated response to America's gang problem. This response involved five program components, one of which was implementation and operation of the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC). Competitively funded with FY 1994 funds to expand and maintain the body of critical knowledge about youth gangs and effective responses to them, NYGC provides support services to the National Youth Gang Consortium, composed of Federal agencies with responsibilities in this area. NYGC is also providing technical assistance for the Rural Gang Initiative planning and assessment phase. OJJDP proposes to extend the NYGC project an additional year and provide FY 2000 funds to NYGC to (1) conduct more in-depth analyses of the National Youth Gang Survey results that track changes in gang membership and gang-related

crime, (2) produce timely information on the nature and scope of the youth gang problem, and (3) continue efforts to foster integration of gang-related items into other relevant surveys and national data collection efforts.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence

OJJDP will award continuation grants to each of three competitively selected communities that initially received funds in FY 1997 to increase the effectiveness of existing youth gun violence reduction strategies by enhancing and coordinating prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies and strengthening linkages among community residents, law enforcement, and the juvenile justice system. Baton Rouge, LA; Oakland, CA; and Syracuse, NY, were selected to receive 3-year awards. The goals of this initiative are to reduce juveniles' illegal access to guns and address the reasons they carry and use guns in violent exchanges. A national evaluation currently under way will document the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, collaborative approach to reducing juvenile gun violence.

The Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence program will be carried out by the three current grantees, Baton Rouge, LA; Oakland, CA; and Syracuse, NY. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Rural Gang Initiative Demonstration Sites

In FY 1999, OJJDP supported four rural communities (Elk City, OK; Glenn County, CA; Longview, WA; and Mount Vernon, IL) to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the local youth gang problem in these communities. Each site has collected relevant data from multiple sources, including police, schools, courts, and community residents, and has gathered various types of data, including gang crime data, data on the presence of risk factors for gang membership, community demographics, and community surveys and focus groups. Once data collection is complete, the communities will use these data in a comprehensive program planning process to adapt and implement the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model. In FY 2000, OJJDP will consider supporting these communities in the implementation of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model. An

independent evaluation of this effort will also be conducted, along with technical assistance through the National Youth Gang Center.

This initiative would be implemented by the four current grantees: Elk City, OK; Glenn County, CA; Longview, WA; and Mount Vernon, IL. No additional applications will be solicited for this initiative in FY 2000.

Technical Assistance to Gang-Free Schools and Communities Initiatives

In FY 1999, OJJDP began planning for a potential school-centered gang initiative and a multisite replication of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model. In FY 2000, OJJDP will consider supporting the National Youth Gang Center with funds to provide technical assistance during the developmental stages of this initiative and during the implementation of these efforts in selected communities across the country. The National Youth Gang Center is currently providing technical assistance on OJJDP's model to communities involved in OJJDP's Rural Gang Initiative and to other OJJDP grantees.

OJJDP will consider a supplemental award to the National Youth Gang Center to provide the technical assistance. No new applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Training and Technical Assistance for the Rural Gang Initiative

In FY 1998, OJJDP provided supplemental funding support to the National Youth Gang Center to provide training and technical assistance to demonstration sites under OJJDP's Rural Gang Initiative. In FY 2000, training and technical assistance would continue to be provided to those sites chosen to implement the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang model. Training and technical assistance would focus on adapting the OJJDP model to rural jurisdictions and on implementing the model in a theoretically sound manner. Assistance would be delivered through onsite visits, conferences, meetings, and other means such as telephone and electronic media.

This initiative would be implemented by the current grantee, the National Youth Gang Center. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Advertising Campaign—Investing in Youth for a Safer Future

OJJDP would continue its support, which began in FY 1997, of the National

Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) advertising campaign Investing in Youth for a Safer Future through the transfer of funds to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) under an intra-agency agreement. OJJDP and BJA are working with the NCPC Media Unit to produce, disseminate, and support effective public service advertising and related media to inform the public of effective solutions to juvenile crime and to motivate young people and adults to get involved and support these solutions. The featured solutions include effective prevention programs and intervention strategies.

The program would be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance through its existing grant to the National Crime Prevention Council. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

America's Promise: Enhanced Collaboration

The Presidents' Summit for America's Future held in April 1997 in Philadelphia represented the first-ever call to action by all living Presidents on a social initiative to encourage concerned citizens, communities, and the business, nonprofit, and government sectors to work together to improve the lives of children in the United States. The goals of America's Promise, the 501.c.3 established by General Colin Powell in response to this summit, state that young people should have access to five fundamental resources that are necessary to maximize their potential: (1) An ongoing relationship with a caring adult (mentor, tutor, coach); (2) safe places and structured activities during nonschool hours to learn and grow; (3) a healthy start; (4) marketable skills through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through community service. Hundreds of communities and organizations have made commitments to reaching these goals. OJJDP has been supporting those commitments through its various programs and initiatives over the past 2 years but now proposes to commit funding support to America's Promise, to enhance the program's focus on volunteerism, and to support further coordination and expansion of existing community resources, service programs, and initiatives that address the needs of the Nation's children and youth.

The program will be implemented by America's Promise. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Arts and At-Risk Youth

OJJDP is considering continuation funding for an afterschool and summer

arts program that combines the arts with job training and conflict resolution skills. This project includes summer jobs or paid internships to enable youth to put into practice the job and conflict resolution skills they are learning. By combining the arts with practical life experiences, at-risk youth gain valuable insights into their own abilities and the possibilities that await them in the world of work if they continue to attend school, study, and graduate. The goal of this program is to prevent and reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency, crime, and other problem behaviors (e.g., substance abuse, teen pregnancy, truancy, and dropping out of school) in at-risk youth 14 to 17 years old by providing a multicomponent arts program that includes life skills training, the link between art and employment, and practical experiences in the workforce. In FY 1999, in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program of the U.S. Department of Education, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the U.S. Department of Labor, OJJDP awarded grants to three competitively selected communities (Chicago, IL; Philadelphia, PA; and Tulsa, OK) to develop and implement this pilot demonstration program in the arts. The grantees are receiving training and technical assistance support through a provider selected by the National Endowment for the Arts and OJJDP.

