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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 SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 15, 2015

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. VITTER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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,*

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

5 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

6 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

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Justice Practices.
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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 of local government or Indian
9 tribe, as determined by such a unit of local govern-
10 ment or Indian tribe for the purpose of applying for
11 a grant under this Act.

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

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

23 (A) causal evidence documents a relation-
24 ship between the practice and its intended out-
25 come, based on measures of the direction and

1 size of a change, and the extent to which a
 2 change may be attributed to the practice; and

3 (B) the use of scientific methods rules out,
 4 to the extent possible, alternative explanations
 5 for the documented change.

6 (5) INTERVENTION.—The term “intervention”
 7 means the provision of programs and services that
 8 are supported by research, are evidence-based or
 9 promising practices, and are provided to youth who
 10 are involved in, or who are identified by evidence-
 11 based risk assessment methods as being at high risk
 12 of continued involvement in, juvenile delinquency or
 13 criminal street gangs, as a result of indications that
 14 demonstrate involvement with problems such as tru-
 15 ancy, substance abuse, mental health treatment
 16 needs, or siblings who have had involvement with ju-
 17 venile or criminal justice systems.

18 (6) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL
 19 STREET GANG ACTIVITY PREVENTION.—The term
 20 “juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
 21 ity prevention” means the provision of programs and
 22 resources to children and families who have not yet
 23 had substantial contact with criminal justice or juve-
 24 nile justice systems, that—

1 (A) are designed to reduce potential juve-
2 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
3 ity risks; and

4 (B) are evidence-based or promising edu-
5 cational, health, mental health, school-based,
6 community-based, faith-based, parenting, job
7 training, social opportunities and experiences,
8 or other programs, for youth and their families,
9 that have been demonstrated to be effective in
10 reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal
11 street gang activity risks.

12 (7) PROMISING.—The term “promising”, when
13 used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile
14 delinquency and criminal street gang activity preven-
15 tion and intervention, means a practice (including a
16 service, program, activity, intervention, technology,
17 or strategy) that, based on statistical analyses or a
18 theory of change, has been determined by the Ad-
19 ministrator to have demonstrated the potential to
20 meet the requirements of an evidence-based practice.

21 (8) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
22 the several States, the District of Columbia, the
23 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,
24 American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Is-

1 lands, and any other territories or possessions of the
 2 United States.

3 (9) THEORY OF CHANGE.—The term “theory of
 4 change” means a program planning strategy ap-
 5 proved by the Administrator that outlines the types
 6 of interventions and outcomes essential to achieving
 7 a set of program goals.

8 (10) YOUTH.—The term “youth” means—

9 (A) an individual who is 18 years of age or
 10 younger; or

11 (B) in any State in which the maximum
 12 age at which the juvenile justice system of such
 13 State has jurisdiction over individuals exceeds
 14 18 years of age, an individual who is such max-
 15 imum age or younger.

16 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress finds as follows:

18 (1) Youth gang crime has taken a toll on a
 19 number of urban communities, and senseless acts of
 20 gang-related violence have imposed economic, social,
 21 and human costs.

22 (2) Drug- and alcohol-dependent youth, and
 23 youth dually diagnosed with addiction and mental
 24 health disorders, are more likely to become involved
 25 with the juvenile justice system than youth without

1 such risk factors, absent appropriate prevention and
2 intervention services.

3 (3) Children of color are over-represented rel-
4 ative to the general population at every stage of the
5 juvenile justice system. African-American youth are
6 17 percent of the United States population, but rep-
7 resent 38 percent of youth in secure placement juve-
8 nile facilities, and 58 percent of youth incarcerated
9 in adult prisons.

10 (4) Research funded by the Department of Jus-
11 tice indicates that gang membership is short-lived
12 among adolescents. With very few youth remaining
13 gang-involved throughout their adolescent years, on-
14 going opportunities for intervention exist.

15 (5) Criminal justice costs have become burden-
16 some in many States and cities, requiring reductions
17 in vital educational, social, welfare, mental health,
18 and related services.

19 (6) Direct expenditures for each of the major
20 criminal justice functions, police, corrections, and ju-
21 dicial services, have increased steadily over the last
22 25 years. In fiscal year 2009, Federal, State, and
23 local governments spent an estimated
24 \$258,000,000,000 for police protection, corrections,

1 and judicial and legal services, nearly a 207-percent
2 increase since 1982.

