

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1318

To provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure that youth lead productive, safe, healthy, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 2013

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BASS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. HAHN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. NADLER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CHU, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WATT, and Mrs. BEATTY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

A BILL

To provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure

that youth lead productive, safe, healthy, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Youth Prison Reduc-
 5 tion through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Sup-
 6 port, and Education Act” or the “Youth PROMISE Act”.

7 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

8 The table of contents for this Act are as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
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**TITLE I—FEDERAL COORDINATION OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL
 JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION AND EFFORTS**

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TITLE II—PROMISE GRANTS

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Sec. 202. PROMISE Assessment and Planning grants authorized.
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 Sec. 204. Needs and strengths assessment.
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 Sec. 213. Grant award guidelines.
 Sec. 214. Reports.
 Sec. 215. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—General PROMISE Grant Provisions

Sec. 221. Nonsupplanting clause.
 Sec. 222. Grant application review panel.
 Sec. 223. Evaluation of PROMISE grant programs.

TITLE III—PROMISE RESEARCH CENTERS

Sec. 301. Establishment of the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices.

Sec. 302. Grants for regional research proven practices partnerships.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
4 trator” means the Administrator of the Office of Ju-
5 venile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

6 (2) COMMUNITY.—The term “community”
7 means a unit of local government or an Indian tribe,
8 or part of such a unit or tribe, as determined by
9 such a unit or tribe for the purpose of applying for
10 a grant under this Act.

11 (3) DESIGNATED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The
12 term “designated geographic area” means a 5-digit
13 postal ZIP Code assigned to a geographic area by
14 the United States Postal Service.

15 (4) EVIDENCE-BASED.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “evidence-
17 based”, when used with respect to a practice re-
18 lating to juvenile delinquency and criminal
19 street gang activity prevention and intervention,
20 means a practice (including a service, program,
21 activity, intervention, technology, or strategy)
22 for which the Administrator has determined—

1 (i) causal evidence documents a rela-
2 tionship between the practice and its in-
3 tended outcome, based on measures of the
4 direction and size of a change, and the ex-
5 tent to which a change may be attributed
6 to the practice; and

7 (ii) the use of scientific methods rules
8 out, to the extent possible, alternative ex-
9 planations for the documented change.

10 (B) SCIENTIFIC METHODS.—For the pur-
11 poses of subparagraph (A), the term “scientific
12 methods” means—

13 (i) evaluation by an experimental trial,
14 in which participants are randomly as-
15 signed to participate in the practice that is
16 subject to such trial; or

17 (ii) evaluation by a quasi-experimental
18 trial, in which the outcomes for partici-
19 pants are compared with outcomes for a
20 control group that is made up of individ-
21 uals who are similar to such participants.

22 (5) INTERVENTION.—The term “intervention”
23 means the provision of programs and services that
24 are supported by research, are evidence-based or
25 promising practices, and are provided to youth who

1 are involved in, or who are identified by evidence-
2 based risk assessment methods as being at high risk
3 of continued involvement in, juvenile delinquency or
4 criminal street gangs, as a result of indications that
5 demonstrate involvement with problems such as tru-
6 ancy, substance abuse, mental health treatment
7 needs, or siblings who have had involvement with ju-
8 venile or criminal justice systems.

9 (6) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL
10 STREET GANG ACTIVITY PREVENTION.—The term
11 “juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
12 ity prevention” means the provision of programs and
13 resources to children and families who have not yet
14 had substantial contact with criminal justice or juve-
15 nile justice systems, that—

16 (A) are designed to reduce potential juve-
17 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
18 ity risks; and

19 (B) are evidence-based or promising edu-
20 cational, health, mental health, school-based,
21 community-based, faith-based, parenting, job
22 training, social opportunities and experiences,
23 or other programs, for youth and their families,
24 that have been demonstrated to be effective in

1 reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal
2 street gang activity risks.

3 (7) PROMISING.—The term “promising”, when
4 used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile
5 delinquency and criminal street gang activity preven-
6 tion and intervention, means a practice (including a
7 service, program, activity, intervention, technology,
8 or strategy) that, based on statistical analyses or a
9 theory of change, the Administrator has deter-
10 mined—

11 (A) has outcomes from an evaluation that
12 demonstrate such practice reduces juvenile de-
13 linquency and criminal street gang activity; and

14 (B) is part of a study being conducted to
15 determine if such a practice is evidence-based.

16 (8) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
17 the several States, the District of Columbia, the
18 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,
19 American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Is-
20 lands, and any other territories or possessions of the
21 United States.

22 (9) THEORY OF CHANGE.—The term “theory of
23 change” means a program planning strategy ap-
24 proved by the Administrator that outlines the types

1 of interventions and outcomes essential to achieving
2 a set of program goals.

3 (10) YOUTH.—The term “youth” means—

4 (A) an individual who is 18 years of age or
5 younger; or

6 (B) in any State in which the maximum
7 age at which the juvenile justice system of such
8 State has jurisdiction over individuals exceeds
9 18 years of age, an individual who is such max-
10 imum age or younger.

11 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

12 The Congress finds as follows:

13 (1) Youth gang crime has taken a toll on a
14 number of urban communities, and senseless acts of
15 gang-related violence have imposed economic, social,
16 and human costs.