This program would be implemented by the current grantees, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Tulsa. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Arts Programs for Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Corrections

OJJDP would provide continuation support for arts programs for youth in juvenile detention centers and corrections facilities. This initiative is designed to increase opportunities to establish visual, performing, media, and literacy artist-in-residence programs in juvenile detention centers and corrections facilities. The corrections and detention sites are encouraging the development of these programs by convening interested arts organizations and juvenile justice agencies to provide training in arts program development to three competitively selected demonstration sites (Gainesville, TX; Riviera Beach, FL; and Rochester, NY) and three competitively selected enhancement sites (Bronx, NY; Seattle, WA; and Whittier, CA). The demonstration sites will develop and implement new arts-based programs for adjudicated youth, and the

enhancement sites will demonstrate practices that have achieved sustainable programs. In addition to being required to provide juvenile offenders in detention and corrections facilities with arts programming, sites also are required to develop collaborative arts programs for youth returning to their communities. The grantees are receiving training and technical assistance support through a provider selected by the National Endowment for the Arts and OJJDP.

This program would be implemented by the six current grantees. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Assessing Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Disorders Among Juvenile Detainees

This project would supplement an ongoing National Institute of Mental Health longitudinal study assessing alcohol, drug, and mental health disorders among juveniles in detention in Cook County, Illinois. The project has three primary goals: (1) to determine how alcohol, drug, and mental disorders develop over time among juvenile detainees; (2) to investigate whether juvenile detainees receive needed psychiatric services after their cases reach disposition (and they are back in the community or serving sentences); and (3) to study the development of dangerous and risky behaviors related to violence, substance use, and HIV/AIDS. The study is investigating how violence, drug use, and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors develop over time, what the antecedents of these behaviors are, and how these behaviors are interrelated. This project is unique because the sample is so large: it includes 1,833 youth from Chicago who were arrested and interviewed between 1996 and 1998. The sample is stratified by gender, race (African American, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic), and age (10–13, 14–17). Initial interviews have been completed, and extensive archival data (arrest and incarceration history, health and mental health treatment, etc.) collected on each subject. The investigators have been tracking the subjects, and are now beginning to reinterview the adolescents. Because of their extensive and thorough tracking procedures, the investigators will be able to reinterview subjects regardless of whether they are back in the community, incarcerated, or have left the immediate area. The large sample size will provide sufficient statistical power to study rarer disorders (especially comorbidity), patterns of drug use, and risky, life-threatening behaviors. OJJDP funding for this project began in FY 1998.

The project would be implemented by the current grantee, Northwestern University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Communities In Schools, Inc.—Federal Interagency Partnership

This program would continue an ongoing national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Communities In Schools, Inc. (CIS). CIS, Inc., provides training and technical assistance in adapting and implementing the CIS model in States and local communities. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families in the school setting. Where they exist, CIS State organizations assume primary responsibility for local program replication during the Federal Interagency Partnership. The Partnership is based on enhancing (1) CIS, Inc., training and technical assistance capabilities; (2) CIS capability to introduce selected initiatives for youth at the local level; (3) the information dissemination capability of CIS; and (4) the capability of CIS to network with Federal agencies on behalf of State and local CIS programs. With OJJDP's support, CIS, Inc. would place a special focus within the CIS Network on family strengthening initiatives that benefit both youth and their families.

The program would be implemented by the current grantee, Communities In Schools, Inc. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

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

The Congress of National Black Churches (CNBC) addresses the problems of juvenile drug abuse, violence, and hate crime through its national public awareness and mobilization strategy. The strategy coordinates black religious leadership, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice and other Federal agencies and organizations, to mobilize community residents to combat juvenile drug abuse and drug-related violence. The CNBC National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign (NADVC) is a partner in the Education Development Center's (EDC's) Juvenile Hate Crime Initiative. NADVC's training and technical assistance have helped sites leverage funds from public and private sources. The NADVC model for the development of prevention programs is easily tailored to a local community's assessment of its drug, delinquency, violence, and hate crime problems.

The program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Congress of National Black Churches. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

A Demonstration Afterschool Program

The Demonstration Afterschool Program was funded in FY 1998 as a pilot afterschool program to reduce juvenile delinquency and increase school retention. This program, known as Estrella, offers the basic building blocks that are critical for preventing juvenile delinquency and provides youth with a chance to succeed academically and physically in an environment that is conducive to learning. Through a curriculum of hands-on science and reading projects and supervised recreation, Estrella is providing a constructive alternative to afternoons of unsupervised free time. Elementary students are the target population for this effort. New Mexico Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (NM MESA) provides the academic component of the program, and middle and high school students act as mentors to the elementary students in a highly interactive learning environment. The Regents of the University of New Mexico's Institute for Social Research designed this program and is evaluating it, using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This project is at two sites, Loma Linda and Desert Trail Schools in the Gadsden Independent School District, in Don Ana County, New Mexico, and serves approximately 50 middle school students and 100 elementary school students from the six Gadsden High School feeder schools.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Regents of the University of New Mexico. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Diffusion of State Risk- and Protective-Factor-Focused Prevention

Since FY 1997, OJJDP has provided funds to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, through an interagency agreement, to support this 5-year study of the public health approach to prevention, focusing on risk and protective factors for substance abuse at the State and community levels. The study is identifying factors that influence the adoption of the public health approach and assessing the association between this approach and the levels of risk and protective factors and substance abuse among adolescents. The study will also examine State substance abuse data gathered from 1988 through 2001 and use interviews

to describe the process of implementing the epidemiological risk- and protective-factor approach in Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington School of Social Work. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Hate Crime