3 (7) In 2009, State governments spent
4 \$5,700,000,000 to incarcerate youth. The average
5 annual cost to incarcerate 1 youth is \$88,000.

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

16 (9) Investment in prevention and intervention
17 programs for children and youth, including quality
18 early childhood programs, comprehensive evidence-
19 based school, after school, and summer school pro-
20 grams, mentoring programs, mental health and
21 treatment programs, evidence-based job training
22 programs, and alternative intervention programs,
23 has been shown to lead to decreased youth arrests,
24 decreased delinquency, lower recidivism, and greater

1 financial savings from an educational, economic, so-
2 cial, and criminal justice perspective.

3 (10) Quality early childhood education pro-
4 grams have been demonstrated to help children start
5 school ready to learn and to reduce delinquency and
6 criminal street gang activity risks.

7 (11) Evidence-based mentoring programs have
8 been shown to prevent youth drug abuse and vio-
9 lence.

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

14 (13) After-school programs that connect chil-
15 dren to caring adults and that provide constructive
16 activities during the peak hours of juvenile delin-
17 quency and criminal street gang activity, between 3
18 p.m. and 6 p.m., have been shown to reduce delin-
19 quency and the attendant costs imposed on the juve-
20 nile and criminal justice systems.

21 (14) States with higher levels of educational at-
22 tainment have been shown to have crime rates lower
23 than the national average. Researchers have found
24 that a 5-percent increase in male high school grad-

1 uation rates would produce an annual savings of al-
2 most \$5,000,000,000 in crime-related expenses.

3 (15) Therapeutic programs that engage and
4 motivate high-risk youth and their families to
5 change behaviors that often result in criminal activ-
6 ity have been shown to significantly reduce recidi-
7 vism among juvenile offenders, and significantly re-
8 duce the attendant costs of crime and delinquency
9 imposed upon the juvenile and criminal justice sys-
10 tems.

11 (16) Comprehensive programs that target kids
12 who are already serious juvenile offenders by ad-
13 dressing the multiple factors in peer, school, neigh-
14 borhood, and family environments known to be re-
15 lated to delinquency can reduce recidivism among ju-
16 venile offenders and save the public significant eco-
17 nomic costs.

18 (17) There are many alternatives to incarcer-
19 ation of youth that have been proven to be more ef-
20 fective in reducing crime and violence at the Fed-
21 eral, State, local, and tribal levels, and the failure to
22 provide for such effective alternatives is a pervasive
23 problem that leads to increased youth, and later
24 adult, crime and violence.

1 (18) Savings achieved through early interven-
2 tion and prevention are significant, especially when
3 non-criminal justice, social, educational, mental
4 health, and economic outcomes are considered.

5 (19) The prevention of child abuse and neglect
6 can help stop a cycle of violence and save up to
7 \$5.00 for every \$1.00 invested in preventing such
8 abuse and neglect.

9 (20) Targeting interventions at special youth
10 risk groups and focusing upon relatively low-cost
11 interventions increases the probability of fiscal ben-
12 efit.

13 (21) Evidence-based intervention treatment fa-
14 cilities have been shown to reduce youth delinquency
15 and to be cost-effective.

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

20 (23) The rise in homicides in several cities in
21 recent years followed declines in Federal funding
22 provided for law enforcement, educational, health
23 and mental health, social services, and other support
24 to localities for youth, their families, and other com-
25 munity-oriented programs and approaches.

1 **SEC. 5. ALLOTMENT FOR YOUTH PROMISE PROGRAMS.**

2 For fiscal years 2016 through 2020, not more than
 3 20 percent of the total amount appropriated to the Office
 4 of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to carry
 5 out Youth Mentoring Programs for each fiscal year shall
 6 be made available to carry out this Act.