17 (2) Drug- and alcohol-dependent youth, and
18 youth dually diagnosed with addiction and mental
19 health disorders, are more likely to become involved
20 with the juvenile justice system than youth without
21 such risk factors, absent appropriate prevention and
22 intervention services.

23 (3) Children of color are over-represented rel-
24 ative to the general population at every stage of the
25 juvenile justice system. Black youth are 17 percent

1 of the United States population, but represent 38
2 percent of youth in secure placement juvenile facili-
3 ties, and 58 percent of youth incarcerated in adult
4 prisons.

5 (4) Research funded by the Department of Jus-
6 tice indicates that gang-membership is short-lived
7 among adolescents. With very few youth remaining
8 gang-involved throughout their adolescent years, on-
9 going opportunities for intervention exist.

10 (5) Criminal justice costs have become burden-
11 some in many States and cities, requiring reductions
12 in vital educational, social, welfare, mental health,
13 and related services.

14 (6) Direct expenditures for each of the major
15 criminal justice functions, police, corrections, and ju-
16 dicial services, have increased steadily over the last
17 25 years. In fiscal year 2009, Federal, State, and
18 local governments spent an estimated
19 \$258,000,000,000 for police protection, corrections,
20 and judicial and legal services, nearly a 207 percent
21 increase since 1982.

22 (7) In 2009, State governments spent \$5.7 bil-
23 lion dollars to incarcerate youth. The average annual
24 cost to incarcerate one youth is \$88,000.

1 (8) Coordinated efforts of stakeholders in the
2 juvenile justice system in a local community, to-
3 gether with other organizations and community
4 members concerned with the safety and welfare of
5 children, have a strong record of demonstrated suc-
6 cess in reducing the impact of youth and gang-re-
7 lated crime and violence, as demonstrated in Boston,
8 Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, Richmond, Vir-
9 ginia, Los Angeles, California, and other commu-
10 nities.

11 (9) Investment in prevention and intervention
12 programs for children and youth, including quality
13 early childhood programs, comprehensive evidence-
14 based school, after school, and summer school pro-
15 grams, mentoring programs, mental health and
16 treatment programs, evidence-based job training
17 programs, and alternative intervention programs,
18 has been shown to lead to decreased youth arrests,
19 decreased delinquency, lower recidivism, and greater
20 financial savings from an educational, economic, so-
21 cial, and criminal justice perspective.

22 (10) Quality early childhood education pro-
23 grams have been demonstrated to help children start
24 school ready to learn and to reduce delinquency and
25 criminal street gang activity risks.

1 (11) Evidence-based mentoring programs have
2 been shown to prevent youth drug abuse and vio-
3 lence.

4 (12) Evidence-based school-based comprehen-
5 sive instructional programs that pair youth with re-
6 sponsible adult mentors have been shown to have a
7 strong impact upon delinquency prevention.

8 (13) After-school programs that connect chil-
9 dren to caring adults and that provide constructive
10 activities during the peak hours of juvenile delin-
11 quency and criminal street gang activity, between
12 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., have been shown to reduce de-
13 linquency and the attendant costs imposed on the ju-
14 venile and criminal justice systems.

15 (14) States with higher levels of educational at-
16 tainment have been shown to have crime rates lower
17 than the national average. Researchers have found
18 that a 5-percent increase in male high school grad-
19 uation rates would produce an annual savings of al-
20 most \$5,000,000,000 in crime-related expenses.

21 (15) Therapeutic programs that engage and
22 motivate high-risk youth and their families to
23 change behaviors that often result in criminal activ-
24 ity have been shown to significantly reduce recidi-
25 vism among juvenile offenders, and significantly re-

1 duce the attendant costs of crime and delinquency
2 imposed upon the juvenile and criminal justice sys-
3 tems.

4 (16) Comprehensive programs that target kids
5 who are already serious juvenile offenders by ad-
6 dressing the multiple factors in peer, school, neigh-
7 borhood, and family environments known to be re-
8 lated to delinquency can reduce recidivism among ju-
9 venile offenders and save the public significant eco-
10 nomic costs.

11 (17) There are many alternatives to incarcer-
12 ation of youth that have been proven to be more ef-
13 fective in reducing crime and violence at the Na-
14 tional, State, local, and tribal levels, and the failure
15 to provide for such effective alternatives is a perva-
16 sive problem that leads to increased youth, and later
17 adult, crime and violence.

18 (18) Savings achieved through early interven-
19 tion and prevention are significant, especially when
20 noncriminal justice social, educational, mental
21 health, and economic outcomes are considered.

22 (19) The prevention of child abuse and neglect
23 can help stop a cycle of violence and save up to
24 \$5.00 for every \$1.00 invested in preventing such
25 abuse and neglect.

1 (20) Targeting interventions at special youth
 2 risk groups and focusing upon relatively low-cost
 3 interventions increases the probability of fiscal ben-
 4 efit.

5 (21) Evidence-based intervention treatment fa-
 6 cilities have been shown to reduce youth delinquency
 7 and to be cost-effective.

