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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

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OJJDP

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Gerald (Jerry) P. Regier
Acting Administrator

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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FOREWORD AND COMMENTARY

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is pleased to release the first edition of the Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements. Here in one volume is a comprehensive overview of Federal initiatives related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Delinquency Development Statements have been collected from all 17 statutory members of the Coordinating Council, representing 20 separate entities. The Council agencies, plus an additional 11 nonstatutory members, meet quarterly to discuss juvenile justice issues of common concern. These agencies report that more than 260 programs are directed to the needs of delinquent youth and address the goals and mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

We have taken a positive step forward in accessing and systematizing this information. As we report this data annually, we will be able to collect and report data with more precision to refine our understanding of Federal programs and provide details of program activities, funding amounts, numbers of youth served, and other aspects of agency involvement in combating delinquency. We expect that the Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements data presented in this document will be a useful tool for juvenile justice policy-makers and practitioners.

Since the primary goals of the JJDP Act number 18 (with a total of 27 different

headings), and the number of agencies submitting information for this report is large (17), this report represents a general overview of Federal juvenile justice policy. Observations and conclusions based on the Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements reveal:

- **A massive Federal effort on behalf of troubled youth.** The programs detailed in this document represent a Federal outlay exceeding \$3 billion for a 1-year time span. In most cases, data were reported for FY 1989. Taken together, the scope and number of multiagency programs show that the Government is responsive to the needs of these young people. While policy may sometimes appear fragmented, and there appear to be some distinct gaps, many efforts have been made to respond to given problems of the juvenile justice system. These Federal efforts further reflect many of the needs and problems of the times we live in. While more can always be done, it is apparent from the Federal activities and response that the needs of delinquent youth are being taken quite seriously.
- **The essential contribution of the JJDP Act.** The information contained in this report demonstrates the vision and wisdom of the JJDP Act of 1974, which created OJJDP as the lead agency for Federal policy in juvenile

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justice matters. This Federal legislation mandated creation of a set of national standards for juvenile justice, improvement of correctional facilities for juveniles, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and assurance that juveniles are not confined with adults or in adult corrections facilities.

Though there is still more to be done, significant progress has been made by OJJDP and other Federal agencies in these and numerous other areas in the past 15 years.

- **An encouraging emphasis on community-based projects.** Much is being done to achieve more effective methods of treating delinquent youths. No longer are we willing to simply confine adjudicated youths. A greater variety of alternative sanctions are becoming available to local juvenile courts. Options now more often include restitution programs, community service, and intensive probation. Other projects—correctional industries, alternative schools, intensive aftercare, literacy skills training, and juvenile boot camps—show promise for turning troubled lives around. Federal agencies are promoting and pursuing many new methods, projects, and approaches to address the needs of youth in the juvenile justice system.
- **A committed assault on drug abuse and related youth crime.** Combating the scourge of drug abuse remains a high-priority policy objective among Federal agencies serving young people. Fifteen Federal agencies are involved in approximately 75 programs related to drug abuse prevention. Gang activity has been targeted by 24 programs. One major piece of legislation alone, "The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendment Act" (1988), provides \$15 million to combat drug abuse through funding drug awareness

education and efforts to reduce demand, provide treatment, and conduct research. The "War On Drugs" remains a full-scale Federal initiative. We have seen recent signs of significant progress in our efforts. This report identifies examples of this progress.

- **An expansive program of federally funded research.** The number of research projects exploring juvenile delinquency is encouraging. The data reveal that 8 Federal agencies fund 89 research projects. The results of this effort makes this compendium of information valuable to juvenile justice policymakers and practitioners. However, there is still a need for greater collaboration on and awareness of research that is being conducted in the field. This report will help to expand our knowledge and awareness of research activities and results that impact the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile justice professionals can and should use this delinquency development statement information to develop policy and bold, effective programs needed for the 1990's. The breadth and depth of the social ills we face pose an enormous challenge. We must aggressively seek to solve these problems by keeping abreast of juvenile justice programs and activities in each Federal agency.

In order to serve the interests of our young people efficiently and effectively, we must concentrate on several important areas. Above all, we must hold our youth accountable for their actions. Also, we must restore the health of family life in America. We must promote a value-centered approach to our young people and give a sustained, serious emphasis to character development. We must effectively address the problems too frequently weighing on minority youth who enter the system. We must restore

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the ability of our schools to provide basic literacy skills, basic education, and a safe environment. We must convince communities and community groups to rise up and take action to address the problems faced by their young people and families.