7 **TITLE I—FEDERAL COORDINA-**
 8 **TION OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL**
 9 **JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMA-**
 10 **TION AND EFFORTS**

11 **SEC. 101. PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.**

12 (a) ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP
 13 MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 223(f) of the Ju-
 14 venile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974
 15 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)) is amended—

16 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “an eligible
 17 organization composed of member representatives of
 18 the State advisory groups appointed under sub-
 19 section (a)(3)” and inserting “a nonpartisan, non-
 20 profit organization that is described in section
 21 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,”;
 22 and

23 (2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as fol-
 24 lows:

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

1 “(A) be governed by individuals who—

2 “(i) have been appointed by a chief
3 executive of a State to serve as a State ad-
4 visory group member under subsection
5 (a)(3); and

6 “(ii) are elected to serve as a gov-
7 erning officer of such organization by a
8 majority of the Chairs (or Chair-designees)
9 of all such State advisory groups;

10 “(B) include member representatives from
11 a majority of such State advisory groups, who
12 shall be representative of regionally and demo-
13 graphically diverse States and jurisdictions;

14 “(C) annually seek appointments by the
15 chief executive of each State of 1 State advisory
16 group member and 1 alternate State advisory
17 group member from each such State to imple-
18 ment the advisory functions specified in clauses
19 (iv) and (v) of subparagraph (D), including
20 serving on the PROMISE Advisory Panel, and
21 make a record of any such appointments avail-
22 able to the public; and

23 “(D) agree to carry out activities that in-
24 clude—

1 “(i) conducting an annual conference
2 of such member representatives for pur-
3 poses relating to the activities of such
4 State advisory groups;

5 “(ii) disseminating information, data,
6 standards, advanced techniques, and pro-
7 gram models;

8 “(iii) reviewing Federal policies re-
9 garding juvenile justice and delinquency
10 prevention;

11 “(iv) advising the Administrator with
12 respect to particular functions or aspects
13 of the work of the Office, and appointing
14 a representative, diverse group of members
15 of such organization under subparagraph
16 (C) to serve as an advisory panel of State
17 juvenile justice advisors (referred to as the
18 ‘PROMISE Advisory Panel’) to carry out
19 the functions specified in subsection (g);
20 and

21 “(v) advising the President and Con-
22 gress with regard to State perspectives on
23 the operation of the Office and Federal
24 legislation pertaining to juvenile justice
25 and delinquency prevention.”.

1 (b) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 223 of
 2 the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of
 3 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is further amended by adding at
 4 the end the following new subsection:

5 “(g) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—

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

8 “(A) assess successful evidence-based and
 9 promising practices related to juvenile delin-
 10 quency and criminal street gang activity preven-
 11 tion and intervention carried out by PROMISE
 12 Coordinating Councils under the Youth PROM-
 13 ISE Act;

14 “(B) provide the Administrator with a list
 15 of individuals and organizations with experience
 16 in administering or evaluating practices that
 17 serve youth involved in, or at risk of involve-
 18 ment in, juvenile delinquency and criminal
 19 street gang activity, from which the Adminis-
 20 trator shall select individuals who shall—

21 “(i) provide to the Administrator peer
 22 reviews of applications submitted by units
 23 of local government and Indian tribes pur-
 24 suant to title II of the Youth PROMISE

1 Act, to ensure that such applications dem-
2 onstrate a clear plan to—

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

5 “(II) coordinate the delivery of
6 service to youth among agencies; and

7 “(ii) advise the Administrator with re-
8 spect to the award and allocation of
9 PROMISE Planning grants to local and
10 tribal governments that develop PROMISE
11 Coordinating Councils, and of PROMISE
12 Implementation grants to such PROMISE
13 Coordinating Councils, pursuant to title II
14 of the Youth PROMISE Act; and

15 “(C) develop performance standards to be
16 used to evaluate programs and activities carried
17 out with grants under title II of the Youth
18 PROMISE Act, including the evaluation of
19 changes achieved as a result of such programs
20 and activities related to decreases in juvenile
21 delinquency and criminal street gang activity,
22 including—

23 “(i) prevention of involvement by at-
24 risk youth in juvenile delinquency or crimi-
25 nal street gang activity;

1 “(ii) diversion of youth with a high
2 risk of continuing involvement in juvenile
3 delinquency or criminal street gang activ-
4 ity; and

5 “(iii) financial savings from deferred
6 or eliminated costs, or other benefits, as a
7 result of such programs and activities, and
8 the reinvestment by the unit of local gov-
9 ernment or Indian tribe of any such sav-
10 ings.