8 (22) States, including Wisconsin, Ohio, New
 9 York, Texas, and Pennsylvania, have seen a reduc-
 10 tion in juvenile incarceration due to a reallocation of
 11 criminal justice funds towards prevention programs.

12 (23) The rise in homicides in several cities in
 13 recent years followed declines in Federal funding
 14 provided for law enforcement, educational, health
 15 and mental health, social services, and other support
 16 to localities for youth, their families, and other com-
 17 munity-oriented programs and approaches.

18 **TITLE I—FEDERAL COORDINA-**
 19 **TION OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL**
 20 **JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMA-**
 21 **TION AND EFFORTS**

22 **SEC. 101. PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.**

23 (a) ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP
 24 MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 223(f) of the Ju-

1 juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974
2 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)) is amended—

3 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “an eligible
4 organization composed of member representatives of
5 the State advisory groups appointed under sub-
6 section (a)(3)” and inserting “a nonpartisan, non-
7 profit organization that is described in section
8 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,”;
9 and

10 (2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as fol-
11 lows:

12 “(2) ASSISTANCE.—To be eligible to receive
13 such assistance, such organization shall—

14 “(A) be governed by individuals who—

15 “(i) have been appointed by a chief
16 executive of a State to serve as a State ad-
17 visory group member under subsection
18 (a)(3); and

19 “(ii) are elected to serve as a gov-
20 erning officer of such organization by a
21 majority of the Chairs (or Chair-designees)
22 of all such State advisory groups;

23 “(B) include member representatives from
24 a majority of such State advisory groups, who

1 shall be representative of regionally and demo-
2 graphically diverse States and jurisdictions;

3 “(C) annually seek appointments by the
4 chief executive of each State of one State advi-
5 sory group member and one alternate State ad-
6 visory group member from each such State to
7 implement the advisory functions specified in
8 clauses (iv) and (v) of subparagraph (D), in-
9 cluding serving on the PROMISE Advisory
10 Panel, and make a record of any such appoint-
11 ments available to the public; and

12 “(D) agree to carry out activities that in-
13 clude—

14 “(i) conducting an annual conference
15 of such member representatives for pur-
16 poses relating to the activities of such
17 State advisory groups;

18 “(ii) disseminating information, data,
19 standards, advanced techniques, and pro-
20 gram models;

21 “(iii) reviewing Federal policies re-
22 garding juvenile justice and delinquency
23 prevention;

24 “(iv) advising the Administrator with
25 respect to particular functions or aspects

1 of the work of the Office, and appointing
2 a representative, diverse group of members
3 of such organization under subparagraph
4 (C) to serve as an advisory panel of State
5 juvenile justice advisors (referred to as the
6 ‘PROMISE Advisory Panel’) to carry out
7 the functions specified in subsection (g);
8 and

9 “(v) advising the President and Con-
10 gress with regard to State perspectives on
11 the operation of the Office and Federal
12 legislation pertaining to juvenile justice
13 and delinquency prevention.”.

14 (b) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 223 of
15 the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of
16 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is further amended by adding at
17 the end the following new subsection:

18 “(g) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—

19 “(1) FUNCTIONS.—The PROMISE Advisory
20 Panel required under subsection (f)(2)(D) shall—

21 “(A) assess successful evidence-based and
22 promising practices related to juvenile delin-
23 quency and criminal street gang activity preven-
24 tion and intervention carried out by PROMISE
25 Coordinating Councils under such Act;

1 “(B) provide the Administrator with a list
2 of individuals and organizations with experience
3 in administering or evaluating practices that
4 serve youth involved in, or at risk of involve-
5 ment in, juvenile delinquency and criminal
6 street gang activity, from which the Adminis-
7 trator shall select individuals who shall—

8 “(i) provide to the Administrator peer
9 reviews of applications submitted by units
10 of local government and Indian tribes pur-
11 suant to title II of such Act, to ensure that
12 such applications demonstrate a clear plan
13 to—

14 “(I) serve youth as part of an en-
15 tire family unit; and

16 “(II) coordinate the delivery of
17 service to youth among agencies; and

18 “(ii) advise the Administrator with re-
19 spect to the award and allocation of
20 PROMISE Planning grants to local and
21 tribal governments that develop PROMISE
22 Coordinating Councils, and of PROMISE
23 Implementation grants to such PROMISE
24 Coordinating Councils, pursuant to title II
25 of such Act; and

1 “(C) develop performance standards to be
2 used to evaluate programs and activities carried
3 out with grants under title II of the Youth
4 PROMISE Act, including the evaluation of
5 changes achieved as a result of such programs
6 and activities related to decreases in juvenile
7 delinquency and criminal street gang activity,
8 including—

9 “(i) prevention of involvement by at-
10 risk youth in juvenile delinquency or crimi-
11 nal street gang activity;

12 “(ii) diversion of youth with a high
13 risk of continuing involvement in juvenile
14 delinquency or criminal street gang activ-
15 ity; and

16 “(iii) financial savings from deferred
17 or eliminated costs, or other benefits, as a
18 result of such programs and activities, and
19 the reinvestment by the unit or tribe of
20 any such savings.