Under an OJJDP grant competitively awarded in FY 1993, the Education Development Center (EDC) developed *Healing the Hate: A National Bias Crime Prevention Curriculum for Middle Schools*, a multipurpose curriculum for hate crime prevention in middle schools and other educational settings. In FY 1996, through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Education, OJJDP expanded this grant to provide training and technical assistance to youth, educators, juvenile justice and law enforcement professionals, representatives of local public/private community agencies and organizations, and the faith community. In FY 1999, EDC provided training and technical assistance to new sites and further disseminated a training manual through education and juvenile justice networks. In the training area, EDC conducted a regional, multidisciplinary training for practitioners. This training presented current knowledge and best practices in the areas of hate crime prevention and response. EDC also conducted two trainings designed according to a train-the-trainers model, to create a cadre of trainers across the Nation to teach the importance of innovative, effective hate crime prevention and response strategies. Finally, EDC conducted hate crime prevention training sessions for policymakers at 15 national/State trainings targeted to reach juvenile justice, criminal justice, education, youth-serving programs, and youth. EDC also developed a hate crime prevention World Wide Web site (www.edc.org/hatecrime/html). During FY 1999, EDC produced a Spanish language version of *Healing the Hate: A National Bias Crime Prevention Curriculum for Middle Schools*. In addition, EDC established partnerships with other national organizations involved in hate crime prevention to maximize services, provide outreach opportunities, avoid duplication of efforts, and promote interdependent relationships in which referrals, information, and training are routinely exchanged.

With continuation funding in FY 2000, EDC would continue to conduct hate crime prevention training sessions

for policymakers at four national/State trainings targeted to reach juvenile justice, criminal justice, education, youth-serving programs and youth; develop a civil rights and hate crime prevention guide for youth in English and Spanish for hate crime response and prevention; and develop a training/resource guide to assist juvenile justice, criminal justice educators, and other professionals who may or may not attend the OJJDP policymaker training. EDC would produce an English and Spanish version of the National Center for Hate Crime Prevention brochure and continue to build partnerships with other national organizations involved in hate crime prevention.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, Education Development Center. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Multisite, Multimodal Treatment Study of Children With Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

OJJDP will transfer funds under an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to support this research, funded principally by NIMH. In 1992, NIMH began a study of the long-term efficacy of stimulant medication and intensive behavioral and educational treatment for children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Although ADHD is classified as a childhood disorder, up to 70 percent of afflicted children continue to experience symptoms in adolescence and adulthood. The study will continue through 2000 and will follow the original families and a comparison group. OJJDP's participation, which began in FY 1998, will allow for investigation into the subjects' delinquent behavior and contact with the legal system, including arrests and court referrals.

OJJDP will support this study through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

National Center for Conflict Resolution Education

Funded under a competitively awarded cooperative agreement in FY 1995, the National Center for Conflict Resolution Education works to integrate conflict resolution education (CRE) programming into all levels of education in schools, juvenile facilities, and youth-serving organizations. In FY 1998, OJJDP entered into a partnership with the U.S. Department of Education to expand and enhance this project. The

grantee provides training and technical assistance through onsite training and consultation for teams from schools, communities, and juvenile facilities; by providing resource materials including *Conflict Resolution Education: A Guide to Implementing Programs in Schools, Youth-Serving Organizations, and Community and Juvenile Justice Settings* and an enhanced, interactive CD-ROM that teaches conflict resolution skills through the presentation of real-life situations that confront young people; and by partnering with State-level agencies to establish State training institutes and otherwise build local capacity to implement successful CRE programs for youth. The Center also facilitates peer-to-peer mentoring.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Illinois State Bar Association—Illinois LEARN. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Nurse Home Visitation

In FY 2000, OJJDP would continue the integration of Prenatal and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation into five Operation Weed and Seed sites (Clearwater, FL; Fresno, CA; Los Angeles, CA; Oakland, CA; and Oklahoma City, OK) and one combined Weed and Seed/Safe Futures site (St. Louis, MO). Operation Weed and Seed is a national initiative to make communities safe through law enforcement activities and to rebuild crime-ridden communities across the country through social services and economic redevelopment. SafeFutures is an OJJDP initiative to assist in implementing comprehensive community programs designed to reduce youth violence, delinquency, and victimization through the creation of a continuum of care in communities. The integration of the Prenatal and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation Program is co-funded by OJJDP, OJP's Executive Office for Weed and Seed, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Several rigorous studies of the Prenatal and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation Program model indicate that it reduces the risks for early antisocial behavior and prevents problems associated with youth crime and delinquency, such as child abuse, maternal substance abuse, and maternal criminal involvement. A 15-year followup of the original Nurse Home Visitation program found that adolescents whose mothers received home visitation services over a decade earlier were less likely to have run away, been arrested, and been convicted of a crime than those whose mothers

had not received a nurse home visitor. They also had lower levels of cigarette and alcohol use.

The current program being implemented in the six sites targets low income, first-time mothers and their infants to accomplish three goals: (1) Improve pregnancy outcomes by helping women alter their health-related behaviors, including use of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs; improve their nutrition; and reduce risk factors for premature delivery; (2) improve child health and development by helping parents provide more responsible and competent care for their children; and (3) improve families' economic self-sufficiency by helping parents develop a vision for their own future, plan future pregnancies, continue their education, and find work.

The project would be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Colorado Health Services Center. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Partnerships for Preventing Violence

This program will continue for a second year in a multiple funding agreement among OJJDP, the U.S. Department of Education, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to provide support for distance training using satellite videoconferencing as the medium. The project, funded under a 3-year grant, consists of a series of six live, interactive satellite training broadcasts that focus on violence prevention programs and strategies that have proven promising or effective. The training is targeted to school and community violence prevention personnel, health care providers, law enforcement officials, and other service providers representing a variety of community-based and youth-serving organizations. To date, three events have been held with a fourth planned by October 15, 1999.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, Harvard University School of Public Health. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Proactive Youth Program

In FY 1998, OJJDP funded the New Mexico Proactive Youth Program. The New Mexico Police Activities League (PAL) has implemented a statewide prevention project consisting of recreational, educational, and cultural activities for at-risk youth and their families. The goal of this effort is to reduce negative behavior and promote healthy behavioral patterns among New Mexico's youth by providing activities

that unite youth with law enforcement officers, educators, and other positive adult role models. PAL programs and activities are open to all youth between the ages of 5 and 18 and their families. Special outreach efforts are made to target at-risk youth, including children from persistently low-income families, children with incarcerated family members, Native American youth living on reservations, and juveniles involved in gang activities. Local PAL programs have been initiated in the following New Mexico communities: Bloomfield, Cochiti, Gallup, Las Cruces, Lordsburg, Roswell, Santa Fe, and Tohatchi. During FY 2000, additional programs will be developed in Clovis, Grants, and Silver City and in Dona Ana County. This program is being evaluated by the Regents of the University of New Mexico's Institute for Social Research. The research design includes a process and outcome evaluation that will document and assess the implementation, effectiveness, and impact of this program.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Regents of the University of New Mexico. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Professional Development in Effective Classroom and Conflict Management