11 “(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18
12 months after the date of the enactment of the Youth
13 PROMISE Act, and annually thereafter, the PROM-
14 ISE Advisory Panel shall prepare a report con-
15 taining the findings and determinations under para-
16 graph (1)(A) and shall submit such report to Con-
17 gress, the President, the Attorney General, and the
18 chief executive and chief law enforcement officer of
19 each State, unit of local government, and Indian
20 tribe.”.

21 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
22 299(a)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preven-
23 tion Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671(a)(1)) is amended to
24 read as follows:

1 “(1) There are authorized to be appropriated
 2 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this
 3 title for each of the fiscal years 2016 through
 4 2020.”.

5 **SEC. 102. GEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE ALLO-**
 6 **CATION.**

7 (a) GRANT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETER-
 8 MINE NEED.—The Administrator shall award a grant, on
 9 a competitive basis, to an organization to—

10 (1) collect and analyze data related to the exist-
 11 ing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-
 12 tivity prevention and intervention needs and re-
 13 sources in each designated geographic area;

14 (2) use the data collected and analyzed under
 15 paragraph (1) to compile a list of designated geo-
 16 graphic areas that have the most need of resources,
 17 based on such data, to carry out juvenile delin-
 18 quency and criminal street gang activity prevention
 19 and intervention;

20 (3) use the data collected and analyzed under
 21 paragraph (1) to rank the areas listed under para-
 22 graph (2) in descending order by the amount of need
 23 for resources to carry out juvenile delinquency and
 24 criminal street gang activity prevention and inter-

1 vention, ranking the area with the greatest need for
2 such resources highest; and

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

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

10 (1) using the geographic information system
11 and Web-based mapping application known as the
12 Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography
13 (SMART) system;

14 (2) from the Department of Health and Human
15 Services, the Department of Labor, the Department
16 of Housing and Urban Development, and the De-
17 partment of Education; and

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

21 (c) USE OF DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The list
22 and rankings required by this section shall be provided
23 to the Administrator to be used to provide funds under
24 this Act in the most strategic and effective manner to en-
25 sure that resources and services are provided to youth in

1 the communities with the greatest need for such resources
 2 and services.

3 (d) LIMITATION ON USE OF COLLECTED DATA.—
 4 The information collected and analyzed under this section
 5 may not be used for any purpose other than to carry out
 6 the purposes of this Act. Such information may not be
 7 used for any purpose related to the investigation or pros-
 8 ecution of any person, or for profiling of individuals based
 9 on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other
 10 characteristic.

11 (e) LIMITATION OF ALLOCATION.—Of the amount
 12 made available for fiscal year 2016 to carry out this sec-
 13 tion and subtitle A of title II of this Act (as authorized
 14 under section 5), not more than 1 percent of such amount,
 15 or \$1,000,000, whichever is less, shall be available to carry
 16 out this section.

17 **TITLE II—PROMISE GRANTS**

18 **SEC. 201. PURPOSES.**

19 The purposes of the grant programs established
 20 under this title are to—

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

1 (2) develop plans appropriate for a community
2 to address those unmet needs with juvenile delin-
3 quency and gang prevention and intervention prac-
4 tices; and

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

7 **Subtitle A—PROMISE Assessment**
8 **and Planning Grants**

9 **SEC. 202. PROMISE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING GRANTS**
10 **AUTHORIZED.**

11 (a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator is
12 authorized to award grants to units of local government
13 and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Coun-
14 cils with planning and assessing evidence-based and prom-
15 ising practices relating to juvenile delinquency and crimi-
16 nal street gang activity prevention and intervention, espe-
17 cially for youth who are involved in, or who are at risk
18 of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street
19 gang activity. Such PROMISE Coordinating Councils
20 shall—

21 (1) conduct an objective needs and strengths
22 assessment in accordance with section 204; and

23 (2) develop a PROMISE Plan in accordance
24 with section 205, based on the assessment conducted
25 in accordance with section 204.

1 (b) GRANT DURATION.—

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

4 (2) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant
5 awarded under this section shall not exceed
6 \$300,000.