21 “(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18
22 months after the date of the enactment of the Youth
23 PROMISE Act, and annually thereafter, the PROM-
24 ISE Advisory Panel shall prepare a report con-
25 taining the findings and determinations under para-

1 graph (1)(A) and shall submit such report to Con-
2 gress, the President, the Attorney General, and the
3 chief executive and chief law enforcement officer of
4 each State, unit of local government, and Indian
5 tribe.”.

6 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
7 299(a)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preven-
8 tion Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671(a)(1)) is amended to
9 read as follows:

10 “(1) There are authorized to be appropriated
11 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this
12 title for each of the fiscal years 2014 through
13 2016.”.

14 **SEC. 102. GEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE ALLO-**
15 **CATION.**

16 (a) GRANT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETER-
17 MINE NEED.—Subject to the availability of appropria-
18 tions, the Administrator shall award a grant, on a com-
19 petitive basis, to an organization to—

20 (1) collect and analyze data related to the exist-
21 ing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-
22 tivity prevention and intervention needs and re-
23 sources in each designated geographic area;

24 (2) use the data collected and analyzed under
25 paragraph (1) to compile a list of designated geo-

1 graphic areas that have the most need of resources,
2 based on such data, to carry out juvenile delin-
3 quency and criminal street gang activity prevention
4 and intervention;

5 (3) use the data collected and analyzed under
6 paragraph (1) to rank the areas listed under para-
7 graph (2) in descending order by the amount of need
8 for resources to carry out juvenile delinquency and
9 criminal street gang activity prevention and inter-
10 vention, ranking the area with the greatest need for
11 such resources highest; and

12 (4) periodically update the list and rankings
13 under paragraph (3) as the Administrator deter-
14 mines to be appropriate.

15 (b) DATA SOURCES.—In compiling such list and de-
16 termining such rankings, the organization shall collect and
17 analyze data relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal
18 street gang activity prevention and intervention—

19 (1) using the geographic information system
20 and Web-based mapping application known as the
21 Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography
22 (SMART) system;

23 (2) from the Department of Health and Human
24 Services, the Department of Labor, the Department

1 of Housing and Urban Development, and the De-
2 partment of Education; and

3 (3) from the annual KIDS Count Data Book
4 and other data made available by the KIDS Count
5 initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

6 (c) USE OF DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The list
7 and rankings required by this section shall be provided
8 to the Administrator to be used to provide funds under
9 this Act in the most strategic and effective manner to en-
10 sure that resources and services are provided to youth in
11 the communities with the greatest need for such resources
12 and services.

13 (d) LIMITATION ON USE OF COLLECTED DATA.—
14 The information collected and analyzed under this section
15 may not be used for any purpose other than to carry out
16 the purposes of this Act. Such information may not be
17 used for any purpose related to the investigation or pros-
18 ecution of any person, or for profiling of individuals based
19 on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other
20 characteristic.

21 (e) AUTHORIZATION AND LIMITATION OF APPRO-
22 PRIATIONS.—Of the amount appropriated for fiscal year
23 2014 to carry out this section and subtitle A of title II
24 of this Act (as authorized under section 205), not more

1 than one percent of such amount, or \$1,000,000, which-
2 ever is less, shall be available to carry out this section.

3 **TITLE II—PROMISE GRANTS**

4 **SEC. 201. PURPOSES.**

5 The purposes of the grant programs established
6 under this title are to—

7 (1) enable local and tribal communities to as-
8 sess the unmet needs of youth who are involved in,
9 or are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency
10 or criminal street gangs;

11 (2) develop plans appropriate for a community
12 to address those unmet needs with juvenile delin-
13 quency and gang prevention and intervention prac-
14 tices; and

15 (3) implement and evaluate such plans in a
16 manner consistent with this Act.

17 **Subtitle A—PROMISE Assessment** 18 **and Planning Grants**

19 **SEC. 202. PROMISE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING GRANTS** 20 **AUTHORIZED.**

21 (a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator is
22 authorized to award grants to units of local government
23 and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Coun-
24 cils with planning and assessing evidence-based and prom-
25 ising practices relating to juvenile delinquency and crimi-

1 nal street gang activity prevention and intervention, espe-
2 cially for youth who are involved in, or who are at risk
3 of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street
4 gang activity. Such PROMISE Coordinating Councils
5 shall—

6 (1) conduct an objective needs and strengths
7 assessment in accordance with section 203; and

8 (2) develop a PROMISE Plan in accordance
9 with section 204, based on the assessment conducted
10 in accordance with section 203.

11 (b) GRANT DURATION, AMOUNT, AND ALLOCA-
12 TION.—

13 (1) DURATION.—A grant awarded under this
14 section shall be for a period not to exceed one year.

15 (2) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant
16 awarded under this section shall not exceed
17 \$300,000.

18 (c) ALLOCATION.—

19 (1) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Subject to the
20 availability of appropriations, the Administrator
21 shall ensure that the total funds allocated under this
22 section to units of local governments and Indian
23 tribes in a State shall not be less than \$1,000,000.

24 (2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—If the amount
25 made available for grants under this section for any

1 fiscal year is less than the amount required to pro-
2 vide the minimum allocation of funds under para-
3 graph (1) to units of local government and Indian
4 tribes in each State, then the amount of such min-
5 imum allocation shall be ratably reduced.