This North Carolina pilot initiative was designed to improve classroom management and to assist in the creation of safe learning environments. Funds will be awarded in FY 2000 to the current grantee, the Center for the Study of School Violence, to complete the initial phase of its pilot in partnership with the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina State Board of Education. The purpose of the pilot program is to increase the ability of teachers and administrators to model and use sound conflict resolution practices by integrating skills training into preservice curriculums at North Carolina schools of education and by working with the North Carolina State Board of Education to change curriculum requirements to include conflict resolution skills training in the context of effective classroom management.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Center for the Study of School Violence. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development

This program, also known as Early Alliance, is a large-scale prevention study involving hundreds of African

American and Caucasian children in several elementary schools in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods of Columbia, SC. This project is designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, aggression, substance use, delinquency and violence, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. Children are being followed longitudinally throughout the 5 years of the project. The program is funded through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), whose grantee is the University of South Carolina. Funding has also been provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

This program will be implemented under the interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health by the current grantee, the University of South Carolina. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Strengthening Services for Chemically Involved Children, Youth, and Families

The U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services (HHS) provide services to children affected by parental substance use or abuse. OJJDP administers this training and technical assistance program, which began in FY 1998, with funds transferred to OJJDP by HHS's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, through a cooperative agreement with the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA), a nonprofit organization. CWLA recognizes that children and youth in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems are among the most at risk for developing an alcohol or other drug problem (AOD). Typically these children have more risk factors than other children and fewer protective factors. This is especially true of youth in residential placement who have often witnessed or committed violent acts, have been physically or psychologically abused, have experienced failure and truancy in school, and have mental health and substance abuse problems.

Staff members in the residential child care system often have little or no substance abuse training. CWLA's 1997 AOD survey documented that less than 25 percent of State child welfare agencies provide training to group residential staffs on recognizing and dealing with AOD problems. What further complicates this matter is that partnerships between AOD programs and child welfare facilities rarely exist, creating a lack of coordinated services for children of substance abusers and/or

for substance abusing youth in residential care.

As a 2-year project, CWLA proposes to identify five residential child welfare sites, one in each of the CWLA's five regions, to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating AOD prevention/treatment strategies into existing child welfare and juvenile justice programs and services, in order to educate staff and improve outcomes for adolescents participating in the programs. CWLA would also provide technical assistance to other member agencies replicating the various program models identified through their evaluations of the programs.

This jointly funded project would be implemented by CWLA. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Training and Technical Assistance Program for the Arts Programs for Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Corrections Initiative

OJJDP is collaborating with the National Endowment for the Arts in providing the technical assistance program for the Arts Programs for Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Corrections Initiative. Grady Hillman has been awarded a grant to provide technical assistance in the area of art-based programming for juvenile offenders to support program development and implementation; provide ongoing technical assistance, and publish a document on the implementation of arts programming in juvenile corrections and detention. The technical assistance will be for the purpose of ensuring focused, professional technical support for program development and implementation, including program design, artist selection and training, and interaction between the arts organizations and the juvenile justice system. The technical assistance materials that will be developed through this national initiative will provide a blueprint for communities that seek to undertake similar programs. The nature of the Arts Programs for Juvenile Offenders in Detention and Corrections affords a unique opportunity to develop new programs and enhance existing programs while creating documentation instrumentations for the juvenile justice system. The sites provided technical assistance are Bronx, NY; Gainesville, TX; Riviera Beach, FL; Rochester, NY; Seattle, WA; and Whittier, California.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, Grady Hillman. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Truancy Reduction Demonstration Program

In FY 1998, OJJDP, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed within the Office of Justice Programs, and the U.S. Department of Education jointly engaged in a grant program to address truancy. This program specifically outlines four major comprehensive components: (1) System reform and accountability, (2) a service continuum to address the needs of children and adolescents who are truant, (3) data collection and evaluation, and (4) a community education and awareness program from kindergarten through grade 12 that addresses the need to prevent truancy and to intervene with youth who are truant. The goals of this program are to develop and implement or expand and strengthen comprehensive truancy programs that pool education, justice system, law enforcement, social services and community resources; identify truant youth; cooperatively design and implement comprehensive, systemwide programs to meet the needs of truants; and design and maintain systems for tracking truant youth. OJJDP has awarded funds for this program to eight sites: three non-Weed-and-Seed sites received up to \$100,000 each (Honolulu, HI; Jacksonville, FL; and King County, WA), and five Weed and Seed sites received up to \$50,000 each (Athens, GA; Houston, TX; Martinez, CA; Tacoma, WA; and Yaphank, NY). All sites are currently involved in a 6-month planning phase.

It is anticipated that during the next 2 years, this program would focus on the development of implementation and evaluation plans that link youth and adolescents who are truant with community-based services and programs, as well as on a full implementation of the community's comprehensive systemwide plan to prevent and intervene with the problem of truancy. This program would be evaluated by the Colorado Foundation for Families and Children who would conduct a process evaluation that would identify factors contributing or impeding the successful implementation of a truancy program.