7 **SEC. 203. PROMISE COORDINATING COUNCILS.**

8 To be eligible to receive a grant under this subtitle,
9 a unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall estab-
10 lish a PROMISE Coordinating Council for each commu-
11 nity of such unit of local government or Indian tribe, re-
12 spectively, for which such unit of local government or In-
13 dian tribe is applying for a grant under this subtitle. Each
14 such community shall include 1 or more designated geo-
15 graphic areas identified on the list required under section
16 102(a)(2). The members of such a PROMISE Coordi-
17 nating Council shall be representatives of public and pri-
18 vate sector entities and individuals that—

19 (1) should include not less than 1 representa-
20 tive from—

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

22 (B) a local educational agency;

23 (C) a federally qualified health center (as
24 defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Secu-
25 rity Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)));

1 (D) a local mental health agency or pro-
 2 vider, unless the representative under subpara-
 3 graph (C) also meets the requirements of this
 4 subparagraph;

5 (E) a local public housing agency;

6 (F) a local law enforcement agency;

7 (G) a local child welfare agency;

8 (H) a local juvenile court;

9 (I) a local juvenile prosecutor's office;

10 (J) a private juvenile residential care enti-
 11 ty;

12 (K) a local juvenile public defender's office;

13 (L) a State juvenile correctional entity;

14 (M) a local business community represent-
 15 ative; and

16 (N) a local faith-based community rep-
 17 resentative;

18 (2) shall include 2 representatives from—

19 (A) parents who have minor children, and
 20 who have an interest in the local juvenile or
 21 criminal justice systems;

22 (B) youth between the ages of 15 and 24
 23 who reside in the jurisdiction of the unit of
 24 local government or Indian tribe; and

1 (C) members from nonprofit community-
2 based organizations that provide effective delin-
3 quency prevention and intervention to youth in
4 the jurisdiction of the unit of local government
5 or Indian tribe; and

6 (3) may include other members, as the unit of
7 local government or Indian tribe determines to be
8 appropriate.

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

10 (a) **ASSESSMENT.**—Each PROMISE Coordinating
11 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government
12 or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall conduct an objec-
13 tive strengths and needs assessment of the resources of
14 the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating
15 Council was established, to identify the unmet needs of
16 youth in the community with respect to evidence-based
17 and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency
18 and criminal street gang activity prevention and interven-
19 tion. The PROMISE Coordinating Council shall consult
20 with a research partner receiving a grant under section
21 302 for assistance with such assessment. Such assessment
22 shall include, with respect to the community for which
23 such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established—

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

4 (2) the number of youth who are involved in ju-
5 venile delinquency or criminal street gang activity,
6 including the number of such youth who are at high
7 risk of continued involvement;

8 (3) youth unemployment rates during the sum-
9 mer;

10 (4) the number of individuals on public finan-
11 cial assistance (including a breakdown of the num-
12 bers of men, women, and children on such assist-
13 ance);

14 (5) the estimated number of youth who are
15 chronically truant;

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

18 (7) for the year before such assessment, the es-
19 timated total amount expended (by the community
20 and other entities) for the incarceration of offenders
21 who were convicted or adjudicated delinquent for an
22 offense that was committed in such community, in-
23 cluding amounts expended for the incarceration of
24 offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities that

1 are located in the United States but are not located
2 in such community;

3 (8) a comparison of the amount under para-
4 graph (5) with an estimation of the amount that
5 would be expended for the incarceration of offenders
6 described in such paragraph if the number of offend-
7 ers described in such paragraph was equal to the na-
8 tional average incarceration rate per 100,000 popu-
9 lation;

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

20 (10) a description of evidence-based and prom-
21 ising intervention practices available for youth in the
22 community.

23 (b) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSESSMENT INFORMA-
24 TION.—Information gathered pursuant to this section may

1 be used for the sole purpose of developing a PROMISE
2 Plan in accordance with this subtitle.

3 **SEC. 205. PROMISE PLAN COMPONENTS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each PROMISE Coordinating
5 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government
6 or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall develop a PROM-
7 ISE Plan to provide for the coordination of, and, as appro-
8 priate, to support the delivery of, evidence-based and
9 promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and
10 criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention
11 to youth and families who reside in the community for
12 which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was estab-
13 lished. Such a PROMISE Plan shall—

14 (1) include the strategy by which the PROM-
15 ISE Coordinating Council plans to prioritize and al-
16 locate resources and services toward the unmet
17 needs of youth in the community, consistent with the
18 needs and available resources of communities with
19 the greatest need for assistance, as determined pur-
20 suant to section 102;

21 (2) include a combination of evidence-based and
22 promising prevention and intervention practices that
23 are responsive to the needs of the community; and

24 (3) ensure that cultural and linguistic needs of
25 the community are met.