6 **SEC. 203. PROMISE COORDINATING COUNCILS.**

7 To be eligible to receive a grant under this subtitle,
8 a unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall estab-
9 lish a PROMISE Coordinating Council for each commu-
10 nity of such unit or tribe, respectively, for which such unit
11 or tribe is applying for a grant under this subtitle. Each
12 such community shall include one or more designated geo-
13 graphic areas identified on the list required under section
14 102(a)(2). The members of such a PROMISE Coordi-
15 nating Council shall be representatives of public and pri-
16 vate sector entities and individuals that—

17 (1) shall include, to the extent possible, at least
18 one representative from each of the following:

19 (A) the local chief executive's office;

20 (B) a local educational agency;

21 (C) a local health agency or provider;

22 (D) a local mental health agency or pro-
23 vider, unless the representative under subpara-
24 graph (C) also meets the requirements of this
25 subparagraph;

- 1 (E) a local public housing agency;
- 2 (F) a local law enforcement agency;
- 3 (G) a local child welfare agency;
- 4 (H) a local juvenile court;
- 5 (I) a local juvenile prosecutor's office;
- 6 (J) a private juvenile residential care enti-
- 7 ty;
- 8 (K) a local juvenile public defender's office;
- 9 (L) a State juvenile correctional entity;
- 10 (M) a local business community represent-
- 11 ative; and

- 12 (N) a local faith-based community rep-
- 13 resentative;

14 (2) shall include two representatives from each
15 of the following:

- 16 (A) parents who have minor children, and
- 17 who have an interest in the local juvenile or
- 18 criminal justice systems;

- 19 (B) youth between the ages of 15 and 24
- 20 who reside in the jurisdiction of the unit or
- 21 tribe; and

- 22 (C) members from nonprofit community-
- 23 based organizations that provide effective delin-
- 24 quency prevention and intervention to youth in
- 25 the jurisdiction of the unit or tribe; and

1 (3) may include other members, as the unit or
2 tribe determines to be appropriate.

3 **SEC. 204. NEEDS AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT.**

4 (a) **ASSESSMENT.**—Each PROMISE Coordinating
5 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government
6 or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall conduct an objec-
7 tive strengths and needs assessment of the resources of
8 the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating
9 Council was established, to identify the unmet needs of
10 youth in the community with respect to evidence-based
11 and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency
12 and criminal street gang activity prevention and interven-
13 tion. The PROMISE Coordinating Council shall consult
14 with a research partner receiving a grant under section
15 302 for assistance with such assessment. Such assessment
16 shall include, with respect to the community for which
17 such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established—

18 (1) the number of youth who are at-risk of in-
19 volvement in juvenile delinquency or street gang ac-
20 tivity;

21 (2) the number of youth who are involved in ju-
22 venile delinquency or criminal street gang activity,
23 including the number of such youth who are at high
24 risk of continued involvement;

1 (3) youth unemployment rates during the sum-
2 mer;

3 (4) the number of individuals on public finan-
4 cial assistance (including a breakdown of the num-
5 bers of men, women, and children on such assist-
6 ance);

7 (5) the estimated number of youth who are
8 chronically truant;

9 (6) the number of youth who have dropped out
10 of school in the previous year;

11 (7) for the year before such assessment, the es-
12 timated total amount expended (by the community
13 and other entities) for the incarceration of offenders
14 who were convicted or adjudicated delinquent for an
15 offense that was committed in such community, in-
16 cluding amounts expended for the incarceration of
17 offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities that
18 are located in the United States but are not located
19 in such community;

20 (8) a comparison of the amount under para-
21 graph (7) with an estimation of the amount that
22 would be expended for the incarceration of offenders
23 described in such paragraph if the number of offend-
24 ers described in such paragraph was equal to the na-

1 tional average incarceration rate per 100,000 popu-
2 lation; and

3 (9) a description of evidence-based and prom-
4 ising practices related to juvenile delinquency and
5 criminal street gang activity prevention available for
6 youth in the community, including school-based pro-
7 grams, after school programs (particularly programs
8 that have activities available for youth between
9 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), weekend ac-
10 tivities and programs, youth mentoring programs,
11 faith and community-based programs, summer ac-
12 tivities, and summer jobs, if any; and

13 (10) a description of evidence-based and prom-
14 ising intervention practices available for youth in the
15 community.

16 (b) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSESSMENT INFORMA-
17 TION.—Information gathered pursuant to this section may
18 be used for the sole purpose of developing a PROMISE
19 Plan in accordance with this subtitle.

20 **SEC. 205. PROMISE PLAN COMPONENTS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each PROMISE Coordinating
22 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government
23 or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall develop a PROM-
24 ISE Plan to provide for the coordination of, and, as appro-
25 priate, to support the delivery of, evidence-based and

1 promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and
2 criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention
3 to youth and families who reside in the community for
4 which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was estab-
5 lished. Such a PROMISE Plan shall—

6 (1) include the strategy by which the PROM-
7 ISE Coordinating Council plans to prioritize and al-
8 locate resources and services toward the unmet
9 needs of youth in the community, consistent with the
10 needs and available resources of communities with
11 the greatest need for assistance, as determined pur-
12 suant to section 102;

13 (2) include a combination of evidence-based and
14 promising prevention and intervention practices that
15 are responsive to the needs of the community; and

16 (3) ensure that cultural and linguistic needs of
17 the community are met.