The 1990's will be a time of challenge for the juvenile justice system and our communities. Future reports will reflect how we have accepted this challenge for our young Americans.

Gerald (Jerry) P. Regier, Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

The 1980's were a time of change in our lives. As we reflect on the last decade; we feel a certain sense of awe as we think about the dramatic advances that have been made in the fields of science, medicine, and technology, as well as the dramatic changes that have occurred in the government and leadership of many countries around the world. The future is fraught with anticipation and speculation about the next generation of changes that will take place over the coming 10 years.

This is not only a time for excitement, but for reflection on the work that is yet unfinished and the problems that are still unsolved. The 1980's brought to the forefront devastating new problems such as AIDS and witnessed frustration at the escalating problems of illegal drug use, drug trafficking, homelessness, and crime.

For youth of the Nation, some of these problems have devastating effects. While more is known about factors that prompt children to participate in drug use, children continue to be involved in illegal drugs, often falling prey to adult drug pushers who solicit children to work as scouts and lookouts. Children continue to be victimized through physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as being used for pornography and prostitution. Juvenile involvement in serious crime and gang-related activities continues to plague many communities. The Federal Government has taken important steps in its efforts to eradicate these problems. Federal agencies support many programs

and activities focusing on drug-related activities; administer delinquency prevention programs that address the education, employment, recreation, and service needs of youth; conduct research to determine causes and correlates of delinquency; and provide funds to develop methods and administer programs to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, including activities focused on at-risk youth.

At the center of this national effort is the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The mission of OJJDP, as stated in the JJDP Act, is to provide Federal leadership for the Nation's efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

To ensure that issues associated with juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention are addressed in a comprehensive, coordinated manner, Section 206(a) of the JJDP Act also established the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to make recommendations to the President and Congress on juvenile justice priorities and coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children. The Act identifies areas of priority for program funding, coordination, and concentration, and requires, through Section 207, an annual report to the Coordinating Council on the progress of juvenile delinquency and delinquency

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prevention within the OJJDP and among Coordinating Council agencies.

Section 204(i) of the JJDP Act requires every Federal agency administering a juvenile delinquency program to submit information annually to the Coordinating Council and the OJJDP Administrator, Vice Chair of the Council, and a juvenile delinquency development statement. The purpose of the federal juvenile delinquency development statements is to identify the extent to which Federal programs conform with and further Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment goals and policies. In addition, these statements determine additional processes, programs, or practices that can be implemented by Federal agencies to further the goals of the JJDP Act and form a comprehensive approach to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

For 12 years, OJJDP submitted to the President and Congress an annual report that describes Federal initiatives and expenditures addressing juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention issues. As required by the JJDP Act, this Annual Analysis of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs contained a summary of Federal activities in major juvenile justice issues such as illegal drug use, runaway and homeless youth, habitual offenders, and school violence. This report also described

Federal programs and policies that addressed the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act, thereby meeting the requirements for preparing and submitting both the Annual Report and the Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements.

Amendments to the JJDP Act in 1988 deleted the requirement for preparing and submitting the Annual Analysis. As a result, delinquency development statements are being prepared as a separate report. This is the first Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements report prepared by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, with the cooperation of the members of the Coordinating Council.

This report describes the programs, legislation, policies, and practices of Federal agencies that supported the goals of the JJDP Act during FY 1989. Chapter 2 contains a description of the process used to prepare this report and a description of the Federal agencies participating in this project. Chapter 3 contains a summary of the Federal programs that address each JJDP Act goal. A description of each program listed in chapter 3 is contained in chapter 4. This is followed by an analysis of the total Federal effort in support of the JJDP Act and recommendations and plans for action in chapters 5 and 6, respectively.

Chapter 7 contains a list of the Coordinating Council agencies contributing to this report.

CHAPTER 2: Summary of Agency Participation

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established through Section 206 of the JJDP Act. The Council serves as the focal point for Federal agencies to plan and work together to address the many and diverse problems associated with juvenile delinquency, delinquency prevention, and missing children. The Chairman of the Coordinating Council is the Attorney General of the United States; the OJJDP Administrator serves as the Vice Chairman.