1 (b) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—Each PROMISE
2 Plan shall—

3 (1) include a plan to connect youth identified in
4 paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 204(a) to evi-
5 dence-based and promising practices related to juve-
6 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activity
7 prevention and intervention;

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

11 (3) provide strategies to improve indigent de-
12 fense delivery systems, with particular attention
13 given to groups of children who are disproportion-
14 ately represented in the State delinquency system
15 and Federal criminal justice system, as compared to
16 the representation of such groups in the general
17 population of the State;

18 (4) provide for training (which complies with
19 the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice
20 Standards for the representation and care of youth
21 in the juvenile justice system) of prosecutors, de-
22 fenders, probation officers, judges and other court
23 personnel related to issues concerning the develop-
24 mental needs, challenges, and potential of youth in
25 the juvenile justice system (including training re-

1 lated to adolescent development and mental health
2 issues, and the expected impact of evidence-based
3 practices and cost reduction strategies);

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

8 (6) describe the coordinated strategy that will
9 be used by the PROMISE Coordinating Council to
10 provide at-risk youth with evidence-based and prom-
11 ising practices related to prevention and intervention
12 of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-
13 tivity;

14 (7) propose the performance evaluation process
15 to be used to carry out section 211(d), which shall
16 include performance measures to assess efforts to
17 address the unmet needs of youth in the community
18 with evidence-based and promising practices related
19 to prevention and intervention of juvenile delin-
20 quency and criminal street gang activity; and

21 (8) identify the research partner the PROMISE
22 Coordinating Council will use to obtain information
23 on evidence-based and promising practices related to
24 prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency
25 and criminal street gang activity, and for the evalua-

1 tion under section 211(d) of the results of the activi-
2 ties carried out with funds under this subtitle.

3 (c) VOLUNTARY COMPONENTS.—In addition to the
4 components under subsection (b), a PROMISE Plan may
5 include evidence-based or promising practices related to
6 prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency and
7 criminal street gang activity in the following categories:

8 (1) Early childhood development services (such
9 as prenatal and neonatal health services), early
10 childhood prevention, voluntary home visiting pro-
11 grams, nurse-family partnership programs, par-
12 enting and healthy relationship skills training, child
13 abuse prevention programs, Early Head Start, and
14 Head Start.

15 (2) Child protection and safety services (such as
16 foster care and adoption assistance programs), fam-
17 ily stabilization programs, child welfare services, and
18 family violence intervention programs.

19 (3) Youth and adolescent development services,
20 including job training and apprenticeship programs,
21 job placement and retention training, education and
22 after school programs (such as school programs with
23 shared governance by students, teachers, and par-
24 ents, and activities for youth between the hours of
25 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), mentoring pro-

1 grams, conflict resolution skills training, sports,
2 arts, life skills, employment and recreation pro-
3 grams, summer jobs, and summer recreation pro-
4 grams, and alternative school resources for youth
5 who have dropped out of school or demonstrate
6 chronic truancy.

7 (4) Health and mental health services, includ-
8 ing cognitive behavioral therapy, play therapy, and
9 peer mentoring and counseling.

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

12 (6) Emergency, transitional, and permanent
13 housing assistance (such as safe shelter and housing
14 for runaway and homeless youth).

15 (7) Targeted gang prevention, intervention, and
16 exit services such as tattoo removal, successful mod-
17 els of anti-gang crime outreach programs (such as
18 “street worker” programs), and other criminal street
19 gang truce or peacemaking activities.

20 (8) Training and education programs for preg-
21 nant teens and teen parents.

22 (9) Alternatives to detention and confinement
23 programs (such as mandated participation in com-
24 munity service, restitution, counseling, and intensive
25 individual and family therapeutic approaches).

1 (10) Pre-release, post-release, and reentry serv-
 2 ices to assist detained and incarcerated youth with
 3 transitioning back into and reentering the commu-
 4 nity.

5 (11) Restorative justice programs.

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.—A grant awarded under this
 18 subtitle shall be for a 3-year period.