18 (b) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—Each PROMISE
19 Plan shall—

20 (1) include a plan to connect youth identified in
21 paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 204(a) to evi-
22 dence-based and promising practices related to juve-
23 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activity
24 prevention and intervention;

1 (2) identify the amount or percentage of local
2 funds that are available to the PROMISE Coordi-
3 nating Council to carry out the PROMISE Plan;

4 (3) provide strategies to improve indigent de-
5 fense delivery systems, with particular attention
6 given to groups of children who are disproportion-
7 ately represented in the State delinquency system
8 and Federal criminal justice system, as compared to
9 the representation of such groups in the general
10 population of the State;

11 (4) provide for training (which complies with
12 the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice
13 Standards for the representation and care of youth
14 in the juvenile justice system) of prosecutors, de-
15 fenders, probation officers, judges and other court
16 personnel related to issues concerning the develop-
17 mental needs, challenges, and potential of youth in
18 the juvenile justice system, (including training re-
19 lated to adolescent development and mental health
20 issues, and the expected impact of evidence-based
21 practices and cost reduction strategies);

22 (5) ensure that the number of youth involved in
23 the juvenile delinquency and criminal justice systems
24 does not increase as a result of the activities under-
25 taken with the funds provided under this subtitle;

1 (6) describe the coordinated strategy that will
2 be used by the PROMISE Coordinating Council to
3 provide at-risk youth with evidence-based and prom-
4 ising practices related to juvenile delinquency and
5 criminal street gang activity prevention and inter-
6 vention;

7 (7) propose the performance evaluation process
8 to be used to carry out section 211(d), which shall
9 include performance measures to assess efforts to
10 address the unmet needs of youth in the community
11 with evidence-based and promising practices related
12 to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-
13 tivity prevention and intervention; and

14 (8) identify the research partner the PROMISE
15 Coordinating Council will use to obtain information
16 on evidence-based and promising practices related to
17 juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
18 ity prevention and intervention, and for the evalua-
19 tion under section 211(d) of the results of the activi-
20 ties carried out with funds under this subtitle.

21 (c) VOLUNTARY COMPONENTS.—In addition to the
22 components under subsection (b), a PROMISE Plan may
23 include evidence-based or promising practices related to
24 juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity pre-
25 vention and intervention in the following categories:

1 (1) Early childhood development services (such
2 as pre-natal and neo-natal health services), early
3 childhood prevention, voluntary home visiting pro-
4 grams, nurse-family partnership programs, par-
5 enting and healthy relationship skills training, child
6 abuse prevention programs, Early Head Start, and
7 Head Start.

8 (2) Child protection and safety services (such as
9 foster care and adoption assistance programs), fam-
10 ily stabilization programs, child welfare services, and
11 family violence intervention programs.

12 (3) Youth and adolescent development services,
13 including job training and apprenticeship programs,
14 job placement and retention training, education and
15 after school programs (such as school programs with
16 shared governance by students, teachers, and par-
17 ents, and activities for youth between the hours of
18 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), mentoring pro-
19 grams, conflict resolution skills training, sports,
20 arts, life skills, employment and recreation pro-
21 grams, summer jobs, and summer recreation pro-
22 grams, and alternative school resources for youth
23 who have dropped out of school or demonstrate
24 chronic truancy.

1 (4) Health and mental health services, includ-
2 ing cognitive behavioral therapy, play therapy, and
3 peer mentoring and counseling.

4 (5) Substance abuse counseling and treatment
5 services, including harm-reduction strategies.

6 (6) Emergency, transitional, and permanent
7 housing assistance (such as safe shelter and housing
8 for runaway and homeless youth).

9 (7) Targeted gang prevention, intervention, and
10 exit services such as tattoo removal, successful mod-
11 els of anti-gang crime outreach programs (such as
12 “street worker” programs), and other criminal street
13 gang truce or peacemaking activities.

14 (8) Training and education programs for preg-
15 nant teens and teen parents.

16 (9) Alternatives to detention and confinement
17 programs (such as mandated participation in com-
18 munity service, restitution, counseling, and intensive
19 individual and family therapeutic approaches).

20 (10) Pre-release, post-release, and reentry serv-
21 ices to assist detained and incarcerated youth with
22 transitioning back into and reentering the commu-
23 nity.

1 **SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 Subject to the limitation under section 102(e), there
3 are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014,
4 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle
5 and section 102.

6 **Subtitle B—PROMISE**
7 **Implementation Grants**

8 **SEC. 211. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHOR-**
9 **IZED.**

10 (a) PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHOR-
11 IZED.—The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Jus-
12 tice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to award
13 grants to units of local government and Indian tribes to
14 assist PROMISE Coordinating Councils with imple-
15 menting PROMISE Plans developed pursuant to subtitle
16 A.

17 (b) GRANT DURATION AND AMOUNT.—

18 (1) DURATION.—A grant awarded under this
19 subtitle shall be for a three-year period.