Truancy activities would be carried out by the current grantees. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Training Project

The BARJ project's goal is to control juvenile delinquency through increased

use of restitution, community service, and other innovative programs as part of a jurisdictionwide juvenile justice change from traditional retributive or rehabilitative system models to balanced and restorative justice orientation and procedures. The specific steps for achieving this goal involve preparation of materials and training of personnel interested in restorative justice and the "balanced approach." The steps also include providing onsite technical assistance to selected State and local jurisdictions committed to implementing the balanced approach. Materials development in FY 2000 will include documents containing information on restorative justice programs, practices, and policy directions. The materials will be useful for training juvenile justice system practitioners and managers on the BARJ model and for onsite technical assistance. The training and technical assistance will be delivered at regional and national roundtables, juvenile justice conferences, and specialized workshops. "Training of trainers" programs will also be offered. There will be some concentration of BARJ technical assistance at the State level and on advancing judges' and prosecutors' leadership in the area of restorative justice. Further, there will be an effort to involve corporations and foundations in supporting BARJ and initial exploration of introducing BARJ in higher education.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Florida Atlantic University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Building Blocks for Youth

The goals of this initiative are to protect minority youth in the justice system and promote rational and effective juvenile justice policies. These goals are accomplished by the following components: (1) Conducting research on issues such as the impact on minority youth of new State laws and the implications of privatization of juvenile facilities by profit-making corporations; (2) undertaking an analysis of decisionmaking in the justice system and development of model decisionmaking criteria that reduce or eliminate disproportionate impact of the system on minority youth; (3) building a constituency for change at the national, State, and local levels; and (4) developing communication strategies for dissemination of information. A fifth component, direct advocacy for minority youth, is funded by sources other than OJJDP. Funding by OJJDP began in FY 1998. Youth Law Center has undertaken tasks to move this

initiative forward and will require additional time and funding to complete the initial identified goals.

This continuation will be implemented by the current grantee, the Youth Law Center. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

In FY 1997, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) replaced the biennial Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, known as the Children in Custody census. CJRP collects detailed information on the population of juveniles who are in juvenile residential placement facilities as a result of contact with the juvenile justice system. New methods developed for CJRP are expected to produce more accurate, timely, and useful data on the juvenile population, with less reporting burden for facility respondents. The CJRP was conducted for the second time in October 1999. Data collection efforts will continue into 2000. OJJDP anticipates delivery of the final data file by the end of FY 2000.

This program would be implemented through an existing interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Circles of Care Program

In FY 1998, the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) initiated a program entitled "Circles of Care" to build the capacity of selected Native American Tribes to develop a continuum of care for Native American youth at risk of mental health, substance abuse, and delinquency problems. As part of multiyear joint efforts with CMHS, OJJDP entered into a 3-year interagency agreement to provide funding support to the Circles of Care Program. OJJDP transferred funds in FY's 1998 and 1999 to CMHS to support the funding of one of nine sites. The Circles of Care Program is designed to facilitate the planning and development of a continuum of care.

The currently funded projects will continue in FY 2000 through an interagency agreement with the Center for Mental Health Services. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Community Assessment Center

The Community Assessment Center (CAC) program is a multicomponent demonstration initiative designed to test the efficacy of the CAC concept. CAC's provide a 24-hour centralized point of

intake and assessment for juveniles who have or are likely to come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The main purpose of a CAC is to facilitate earlier and more efficient prevention and intervention service delivery at the "front end" of the juvenile justice system. In FY 1997, OJJDP funded two planning grants and two enhancement grants to existing assessment centers for a 1-year project period, a CAC evaluation, and a technical assistance component.

Based on a limited competition among the four sites, in FY 1998, OJJDP provided additional funding for 12 months to one of the initial planning sites (Lee County Sheriff's Office in Lee County, FL) and to one of the initial enhancement sites (Jefferson Center for Mental Health in Jefferson County, CO). The two other sites (Human Service Associates, Inc. (HSA) in Orlando, FL, and the Denver Juvenile Court in Denver, CO) received increased funding from Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds to develop a fully operational CAC, including all four CAC conceptual elements. Increased funding was also provided to the national evaluator, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

During year 2, the Lee County Sheriff's Office worked to design and implement a comprehensive management information system that will serve as the backbone of the future assessment center. The Jefferson Center for Mental Health further enhanced its assessment center by conducting an intensive review of existing assessment tools and enhancing the case management process. In addition, both Denver and Orlando (HSA) began developing fully operational CAC's.

In FY 2000, OJJDP will provide additional funding to support the full implementation of OJJDP's CAC concept to the current grantees in Denver and Orlando. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Comprehensive Children and Families Mental Health Training and Technical Assistance

Under an FY 1999 interagency agreement, OJJDP transferred funds to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) to support the new contract for training and technical assistance for the CMHS-funded Comprehensive Mental Health sites. These funds will be used to enhance the involvement of the juvenile justice system in the systems of care that are being developed in each of the CMHS-funded sites. Funds will again be transferred to CMHS in FY 2000 to support the training and technical assistance and to meet the

terms of the 3-year interagency agreement.

OJJDP will support this initiative through an interagency agreement with the Center for Mental Health Services. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Development of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders

OJJDP has been providing support for development of its Comprehensive Strategy for several years. This project will complete ongoing strategic planning efforts in two States, Oregon and Wisconsin, and provide implementation support in six States that have completed the strategic planning process. OJJDP will also explore the addition of two or more Comprehensive Strategy States in FY 2000. As in the original eight States, up to six local jurisdictions would be identified to receive Comprehensive Strategy planning training and technical assistance. OJJDP will continue to provide technical assistance to further assist States and local jurisdictions, through training and technical assistance, in developing and implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. Further development and update of the *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* will be completed in FY 2000.

This project will be implemented by the current grantees, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Development of Conduct Disorder in Girls

The purpose of this project is to examine the development of conduct disorder in a sample of 2,500 inner-city girls who are ages 6 to 8 at the beginning of the study. The study will follow the girls annually for 5 years and will provide information that is critical to the understanding of the etiology, comorbidity, and prognosis of conduct disorder in girls. This project is important because delinquency in girls has been steadily increasing over the past decade and a better understanding of the developmental processes in girls will help in identifying effective means of prevention and provide direction for juvenile justice responses to delinquent girls. The program is being funded under an FY 1999 interagency agreement between OJJDP and the National Institute of Mental Health.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of

Pittsburgh. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Evaluation of the Department of Labor's Education and Training for Youthful Offenders Initiative

This evaluation will document the activities undertaken by two States awarded grants under the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) Education and Training for Youthful Offenders Initiative. Each DOL grantee will provide comprehensive school-to-work education and training within a juvenile correctional facility and followup and job placement services as youth return to the community. It is intended that the comprehensive services developed under these grants will serve as models for other juvenile correctional facilities across the country.