19 (c) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED.—For each fis-
 20 cal year during the 3-year grant period for a grant under
 21 this subtitle, each unit of local government or Indian tribe
 22 receiving such a grant for a PROMISE Coordinating
 23 Council shall provide, from non-Federal funds, in cash or
 24 in-kind, 25 percent of the costs of the activities carried
 25 out with such grant.

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

9 **SEC. 212. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICA-**
 10 **TION REQUIREMENTS.**

11 (a) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—To be eligible to re-
 12 ceive a PROMISE Implementation grant under this sub-
 13 title, a unit of local government or Indian tribe that re-
 14 ceived a PROMISE Assessment and Planning grant under
 15 subtitle A shall submit an application to the Administrator
 16 of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preven-
 17 tion not later than 1 year after the date such unit of local
 18 government or Indian tribe was awarded such grant under
 19 subtitle A, in such manner, and accompanied by such in-
 20 formation, as the Administrator, after consultation with
 21 the organization under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile
 22 Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42
 23 U.S.C. 5633(f)(1)), may require.

24 (b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each application
 25 submitted under subsection (a) shall—

1 (1) identify potential savings from criminal jus-
2 tice costs, public assistance costs, and other costs
3 avoided by utilizing evidence-based and promising
4 practices related to prevention and intervention of
5 juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-
6 ity;

7 (2) document—

8 (A) investment in evidence-based and
9 promising practices related to prevention and
10 intervention of juvenile delinquency and crimi-
11 nal street gang activity to be provided by the
12 unit of local government or Indian tribe;

13 (B) the activities to be undertaken with
14 the grants funds;

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

19 (D) outcomes from such activities, in
20 terms of the expected numbers related to re-
21 duced criminal activity;

22 (3) describe how savings sustained from invest-
23 ment in prevention and intervention practices will be
24 reinvested for the purpose of achieving implementa-

1 tion of the PROMISE Plan without Federal fund-
2 ing; and

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

13 **SEC. 213. GRANT AWARD GUIDELINES.**

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

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

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

23 (B) involved in juvenile delinquency or
24 street gang activity and who are at high risk of
25 continued involvement; and

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

5 (b) EXTENSION OF GRANT AWARD.—The Adminis-
6 trator may extend the grant period under section
7 211(b)(1) for a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit
8 of local government or an Indian tribe, in accordance with
9 regulations issued by the Administrator.

10 (c) RENEWAL OF GRANT AWARD.—The Adminis-
11 trator may renew a PROMISE Implementation grant to
12 a unit of local government or an Indian tribe to provide
13 such unit of local government or Indian tribe with addi-
14 tional funds to continue implementation of a PROMISE
15 Plan. Such a renewal—

16 (1) shall be initiated by an application for re-
17 newal from a unit of local government or an Indian
18 tribe;

19 (2) shall be carried out in accordance with reg-
20 ulations issued by the Administrator;

21 (3) shall not be granted unless the Adminis-
22 trator determines such a renewal to be appropriate
23 based on the results of the evaluation conducted
24 under section 223(a) with respect to the community
25 of such unit of local government or Indian tribe for

1 which a PROMISE Coordinating Council was estab-
 2 lished, and for which such unit of local government
 3 or Indian tribe is applying for renewal; and

4 (4) may only be granted to an applicant that
 5 receives non-Federal funds, in cash or in-kind, in an
 6 amount not less than 35 percent of the cost of the
 7 activities to be carried out using such renewal, and
 8 with a preference for applicants demonstrating an
 9 increasing reliance on local funding.

10 **SEC. 214. REPORTS.**

11 Not later than 1 year after the end of the grant pe-
 12 riod for which a unit of local government or an Indian
 13 tribe receives a PROMISE Implementation grant, and an-
 14 nually thereafter for as long as such unit of local govern-
 15 ment or Indian tribe continues to receive Federal funding
 16 for a PROMISE Coordinating Council, such unit of local
 17 government or Indian tribe shall report to the Adminis-
 18 trator regarding the use of Federal funds to implement
 19 the PROMISE Plan developed under subtitle A.

20 **Subtitle C—General PROMISE**

21 **Grant Provisions**

22 **SEC. 221. NONSUPPLANTING CLAUSE.**

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

1 absence of such grant, would be available to address the
2 needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-
3 based and promising practices related to prevention and
4 intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street
5 gang activity.