20 (2) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant
21 awarded under this subtitle shall not be for more
22 than \$10,000,000 per year for each year of the
23 grant period.

24 (c) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED.—For each fis-
25 cal year during the three-year grant period for a grant
26 under this subtitle, each unit of local government or In-

1 dian tribe receiving such a grant for a PROMISE Coordi-
 2 nating Council shall provide, from non-Federal funds, in
 3 cash or in-kind, 25 percent of the costs of the activities
 4 carried out with such grant.

5 (d) EVALUATION.—Of any funds provided to a unit
 6 of local government or an Indian tribe for a grant under
 7 this subtitle, not more than \$100,000 shall be used to pro-
 8 vide a contract to a competitively selected organization to
 9 assess the progress of the unit or tribe in addressing the
 10 unmet needs of youth in the community, in accordance
 11 with the performance measures under section 204(b)(7).

12 **SEC. 212. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICA-**
 13 **TION REQUIREMENTS.**

14 (a) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—To be eligible to re-
 15 ceive a PROMISE Implementation grant under this sub-
 16 title, a unit of local government or Indian tribe that re-
 17 ceived a PROMISE Assessment and Planning grant under
 18 subtitle A shall submit an application to the Administrator
 19 of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preven-
 20 tion not later than one year after the date such unit of
 21 local government or Indian tribe was awarded such grant
 22 under subtitle A, in such manner, and accompanied by
 23 such information, as the Administrator, after consultation
 24 with the organization under section 223(f)(1) of the Juve-

1 nile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42
2 U.S.C. 5633(f)(1)), may require.

3 (b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each application
4 submitted under subsection (a) shall—

5 (1) identify potential savings from criminal jus-
6 tice costs, public assistance costs, and other costs
7 avoided by utilizing evidence-based and promising
8 practices related to juvenile delinquency and crimi-
9 nal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

10 (2) document—

11 (A) investment in evidence-based and
12 promising practices related to juvenile delin-
13 quency and criminal street gang activity preven-
14 tion and intervention to be provided by the unit
15 of local government or Indian tribe;

16 (B) the activities to be undertaken with
17 the grants funds;

18 (C) any expected efficiencies in the juvenile
19 justice or other local systems to be attained as
20 a result of implementation of the programs
21 funded by the grant; and

22 (D) outcomes from such activities, in
23 terms of the expected numbers related to re-
24 duced criminal activity;

1 (3) describe how savings sustained from invest-
 2 ment in prevention and intervention practices will be
 3 reinvested in the continuing implementation of the
 4 PROMISE Plan; and

5 (4) provide an assurance that the local fiscal
 6 contribution with respect to evidence-based and
 7 promising practices related to juvenile delinquency
 8 and criminal street gang activity prevention and
 9 intervention in the community for which the PROM-
 10 ISE Coordinating Council was established for each
 11 year of the grant period will not be less than the
 12 local fiscal contribution with respect to such prac-
 13 tices in the community for the year preceding the
 14 first year of the grant period.

15 **SEC. 213. GRANT AWARD GUIDELINES.**

16 (a) **SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.**—Grants award-
 17 ed under this subtitle shall be awarded on a competitive
 18 basis. The Administrator shall—

19 (1) take such steps as may be necessary to en-
 20 sure that grants are awarded to units of local gov-
 21 ernments and Indian tribes in areas with the highest
 22 concentrations of youth who are—

23 (A) at-risk of involvement in juvenile delin-
 24 quency or criminal street gang activity; and

1 (B) involved in juvenile delinquency or
2 street gang activity and who are at high-risk of
3 continued involvement; and

4 (2) give consideration to the need for grants to
5 be awarded to units of local governments and Indian
6 tribes in each region of the United States, and
7 among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

8 (b) EXTENSION OF GRANT AWARD.—The Adminis-
9 trator may extend the grant period under section
10 211(b)(1) for a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit
11 of local government or an Indian tribe, in accordance with
12 regulations issued by the Administrator.

13 (c) RENEWAL OF GRANT AWARD.—Subject to the
14 availability of appropriations, the Administrator may
15 renew a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit of
16 local government or an Indian tribe to provide such unit
17 or tribe with additional funds to continue implementation
18 of a PROMISE Plan. Such a renewal—

19 (1) shall be initiated by an application for re-
20 newal from a unit of local government or an Indian
21 tribe;

22 (2) shall be carried out in accordance with reg-
23 ulations issued by the Administrator; and

24 (3) shall not be granted unless the Adminis-
25 trator determines such a renewal to be appropriate

1 based on the results of the evaluation conducted
 2 under section 223(a) with respect to the community
 3 of such unit or tribe for which a PROMISE Coordi-
 4 nating Council was established, and for which such
 5 unit or tribe is applying for renewal.

6 **SEC. 214. REPORTS.**

7 Not later than one year after the end of the grant
 8 period for which a unit of local government or an Indian
 9 tribe receives a PROMISE Implementation grant, and an-
 10 nually thereafter for as long as such unit or tribe con-
 11 tinues to receive Federal funding for a PROMISE Coordi-
 12 nating Council, such unit or tribe shall report to the Ad-
 13 ministrator regarding the use of Federal funds to imple-
 14 ment the PROMISE Plan developed under subtitle A.