The OJJDP-sponsored evaluation of these projects will be conducted in two phases. During Phase I, a process evaluation will be conducted at each site to document the extent to which educational, job training, and aftercare services were enhanced with DOL funding. Also, the feasibility of conducting an impact evaluation at each site will be determined during Phase I. Phase II will entail conducting an impact evaluation at one or both sites. For those sites where a rigorous impact evaluation can be conducted, the effects of the program on job-related skills, employment, earnings, academic performance, and recidivism will be measured.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program

In FY 1995, OJJDP competitively awarded a grant to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to perform a process evaluation and design an outcome evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program. In FY 1998, the project was supplemented and extended for an additional 2 years to continue the outcome evaluation, which seeks to determine the extent of the differences between the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program (IAP) participants and the "regular" parolees, the supervision and services provided to both groups, and the cost-effectiveness of IAP. Data collection is being accomplished using several methods including searching State police records to measure recidivism and analyzing

State agency and juvenile court data to estimate costs.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Evaluation of Teen Courts

This project, which OJJDP began in FY 1997, is measuring the effect of handling young, relatively nonserious law violators in teen courts rather than in traditional juvenile or family courts. Researchers are collecting data on several dimensions of program outcomes, including postprogram recidivism and changes in teens' perceptions of justice and their ability to make more mature judgments. Analyses of these dimensions will be used to compare youth handled in at least three separate teen court programs with those processed by the traditional juvenile justice system. In addition, the study will conduct a process evaluation of the teen court programs, exploring legal, administrative, and case processing factors that affect the ability of the programs to achieve their goals.

This evaluation will be implemented by the current grantee, the Urban Institute. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Helping Communities To Promote Youth Development

OJJDP would continue to provide support to the Institute of Medicine/ National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences for a review and synthesis of existing evidence regarding the effectiveness of community-level interventions and service programs designed to promote positive youth development. The strengths and limitations of measurement and methodologies used to evaluate these interventions will be assessed, as well as policy and programmatic implications of this research. In addition to a final report that will synthesize the work of the committee, brief summary "fact sheets" will be widely disseminated to policymakers, local decisionmakers, program administrators, service providers, researchers, community organizers, and other key stakeholders.

OJJDP would implement this program through an interagency agreement with the National Academy of Sciences. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Dissemination and Technical Assistance Program

This initiative supports implementation, training and technical assistance, and an independent evaluation of an intensive community-based aftercare model in three competitively selected demonstration sites. The overall goal of the intensive aftercare model is to identify and assist high-risk juvenile offenders to make a gradual transition from secure confinement back into the community. The Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) model has three distinct, yet overlapping segments: (1) prerelease and preparatory planning activities during incarceration, (2) structured transitioning involving the participation of institutional and aftercare staffs both prior to and following community reentry, and (3) long-term reintegrative activities to ensure adequate service delivery and the required level of social control. The three sites would complete 5 years of program development and implementation in FY 2000. Followup data collection would continue into FY 2000 to capture information on youth who transitioned back into the community. In late FY 1999, Johns Hopkins University, the current grantee, would shift its focus from primarily providing training and technical assistance to grantees to developing a comprehensive dissemination, training, and technical assistance effort to State juvenile justice systems throughout the United States.

The IAP project would be implemented by the current grantee, the Johns Hopkins University. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1999.

Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance, and Resource Center

In FY 1999, OJJDP competitively funded the American Bar Association (ABA) to develop and implement the Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance, and Resource Center (Juvenile Defender Center) to support training and technical assistance and to serve as a clearinghouse and resource center for juvenile defenders in this country. Recognizing that a lack of training, technical assistance, and resources for juvenile defenders weakens the juvenile justice system and results in a lack of due process for juvenile offenders, OJJDP provided seed money in FY 1999 to fund the initial planning and implementation of a Juvenile Defender Center. The grantee is expected to develop a partnership with other agencies and organizations that

will provide or help develop financial resources to assist in sustaining a permanent Center. The Center will be designed to provide both general and specialized training and technical assistance to juvenile defenders in the United States. The design will also incorporate a resource center for purposes such as serving as a repository for the most recent litigation on key issues, a collection of sample briefs, and information on expert witnesses.

This project will be carried out by the current grantee, the American Bar Association. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit

This American Prosecutors Research Institute project's goal is to increase and improve prosecutor involvement in juvenile justice. The project will pursue continuing needs assessment by a working group of experienced prosecutors regarding district attorney requirements in the juvenile area. The project will design and present specialized training events for elected and appointed district attorneys and for juvenile unit chiefs. The training will deal with prosecutor leadership roles in the juvenile justice system and with the clarification or resolution of important juvenile justice issues. Such issues are expected to include juvenile policy, code revisions, resource allocation, charging, transfer to criminal courts, alternative juvenile programs, confinement, record confidentiality, and collaboration with other agencies. Training will also address certain evolving juvenile justice areas, such as community prosecution, community justice, restorative justice, community assessment centers, and mental health concerns, among others. In addition, the project will continue to develop training and reference materials pertaining to significant juvenile justice topics.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the American Prosecutors Research Institute. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Juvenile Residential Facility Census

As part of a long-term relationship with the Bureau of the Census, OJJDP proposes to continue to fund the development and testing of a new census of juvenile residential facilities. This census would focus on those facilities that are authorized to hold juveniles based on contact with the juvenile justice system. From interviews with facility administrators and staff at 20 locations, project staff have produced a detailed report discussing how best to capture information on education,

mental health and substance abuse treatment, health services, conditions of custody, staffing, and facility capacity. Project staff have also drafted and tested a questionnaire based on the interview results. The census was tested in October 1998. Census Bureau staff will prepare a report on the results of this test and make specific recommendations concerning changes and census implementation. In 2000, OJJDP and Census will work together to finalize the census format and data collection methods. The census will be administered for the first time in October 2000.