The Coordinating Council membership includes 17 statutory member agencies who are required to meet quarterly to discuss juvenile justice issues affecting a broad spectrum of Federal agencies. Eleven additional agencies regularly participate on a voluntary basis. Exhibit 1 on the following page lists the representative agencies on the Council. Council members exchange ideas on effective methods and strategies to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency; discuss individual as well as collaborative Federal efforts that can significantly contribute to the prevention of delinquency; share the findings of research and program evaluations that show promise in addressing issues associated with missing children, children at risk, and children who are involved in the juvenile justice system; and coordinate and plan programs and services to maximize their benefits to children and youth.

The Coordinating Council also makes recommendations to the President and Congress on Federal policies and practices relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention, and the coordination of such efforts nationwide. The Council reviews and makes recommendations on proposals that involve collaboration between OJJDP and other Coordinating Council members. Council members participate in program development seminars to facilitate the coordination of efforts such as comprehensive drug abuse prevention planning.

In recent years, the Coordinating Council has taken a more active role in addressing some of the most difficult and troubling problems affecting children and youth today. The Council is mandated to meet each quarter, but has been meeting more frequently in recent years to focus on topics of special interest to Council members. In the past, meetings have centered on such topics as AIDS and its implications for the juvenile justice system; the role of schools, law enforcement, and the community in drug prevention; missing and exploited children, including child abuse victims, throwaway children, and children at risk of exploitation; and results and findings from research and demonstration efforts, including statistics on children and youth in the juvenile justice system, and youth productivity and employability.

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Exhibit 1 Coordinating Council Membership

Statutory Members

- Attorney General of the United States, Chairman
- Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Vice Chairman
- Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
- Secretary, Department of Labor
- Secretary, Department of Education
- Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Director, Office of Community Services
- Director, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (formerly called the Office of Drug Abuse Policy)
- Director, ACTION
- Director, Bureau of Prisons
- Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Director, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
- Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth and Families
- Director, Family and Youth Services Bureau (formerly called the Youth Development Bureau)
- Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs
- Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Director, National Institute of Justice

Nonstatutory Voluntary Participants

- Administration for Native Americans
- Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
- Community Relations Service
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
- Office for Victims of Crimes
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Commerce

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The Coordinating Council plays an integral role in the planning and development of systematic responses to address issues associated with juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. The work and focus of each agency represent an important component of the total response to the problems facing children and youth. Through careful planning and a thorough examination of policies, practices, and needs of juveniles today, the Council plays an important and viable role in developing a comprehensive, coordinated approach to addressing the diverse needs of youth today.

Each agency is unique in its approach, based on individual legislative mandates, goals, and objectives. Yet, as a collective body, the work and efforts of the Council agencies form a comprehensive approach to addressing some of the most critical and challenging problems facing youth today—problems such as juvenile violence, juvenile gang involvement, illegal drug use, poor school performance, poverty, child abuse and neglect, missing and exploited children, homelessness, and mental health problems.

To understand more fully the role of each agency, as members of the Coordinating Council and contributors to addressing problems facing children and youth, a description of the member and voluntary participant agencies follows.

Coordinating Council Agencies

U.S. Department of Justice

The six Department of Justice agencies, participating on the Coordinating Council and included in this report, are the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); the Office of Justice Programs (OJP); the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); the Bureau of Prisons

(BOP); Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides assistance to State and local governments to improve their juvenile justice systems and to reduce delinquency. It also coordinates activities and directs policy for all Federal juvenile delinquency prevention efforts, and provides leadership for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which is comprised of representatives from Federal agencies dealing with delinquency prevention. OJJDP's National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention sponsors research on juvenile justice and missing children's issues and provides training and technical assistance in planning, operating, and evaluating juvenile justice and missing children's programs.

The OJJDP promotes inter-agency cooperation and collaboration to address issues associated with juvenile crime, juvenile drug use and involvement, and children who are at risk or are victimized.