15 **SEC. 215. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

16 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
 17 this subtitle such sums as may be necessary for each of
 18 the fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

19 **Subtitle C—General PROMISE**
 20 **Grant Provisions**

21 **SEC. 221. NONSUPPLANTING CLAUSE.**

22 A unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving
 23 a grant under this title shall use such grant only to supple-
 24 ment, and not supplant, the amount of funds that, in the
 25 absence of such grant, would be available to address the

1 needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-
2 based and promising practices related to juvenile delin-
3 quency and criminal street gang activity prevention and
4 intervention.

5 **SEC. 222. GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL.**

6 The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice
7 and Delinquency Prevention, in conjunction with the
8 PROMISE Advisory Panel, shall establish and utilize a
9 transparent, reliable, and valid system for evaluating ap-
10 plications for PROMISE Assessment and Planning grants
11 and for PROMISE Implementation grants, and shall de-
12 termine which applicants meet the criteria for funding,
13 based primarily on a determination of greatest need (in
14 accordance with section 102), with due consideration to
15 other enumerated factors and the indicated ability of the
16 applicant to successfully implement the program described
17 in the application.

18 **SEC. 223. EVALUATION OF PROMISE GRANT PROGRAMS.**

19 (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Subject to the avail-
20 ability of appropriations under this title, the Adminis-
21 trator shall, in consultation with the organization provided
22 assistance under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice
23 and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.
24 5633(f)(1)), provide for an evaluation of the programs and

1 activities carried out with grants under this title. In car-
2 rying out this section, the Administrator shall—

3 (1) award grants to institutions of higher edu-
4 cation (including institutions that are eligible to re-
5 ceive funds under part F of title III of the Higher
6 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q et seq.),
7 to facilitate the evaluation process and measurement
8 of achieved outcomes;

9 (2) identify evidence-based and promising prac-
10 tices used by PROMISE Coordinating Councils
11 under PROMISE Implementation grants that have
12 proven to be effective in preventing involvement in,
13 or diverting further involvement in, juvenile delin-
14 quency or criminal street gang activity; and

15 (3) ensure—

16 (A) that such evaluation is based on the
17 performance standards that are developed by
18 the PROMISE Advisory Panel in accordance
19 with section 223(g) of the Juvenile Justice and
20 Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (as added
21 by section 101(b) of this Act);

22 (B) the development of longitudinal and
23 clinical trial evaluation and performance meas-
24 urements with regard to the evidence-based and
25 promising practices funded under this title; and

(C) the dissemination of the practices identified in paragraph (2) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices (established under section 301), units of local government, and Indian tribes to promote the use of such practices by such units and tribes to prevent involvement in, or to divert further involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity.

(b) RESULTS TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.—The Administrator shall provide the results of the evaluation under subsection (a) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices established under section 301.

TITLE III—PROMISE RESEARCH CENTERS

SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.

(a) CENTER ESTABLISHED.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall award a grant to a nonprofit organization with a national reputation for expertise in operating or evaluating effective, evidence-based practices related to juvenile delinquency and

1 criminal street gang activity prevention or intervention to
2 develop a National Research Center for Proven Juvenile
3 Justice Practices. Such Center shall—

4 (1) collaborate with institutions of higher edu-
5 cation as regional partners to create a best practices
6 juvenile justice information-sharing network to sup-
7 port the programs and activities carried out with
8 grants under title II of this Act;

9 (2) collect, and disseminate to PROMISE Co-
10 ordinating Councils, research and other information
11 about evidence-based and promising practices related
12 to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-
13 tivity prevention and intervention to inform the ef-
14 forts of PROMISE Coordinating Councils and re-
15 gional research partners and to support the pro-
16 grams and activities carried out with grants under
17 title II of this Act;

18 (3) increase the public’s knowledge and under-
19 standing of effective juvenile justice practices to pre-
20 vent crime and delinquency and reduce recidivism;
21 and

22 (4) develop, manage, and regularly update a
23 site to disseminate proven practices for successful
24 juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention.

1 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 2 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 3 necessary to carry out this section for each of the fiscal
 4 years 2014 through 2016.

5 **SEC. 302. GRANTS FOR REGIONAL RESEARCH PROVEN**
 6 **PRACTICES PARTNERSHIPS.**

7 (a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Adminis-
 8 trator shall, subject to the availability of appropriations,
 9 establish a grant program to award grants to institutions
 10 of higher education to serve as regional research partners
 11 with PROMISE Coordinating Councils that are located in
 12 the same geographic region as an institution, in collabora-
 13 tion with the National Research Center for Proven Juve-
 14 nile Justice Practices authorized under section 301. Re-
 15 gional research partners shall provide research support to
 16 such PROMISE Coordinating Councils, including—

17 (1) assistance with preparing PROMISE grant
 18 applications under title II, including collection of
 19 baseline data for such applications;

20 (2) assistance with the needs and strengths as-
 21 sessments conducted under section 203; and

22 (3) provision of support services to PROMISE
 23 grant recipients for data collection and analysis to
 24 assess progress under the PROMISE grant.

1 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
2 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
3 necessary to carry out this section for each of the fiscal
4 years 2014 through 2016.

○