This project would be conducted through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census, Governments Division and Statistical Research Division. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Linking Balanced and Restorative Justice and Adolescents (LIBRA)

This project addresses effective interventions with the at-risk and delinquent youthful population of Vermont, combined with Vermont's determination to raise, support, teach, and nurture youth in their communities. As a rural state, Vermont faces many of the same issues plaguing larger, urban States, including underage drinking, drug abuse, education failure, and mental health issues. The goal of this program is to continue development of a comprehensive, integrated, balanced, and restorative system of justice for youthful offenders that holds them accountable for their actions to victims, protects the community, builds offender skills and competencies, and offers opportunities for positive connections to community members. OJJDP funding for the program began in FY 1998. Based on the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy of reparation, rather than retribution, the LIBRA project has created a network of Juvenile Reparative Boards, which hold youth immediately accountable for their actions and provide direct services to youth, parents, victims, and community members. The project will also continue to pilot Community Justice Centers, which demonstrate that the community is the core of the justice process and recognize youth as a vital part of the community. Also, a curriculum of Competency Training Classes for youthful offenders and youth at risk of delinquency will be maintained and will focus on conflict resolution, social skills, problem solving, and decisionmaking.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation

Services. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project

In 1998, OJJDP established the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project (NJJDAP) to serve the critical information needs of the juvenile justice community and OJJDP. The NJJDAP produces analyses and disseminates statistical information to the public and to State and local policymakers. The project serves as a principal resource to accentuate and enhance OJJDP's ability to provide quality information to the field of juvenile justice. The project uses many national data sources to examine issues critical to the juvenile justice system. The data sources used are not limited to criminal justice or juvenile justice data. In 1999, the NJJDAP has produced analyses based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), operated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The NLSY is a national self-report survey of youth that includes several measures of juvenile offending. Also, the NJJDAP has produced analyses of the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement.

The project will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

National Juvenile Justice Program Directory

To conduct its statistical functions, OJJDP must maintain a current and accurate list of all entities surveyed either in the various censuses or in surveys. This list currently consists of a complete list of juvenile residential facilities and a list of juvenile probation offices. As OJJDP expands its statistical work, it will need to expand this listing as well. The list needs to contain contact information for the various facilities or agencies and appropriate information for sampling. During 2000, the Census Bureau would continue to maintain the currently available portions of the directory and would explore expansions needed to monitor other areas of juvenile justice such as nonresidential correctional programs and juvenile court staff.

This project would be conducted through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census, Governments Division. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97

OJJDP proposes continuing to support the third round of data collection, begun

in FY 1997, by the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97 (NLSY97) through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The NLSY97 is studying school-to-work transition in a nationally representative sample of 8,700 youth ages 12 to 16 years old. BLS is also collecting data on the involvement of these youth in antisocial and other behavior that may affect their transition to productive work careers. The survey provides information about risk and protective factors related to the initiation, persistence, and desistance of delinquent and criminal behavior and provides an opportunity to determine the generalizability of findings from OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency and other longitudinal studies to a nationally representative population of youth.

The program would be implemented by the BLS under an interagency agreement. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities

Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities Program, which began with a competitive OJJDP cooperative agreement awarded to the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) in FY 1995, has developed a performance management system for the management of juvenile correctional facilities. The system provides tools for monitoring and improving outcomes in six critical facility functions: providing security, safety, order, health care, educational, and mental health programming within a context that protects individual rights. Currently, 32 facilities, including 2 State systems, have begun the implementation process, which consists of the data collection and analysis of baseline data; the development of an initial facility improvement plan, which may include financial support to make improvements; and reassessment and revision of the facility improvement plan. During FY 2000, the program itself is undergoing refinements to improve management of the process for the facilities. In addition, approximately 15 new sites will begin the process, using streamlined data collection and new diagnostic tools. In addition to working with the participating facilities during this funding period, the project will finalize the implementation model; revise instruments, as needed; and develop criteria for determining full implementation, including the testing of

community release measures. Where appropriate, the project will establish performance benchmarks and develop analytical reports regarding facility and system change that has occurred in the test sites.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Local Action Plan—Delancy Street Initiative

In FY 1998, OJJDP provided funding to the City and County of San Francisco, CA, to support the implementation of a comprehensive effort to reform the city's juvenile justice system. San Francisco's Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Local Action Plan, facilitated by the Delancy Street Foundation CIRCLE (Coalition to Revitalize Communities, Lives and Environments), represents the culmination of a unique, collaborative needs assessment of the existing juvenile justice system. Based on this assessment, San Francisco identified six of the most critical gaps in the juvenile justice system and proposed programs to fill those gaps: Community Assessment and Referral Center, Early Risk and Resiliency, Safe Haven, Safe Corridor, the Life Learning Academy, and the Life Learning Residential Center for Girls. These six programs originated from the needs assessment and are a product of teams composed of representatives from San Francisco and its diverse communities.

In FY 1999, OJJDP provided funding to enhance services offered at the Life Learning Residential Center (Academy), an intensive life-changing, day treatment program designed to turn around the lives of youth with multiple problems that include multigenerational poverty, gang involvement, drug abuse, disciplinary problems, and school dropouts and failure. The Academy aims to strengthen a youth's bond with his family and extended family and the community, while providing complete "life learning" instruction and education. Funding will also be used for program replication throughout the country.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the City and County of San Francisco, in FY 2000. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Survey of Juvenile Probation

OJJDP proposes to continue to support the development of a survey of juvenile probation offices. This survey will lead directly to national estimates of the numbers of juveniles on probation at a

given time. OJJDP began this effort in 1996 with assessments of current knowledge of probation and the need for information on this aspect of juvenile justice. The development efforts have so far included site visits to three State probation departments and local probation departments in those States. An additional seven States will be visited in the coming year. Based on this information, the Center for Survey Methods Research (CSMR) at the Bureau of the Census will develop a survey methodology and a survey questionnaire. The plans for this survey have expanded by necessity to include efforts (already under way under a separate agreement with the Bureau of the Census) to list and categorize juvenile probation offices nationally. Working with OJJDP, the Census Bureau will develop a list of probation offices and several categorizations of these offices to facilitate the development of a sampling scheme. In the coming year, OJJDP and the Census Bureau will continue working on the specifications for this list and continue efforts to develop the list. Also, working with the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, OJJDP will take the necessary preliminary steps needed to implement the survey. OJJDP anticipates the first Survey of Juvenile Probation will take place in calendar year 2002.