In 1989, the OJJDP Acting Administrator, as Vice Chair of the Council, conducted a 2-day program-planning workshop to propose interagency initiatives, commit funds, develop an action plan, and identify ways to assist States and local governments coordinate Federal drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment funds. As a result of this workshop, the Coordinating Council initiated a joint project to develop a guide to Federal resources and promising programs in drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment. The OJJDP also cosponsors many joint projects with member agencies, including Cities in Schools, with the Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health and

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Human Services; Drug-Free Public Housing with the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Paul and Lisa project with the Office for Victims of Crime; Targeted Outreach, with the Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and Drug Abuse Among Minorities, with the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Since its creation in 1974, OJJDP has made significant contributions to improving the juvenile justice system through the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, removal of children from jails, and separation of incarcerated juveniles and adults. Also, the Office has supported the development of model programs; promotion of model legislation; conduct of studies, research and evaluations; provision of financial and technical assistance to States and local communities as well as agencies and organizations; support of training and technical assistance to improve skills and capabilities among juvenile justice agencies; and provision of support, resources, and technical expertise to the entire juvenile justice community. Programs supported by OJJDP focus on youthful offenders, juvenile gang members, missing and exploited youth, children at risk, and runaway youth. Every component of the juvenile justice system, including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, corrections, social service agencies, schools and nonprofit organizations, receives support, and/or assistance through OJJDP-sponsored programs.

OJJDP also administers the Missing Children's Assistance Act that was enacted as Title IV of the JJDP Act in 1984, and subsequently reauthorized in 1988. The Missing Children's Program, established through this legislation, is the central coordinating and focal point for all Federal, public, and private agencies and initiatives involving missing and exploited children.

The Missing Children's Program fosters collaboration and cooperation among federally funded programs concerned with missing children. The program also offers the following assistance:

- It provides for a national resource center and a national toll-free telephone hotline.
- It supports periodic studies of the incidence of missing children.
- It provides for technical assistance and training to various components of the criminal and juvenile justice system.
- And, the program awards grants to public and nonprofit agencies and organizations for research, demonstrations, and service programs.

Office of Justice Programs. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), established through the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, as amended, provides Federal leadership and coordination to make the Nation's criminal justice system more effective and efficient. OJP is headed by an Assistant Attorney General who, by delegation of authority from the Attorney General, coordinates policy and focuses the efforts of OJP's five bureaus and offices on national priorities. The bureaus and offices comprising OJP are the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. While each office and bureau has grantmaking authority for the programs it sponsors, the primary objective of OJP is to form a strong partnership among the bureaus, develop and implement innovative and cost-effective programs, promote information sharing, and foster improvements in the Nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

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National Institute of Justice. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), created through Part B, Section 201, of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968, Pub. L. 90-351, as amended, sponsors and encourages research and development projects to: improve the criminal and civil justice systems at Federal, State, and local levels; prevent and reduce crime and improve public safety and security; ensure citizen access to appropriate dispute-resolution forums; and identify effective and promising programs to improve the criminal justice system.

The NIJ-sponsored research and development activities examine causes and correlates of crime, including the relationship between employment status, school status, and criminal activity; social and familial factors that lead youth toward or away from criminal behavior; and the relationship between early childhood behavior and later criminal behavior. Projects also concentrate on identifying new ways of preventing and reducing crime, including studies on police handling and case processing procedures for juvenile cases; developing, implementing, and testing processes to help school administrators manage and control crime in the schools; and research initiatives aimed at determining program components, techniques, or methods that reduce criminal behavior in youth.

Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Pub. L. 100-690). This program includes two complementary programs: a Formula Grant Program that provides funds directly to States to carry out their respective drug control strategies; and a Discretionary Grant Program that provides funds to demonstration, training, technical assistance, and multijurisdictional projects. The goal of these programs is to assist

State and local units of government to address the problems emanating from drug abuse and drug crime while focusing on national drug control priorities.

While BJA's programs address 21 purpose areas enumerated in the statute, many relate to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. This includes demand reduction education programs that use law enforcement officer participation; community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime; programs to improve effectiveness of law enforcement, such as the school-yard violator, gang-related, and low-income housing drug control programs; programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders; and programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems response to domestic and family violence.

Bureau of Prisons. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for the institutionalization of adult offenders in BOP institutions. BOP's responsibility includes juveniles, 17 years of age or under, who are convicted of Federal crimes, placed, and maintained in custody of the Attorney General in non-Federal correctional facilities under contract with BOP. As required by the JJDP Act, these juvenile facilities include community-based facilities, foster homes, and other juvenile facilities in adjacent States that are used to ensure that youth are not placed or retained in adult jails or correctional institutions with regular contact with incarcerated adults. BOP regularly monitors facilities under contract to assure compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act. In addition, BOP maintains an online real-time data entry system, Sentry, that collects and reports juvenile information and statistics.