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

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

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

20 (a) **EVALUATION REQUIRED.**—The Administrator
21 shall, in consultation with the organization provided as-
22 sistance 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

1 (C) the dissemination of the practices iden-
 2 tified in paragraph (2) to the National Re-
 3 search Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Prac-
 4 tices (established under section 301), units of
 5 local government, and Indian tribes to promote
 6 the use of such practices by such units of local
 7 government and Indian tribes to prevent in-
 8 volvement in, or to divert further involvement
 9 in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang
 10 activity.

11 (b) RESULTS TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER
 12 FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.—The Ad-
 13 ministrator shall provide the results of the evaluation
 14 under subsection (a) to the National Research Center for
 15 Proven Juvenile Justice Practices established under sec-
 16 tion 301.

17 **SEC. 224. ACCOUNTABILITY.**

18 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “unre-
 19 solved audit finding” means a finding in the final audit
 20 report of the Inspector General of the Department of Jus-
 21 tice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for
 22 an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost
 23 that is not closed or resolved within 1 year after the date
 24 on which the final audit report is issued.

1 (b) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year begin-
2 ning after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each
3 fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Depart-
4 ment of Justice shall conduct audits of grantees under this
5 title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grant-
6 ees. The Inspector General shall determine the appro-
7 priate number of grantees to be audited each year.

8 (c) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—Grantees under this
9 title about which there is an unresolved audit finding shall
10 not be eligible to receive a grant under this title during
11 the 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 1-year
12 period described in subsection (a).

13 (d) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this title, the
14 Attorney General shall give priority to applicants that did
15 not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal
16 years before submitting an application for a grant under
17 this title.

18 (e) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity receives a grant
19 under this title during the 2-fiscal-year period during
20 which the entity is prohibited from receiving grants under
21 subsection (c) the Attorney General shall—

22 (1) deposit an amount equal to the amount of
23 the grant that was improperly awarded to the grant-
24 ee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

1 (2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment
 2 under paragraph (1) from the grantee that was erro-
 3 neously awarded grant funds.

4 **TITLE III—PROMISE RESEARCH** 5 **CENTERS**

6 **SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH** 7 **CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE** 8 **PRACTICES.**

9 The Administrator shall award a grant to a nonprofit
 10 organization with a national reputation for expertise in op-
 11 erating or evaluating effective, evidence-based practices re-
 12 lated to prevention or intervention of juvenile delinquency
 13 and criminal street gang activity to develop a National Re-
 14 search Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices. Such
 15 Center shall—

16 (1) collaborate with institutions of higher edu-
 17 cation as regional partners to create a best practices
 18 juvenile justice information-sharing network to sup-
 19 port the programs and activities carried out with
 20 grants under title II of this Act;

21 (2) collect and disseminate, to PROMISE Co-
 22 ordinating Councils, research and other information
 23 about evidence-based and promising practices related
 24 to prevention and intervention of juvenile delin-
 25 quency and criminal street gang activity to inform

1 the efforts of PROMISE Coordinating Councils and
2 regional research partners and to support the pro-
3 grams and activities carried out with grants under
4 title II of this Act;

5 (3) increase the public's knowledge and under-
6 standing of effective juvenile justice practices to pre-
7 vent crime and delinquency and reduce recidivism;
8 and

9 (4) develop, manage, and regularly update a
10 site to disseminate proven practices for successful
11 prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.

12 **SEC. 302. GRANTS FOR REGIONAL RESEARCH PROVEN**
13 **PRACTICES PARTNERSHIPS.**

14 The Administrator shall establish a grant program to
15 award grants to institutions of higher education to serve
16 as regional research partners with PROMISE Coordi-
17 nating Councils that are located in the same geographic
18 region as an institution, in collaboration with the National
19 Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices au-
20 thorized under section 301. Regional research partners
21 shall provide research support to such PROMISE Coordi-
22 nating Councils, including—

23 (1) assistance with preparing PROMISE grant
24 applications under title II, including collection of
25 baseline data for such applications;

- 1 (2) assistance with the needs and strengths as-
- 2 assessments conducted under section 204; and
- 3 (3) provision of support services to PROMISE
- 4 grant recipients for data collection and analysis to
- 5 assess progress under the PROMISE grant.

○