This project would be conducted through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Technical Assistance to Native American Tribes and Alaskan Native Communities

The Technical Assistance to Native American Tribes and Alaskan Native Communities Program is designed to equip tribal governments with the necessary information and tools to enhance or develop comprehensive, systemwide approaches to reduce juvenile delinquency, violence, and victimization and increase the safety of their communities. In FY 1997, OJJDP awarded a 3-year cooperative agreement to the American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) to provide training and technical assistance to Indian nations seeking to improve juvenile justice services to children, youth, and families.

Throughout FY's 1998 and 1999, AIDA continued to provide technical assistance to Indian nations and developed information materials for Indian juvenile justice practitioners, administrators, and policymakers. Topic areas covered Indian youth gangs; personnel competency building, such as

conducting effective preadjudication investigations and preparing reports; developing protocols to implement State Children's Code provisions that affect Native American children; establishing sustainable, comprehensive community-based planning processes that focus on the needs of tribal youth; and developing and implementing culturally relevant policies, programs, and practices. The technical assistance and materials also addressed the overlapping roles and jurisdiction of Federal, State, and tribal justice systems, particularly in understanding the laws and public policies applicable to or effective in Indian communities.

In FY 2000, OJJDP would continue to promote and provide technical assistance to tribes seeking to develop and enhance their juvenile justice systems. AIDA would provide training and technical assistance in the following emphasis areas: developing a community-based secondary prevention program; developing a tribal justice probation system; developing multidisciplinary approaches to youth gang violence prevention; establishing risk assessment and classification systems; developing comprehensive strategies to handle offenders; expanding referral and service delivery systems; developing cooperative interagency and intergovernmental relationships; and developing technology to improve systems and increased access to juvenile justice information.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the American Indian Development Associates. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative

In FY 1998, OJJDP, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) Employment and Training Administration, provided funding support to the Boys & Girls Clubs of America to demonstrate and evaluate the TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative. This initiative provides employment training and other related services to at-risk youth through local Boys & Girls Clubs with TeenSupreme Centers. In FY 1998, DOL funds supported program staffing in the existing 41 TeenSupreme Centers, and in 1999, the number of sites was expanded to 45. These 45 clubs are provided funding support to hire an employment specialist to work with the youth. Boys & Girls Clubs of America provides intensive training and technical assistance to each site and administrative and staffing support to

the program from the national office. OJJDP funds support the evaluation component of the program, which is being implemented by an independent evaluator.

This jointly funded Department of Labor and OJJDP initiative will be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1999.

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

Through systemic change within local juvenile detention systems or statewide juvenile corrections systems, this project seeks to reduce overcrowding in facilities where juveniles are held. Competitively awarded in FY 1994 to the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA), in partnership with the San Francisco Youth Law Center, the project provides training and technical assistance materials for use by State and local jurisdictional teams. NJDA selected three jurisdictions (Camden, NJ; Oklahoma City, OK; and the Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections System) for onsite development, implementation, and testing of procedures to reduce crowding. All three original sites have completed their work. The grantee is exploring additional sites for comprehensive training and technical assistance in FY 2000. NJDA would also be initiating its Jurisdictional Team Training Course in FY 2000 at three sites that are experiencing overcrowding in their juvenile facilities.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, the National Juvenile Detention Association. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 2000.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

National Evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets Program

OJJDP will continue funding the grant competitively awarded in FY 1997 to Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD, for a national evaluation to document and explicate the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration that has taken place before and during the Safe Kids/Safe Streets awards; to inform program staff of performance levels on an ongoing basis; and to determine the effectiveness of the implemented programs in achieving the goals of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program. The initial 18-month grant began a process evaluation and an

assessment of the feasibility of an impact evaluation. Westat will continue the process evaluation, which will now focus on tracking the implementation efforts at each of the sites; continue developing the national impact evaluation; and continue working with local evaluators to develop their capacity to evaluate programs. Also, Westat will add a fifth site to the evaluation.

This evaluation will be implemented by the current grantee, Westat, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Research on Child Neglect

In FY 2000, OJJDP will join several other Federal agencies, including the Office of Justice Program's National Institute of Justice, the U.S. Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health and Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (the Neglect Consortium), in funding research projects that will enhance understanding of the etiology, extent, services, treatment, management, and prevention of child neglect. This multiagency effort addresses the lack of research focusing specifically on the issue of child neglect. Child neglect may relate to profound health consequences, place children at higher risk for a variety of diseases and conditions, and interfere with normal social, cognitive, and affective development. Thus, child neglect is a serious public health, justice, social services, and education problem, not only compromising the immediate health of the Nation's children, but also threatening their growth and intellectual development, their long-term physical and mental health outcomes, their propensity for prosocial behavior, their future parenting practices, and their economic productivity.

The research studies funded by this initiative can focus on a range of issues, including, but not limited to, the following: the antecedents of neglect; the consequences of neglect; the processes and mediators accounting for or influencing the effects of neglect; and treatment, preventive intervention, and service delivery.

This program will be implemented through an interagency agreement with the National Institutes of Health. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches To Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency

This 5½ year demonstration program is designed to foster coordinated

community responses to child abuse and neglect. Several components of the Office of Justice Programs joined in FY 1996 to develop this coordinated program response to break the cycle of early childhood victimization and later criminality and to reduce child abuse and neglect and resulting child fatalities. OJJDP awarded competitive cooperative agreements in FY 1997 to five sites (Chittenden County, VT; Huntsville, AL; Kansas City, MO; the

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, MI; and Toledo, OH). Funds were provided by OJJDP, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, and the Violence Against Women Office.

In FY 2000, continuation awards will be made to each of the current demonstration sites. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2000.

The programs described above will further OJJDP's goals and help to

consolidate and continue the gains made in the past few years in combating juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP welcomes comments on this Proposed Program Plan.

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Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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