Drug Enforcement Administration. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

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is the lead Federal agency responsible for enforcing the laws regarding the legitimate and illegitimate drug trade. DEA registers and monitors the distribution of legal drugs designated under the Controlled Substances Act in this country, and is responsible for curtailing the manufacture, sale, and distribution of illegal drugs.

DEA pursues policies that focus on stopping drug use before it starts. Through its Demand Reduction Section, DEA Special Agents, who are designated Demand Reduction Coordinators, conduct drug prevention and education activities nationwide, targeting the potential user as well as those who have influence over potential users. For example, DEA programs and activities are aimed at high school athletic coaches; school guidance counselors; law enforcement officers; elementary, junior, and senior high school students; and neighborhood drug prevention and education groups. The DEA programs have a multiplier effect—they focus on and involve a workable number of individuals, and train and enable them to have an impact upon numbers of others.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Information from several agencies and program offices within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is included in this report. The agencies and offices are: the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)—which includes the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), and the Administration for Native Americans (ANA); the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA); and the Office of Community Services (OCS).

Administration for Children and Families.
The Administration for Children and

Families (ACF) in the Department of Health and Human Services, is composed of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF); the ANA; the Administration on Developmental Disabilities; and other staff offices. Although program and staff offices differ in the population they serve, they share a common set of goals. These goals are:

- To increase family and individual self-sufficiency and independence through social and economic development.
- To target Federal assistance to those most in need.
- To improve the accountability of ACF-administered programs, and the effectiveness and efficiency of both internal management and State and locally administered social services.
- To improve the quality of ACF programs and services while encouraging innovation and choice through the marketplace.

ACF provides national leadership and direction to plan, manage, and coordinate the nationwide administration of comprehensive and supportive programs for vulnerable children and families. The Administration oversees and finances a broad range of programs for children and families, including Native Americans, persons with developmental disabilities, refugees, and legalized aliens to help them develop and grow toward a more independent, self-reliant life. These programs, carried out by State, county, city, and tribal governments, and public and private local agencies, are designed to promote stability, economic security, responsibility, and self-sufficiency.

ACF coordinates the development and implementation of family-centered strategies, policies, and linkages among its

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programs and with other Federal and State programs serving children and families. The programs assist families in financial crisis, emphasizing short-term financial assistance, education, and training and employment for the long term. Its programs for children and youth focus on those children and youth with special problems, including children of low-income families, abused and neglected children, those in institutions or requiring adoption or foster family services, runaway youth, children with disabilities, migrant children, and Native American children. ACF promotes the development of comprehensive and integrated community and home-based modes of service delivery.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. The Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) serves as the focal point within the Federal Government for programs, activities, and initiatives designed to improve the quality of life for children, youth, and families. ACYF includes the Family and Youth Services Bureau, the Children's Bureau, and the Head Start Program. Programs supported by ACYF include those addressing the needs of at-risk youth involved with gangs, homeless and runaway youth, children who are victims of abuse and neglect, families needing day care and Head Start; and others dealing with the multiple needs of children and their families today.

Family and Youth Services Bureau. The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), part of ACYF, provides support and assistance to strengthen and aid at-risk youth and their families. FYSB funds 343 Basic Centers for Runaway and Homeless Youth across the country. It also funds a National Runaway Switchboard, which provides information and referral service to runaway and homeless youth and families nationwide. To strengthen and coordinate resources

and services provided by basic center grantees, FYSB funds coordinated networking grants that provide training and technical assistance.

Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, FYSB is responsible for administering two discretionary grant programs: the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth, and the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program. Each program provides funds to develop prevention and intervention programs to decrease the abuse of drugs by their client populations. Through these programs, FYSB supports evaluation, research, training, and technical assistance efforts involving at-risk youth and drug abuse.

Administration for Native Americans. The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) is the lead Federal agency for developing innovative approaches and leveraging Federal resources to address the major problems and issues in Native American communities. ANA promotes the economic and social self-sufficiency of American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Native Pacific Islanders through the provision of grants, training, and technical assistance; and through policies that encourage and support locally determined Native American social and economic development strategies. The ANA program policy is directed at fostering balanced developmental approaches at the community level for Native Americans. ANA's goals are to develop and strengthen tribal governments, local decisionmaking, and Native American leadership; encourage the development of stable, diversified local economies as well as economic activities to promote social and economic well-being and reduce dependency on welfare; and support local control, access to, and coordination of programs and services that safeguard the health and well-being of Native Americans.

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Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is composed of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), and the Office of Treatment Improvement (OTI). All institutes provided information for inclusion in this report.

Through its institutes, ADAMHA supports research and demonstration programs to address health problems in a number of areas, as follows:

- NIDA supports research in four important areas associated with the prevention of drug abuse among adolescents, including drug abuse liability and neurotoxicity studies; epidemiological research on the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse; etiological research to identify factors that lead to drug use and abuse; and studies to assess the effectiveness of prevention and intervention strategies.
- NIAAA works to increase understanding of the causes and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse.
- NIMH provides technical assistance, disseminates information, and conducts research on mental health problems.

ADAMHA also actively disseminates information gleaned from research; mounts nationwide prevention campaigns; and provides funds, coordination, and technical assistance to the States and to practitioners in the field through two offices:

- OSAP supports and coordinates national substance abuse prevention programs.

- OTI seeks ways to improve the delivery and effectiveness of drug abuse treatment through Substance Abuse Block Grants to the States.

Office of Community Services. The Office of Community Service (OCS) provides funds to States and local communities to develop and implement services for low-income individuals. Through block grants and discretionary grants, OCS stimulates the development of new approaches to provide greater self-sufficiency to the poor; tests and evaluates these new approaches; and disseminates the results of program evaluations to ensure replication in communities across the country. OCS focuses on strengthening the integration, coordination, and redirection of activities to encourage self-sufficiency among the Nation's poor.

OCS actively provides services to at-risk youth. Programs targeting young single mothers focus on increasing educational attainment, job readiness, and enhancing the use of community resources. Employment programs supported by OCS help youth from low-income families increase self-sufficiency, motivation, and self-esteem. A nationwide youth sports program teaches youth self-respect while providing drug prevention education and training.

U.S. Department of Labor

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) develops and administers programs to increase employability and self-sufficiency of disadvantaged persons. The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) gives DOL primary legislative authority to provide programs that target youth. JTPA and other DOL-sponsored programs focus on training and retraining of disadvantaged individuals, including youth, as the target population for many programs and activities.

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JTPA, which became fully operational in October 1983, provides job training and employment services for economically disadvantaged adults and youth, dislocated workers, Native Americans, and others who face significant employment barriers. The goal of JTPA is to move the jobless into permanent, unsubsidized, self-sustaining employment. DOL sponsors programs that specifically target youth and young adults, with the goal of increasing their employability through training, skill development, and motivation. Programs include the Summer Youth Employment Program, the Job Corps, Cities in Schools, and the Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program.

U.S. Department of Education

A significant number of the Department of Education (ED) programs and activities focus on youth and young adults. ED provides training, technical assistance, and innovation to schools, local communities, and students themselves to address problems facing youth and the education system today. Through legislation as well as practice and policy, ED funds programs targeting at-risk youth as well as youth already involved in the juvenile justice system.

Funds provided under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act are used for correctional education of youthful offenders. The Adult Education Act funds educational programs for criminal offenders in institutions. The Department's Correctional Education Policy identifies the Office of Vocational and Adult Education in the lead role of providing correctional education. It also establishes an intradepartmental coordinating committee on corrections education to foster cooperation and coordination among ED's corrections-related programs. ED promotes an active departmental role in coordinating interagency corrections activities; and requires the Department to support re-

search, development, and dissemination efforts to expand its capacity to deliver correctional education services.

The Compensatory Education Program provides educational services to juvenile delinquents by providing supplementary educational services to eligible neglected or delinquent children under chapter 1. Formula grants are provided to States and local agencies to address the special education needs of neglected or delinquent children under the age of 21.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) supports special education programs designed to meet the needs of youth who are handicapped. OSERS also supports programs that include handicapped youth who are incarcerated. OSERS comprehensive rehabilitation programs strengthen and improve the capabilities of handicapped individuals to become self-sufficient and reliant. These programs focus on teacher training, research, and financial support to help States expand and develop resources for special education and rehabilitation services.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for ensuring that all Americans are provided with safe and decent housing. This includes building affordable housing, enforcing regulatory requirements, promoting urban development through public and private partnerships, and enforcing fair housing laws.

HUD has taken an active role in eliminating drugs in public housing through the passage of the Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988. Through this legislation, HUD is authorized to make grants to

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public housing agencies (as well as Indian housing agencies) for use in eliminating drug-related crimes in public housing developments. The Department anticipates that a sizable portion of these funds will be used to reduce the prevalence of drug use and abuse among juveniles. The Public Housing Drug Elimination Act also calls for the development of a HUD Clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information on the use of controlled substances in public housing. The Clearinghouse, located in the Office of Public Housing, provides informational support to the public, practitioners, and public housing residents and staff.

Many HUD-sponsored activities focus on resident management and community empowerment, particularly as they relate to the elimination of illegal drugs in public housing. Resident management corporations, developed through HUD grant funds, receive training on issues such as illegal drug use and involvement, resident management, home ownership, and economic development. Community Development Block Grant funds are used for drug elimination programs, law enforcement services, education, counseling, recreation, and day care programs. HUD and HHS, through an interagency agreement, are sponsoring the Public Housing Child Care Demonstration Program to expand Head Start projects in public housing. In FY 1990, \$5,000,000 in grants were approved for 55 grantees to establish day care facilities and services in public housing. HUD also provides training to public housing authorities (PHAs) to help them swiftly gain control of developments in crisis, such as drug involvement by children residing in public housing.

HUD provides comprehensive services to families and children who are homeless. Through such programs as the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH); the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program; and the

Homeless Children and Youth Education Grants; assistance, facilities, and services are provided to these families and children.

U.S. Department of Transportation

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is responsible for reducing the number of deaths and injuries on the Nation's highways, many of which are attributed to driving while impaired by drugs or alcohol. NHTSA places strong emphasis on reducing the number of deaths and injuries of young people because the majority of their accidents and fatal crashes can be attributed to the use of drugs and alcohol while driving. Statistics have shown that young people under the age of 21 are overrepresented in the number of traffic fatalities caused by alcohol.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966, Pub. L. 89-564, promotes the coordination of national traffic safety programs by providing funds to States to reduce traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage. Section 403 of the Act authorizes funds to be used for training for highway traffic safety personnel, research on traffic safety issues, improved accident investigation procedures, emergency service plans, and demonstration projects.

NHTSA-sponsored programs that target youth focus on two primary goals—first, the enactment and implementation of age 21 drinking laws in each State; and second, the implementation of systemwide community activities to reduce alcohol and other drug use and impaired driving by young persons. NHTSA's Youth Program is based on a nine-part model that includes enforcement, driver licensing, adjudication, school-based programs, and supervision (treatment) programs. In addition, the programs and activities sponsored by NHTSA emphasize coordination among

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all elements and components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems. NHTSA is actively developing training programs for individuals who can implement and support programs that reduce the motor vehicle crash problem.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Indian youth are at risk of delinquency largely due to the abuse of alcohol and, to a growing extent, the abuse of illegal substances. For this reason, the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention staff within the Office of the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, coordinate juvenile delinquency issues for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services, Social Services, Judicial Services, and Indian Education programs with the Coordinating Council.

As the primary contact point for communication from Indian interests related to alcohol and substance abuse, and juvenile justice issues, staff work closely with tribal governments; tribal coordinating committees; and concerned Federal, State, and local agencies. The Bureau promotes the dissemination of positive, factual information to prevent alcohol and substance abuse, and to reduce the occurrence of juvenile delinquency in Indian country. Program managers regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the JJDP Act to ensure that the Act's juvenile justice requirements and mandates are met and that Indian youth are afforded the same safeguards as non-Indian youth.

ACTION

ACTION is responsible for fostering, stimulating, and expanding the practice of volunteering in the Nation by coordinating its efforts with public and private sector organizations and governmental officials. ACTION, through national programs like the Foster Grandparent Program, Volunteers in Service to America, and the Re-

tired Senior Volunteer Program, encourages citizens' participation to address the needs of their own community, particularly needs relating to the disadvantaged, elderly, and poor.

Other Coordinating Council Agencies

A number of additional Coordinating Council agencies are not represented in this report, primarily because their programs and activities do not directly address individual goals of the JJDP Act. However, their specific roles and responsibilities, as they relate to the Coordinating Council, are important and are briefly described as follows:

- The Office of National Drug Control Policy (formerly the Drug Abuse Policy Office) does not administer programs. However, the Office has the lead Federal role in the national demand-reduction efforts.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a voluntary member of the Council, supports programs that target youth. These programs, rather than specifically addressing the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act, provide support activities that enhance the well-being of the Nation's youth.
- The U.S. Park Service is a voluntary participant member of the Council. In FY 1990, the Park Service participated in the OJJDP project titled "Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement." The Park Service involvement in this effort was aimed at promoting and recruiting young persons' participation in Park Service activities by offering activities for Explorer Scouts.
- The Department of Commerce, Community Relations Service, and the Department of Agriculture are non-

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statutory voluntary participant members of the Coordinating Council. While many programs sponsored by these agencies do not directly address individual goals of the JJDP Act, they provide complementary services that encourage youth participation in positive, productive activities. The Department of Agriculture and Community Relations Service are working in collaboration with other Coordinating Council agencies to sponsor programs targeting youth. These collaborative efforts, described in chapter 5, include a systemwide planning process to help communities combat drug abuse, and programs offering alternatives to drug use.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements Preparation

To prepare this first Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements report, OJJDP concentrated on the Coordinating Council agency programs and activities because of the body of knowledge, breadth of program projects and activities, experience, and familiarity of member agencies in submitting information for the Annual Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs, which incorporated delinquency development statements. The OJJDP Administrator requested that each agency prepare and submit information on specific programs, plans, activities, legislation, practices, and policies that address and further heighten the goals of the JJDP Act. Council member agencies were asked to identify the specific goal addressed by each current or planned program. This information was then reviewed and analyzed to determine the extent to which the Federal agencies, programs, and activities collectively address the goals and mandates of the Act.

The extent to which Federal agencies adhere to the individual goals and mandates of the JJDP Act is demonstrated by the type and number of programs sponsored by Federal agencies; the level of funding; the legislative support and direction; and the planned activities and programs of each agency. As described in chapter 3, the level of Federal adherence and response to each goal varies. For example, many programs sponsored by several different agencies focus on developing, implementing, supporting, and publicizing drug abuse prevention and education and treatment programs (goal 15). At the same time, relatively few programs and agencies focus on developing or encouraging the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice (goal 3).

These differences do not necessarily indicate relative adherence and support to each goal. They may be an indicator of the current need for or importance of each goal, the nature and extent of the problem being addressed, the amount of information provided by each Federal agency; or may be attributed to the focus and mandates of each agency. While the level of Federal support varies from goal to goal, a comparison of the goals cannot be done by simply looking at the number of programs or agencies that address each goal. Each goal must be examined individually to allow for these differences and to demonstrate its importance in addressing and preventing juvenile delinquency.

Additional Federal agencies that sponsor programs, activities, and projects addressing juvenile issues are not included in this report. For example, the Department of Defense, through domestic and family

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assistance programs, addresses the needs of youth and their families and thus adheres to the goals of the JJDP Act. In future years, attention may be placed not only on those agencies that are members of the Coordinating Council, but on other Federal agencies in preparing the Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements report.

CHAPTER 3: Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Federal agency juvenile delinquency development statements identify Federal agency programs that promote and support the goals and mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. They also identify policies, practices, and legislation that further and support the mandates of the JJDP Act.

To prepare these juvenile delinquency development statements, specific goals and mandates of the JJDP Act were identified. These 18 goals, found in exhibit 2 (pages III-3 to III-4), represent the major functions of OJJDP as related to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. Each goal is derived from the legislative mandates of the JJDP Act, and represents the official policies that govern OJJDP.

As evidenced by the goal statements, the JJDP Act goals focus on addressing the needs of various population groups, including delinquent youth, missing and exploited children, juvenile gang members, and Indian youth. The Act calls for the establishment of programs, policies, and practices that address the needs of delinquent youth; and programs and activities to prevent youth from becoming involved in delinquent behavior. As such, programs focus on two primary groups—youth who are already involved in delinquent behavior; and those who are not yet involved, but who may potentially become involved. They are referred to as at-risk youth.

To understand better the extent to which Federal agency programs and activities support and further the goals of the JJDP Act, attention needs to be given to the extent to which Federal agencies support the goals of the JJDP Act. Exhibit 3 (page III-5) identifies the extent to which Federal agency programs, as a whole, support and further all of the 18 goals of the JJDP Act. This is followed by exhibit 4, which identifies the Federal legislation that supports each of the goal areas.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to summarizing the extent to which Federal legislation, programs, policies, and practices adhere to and further each individual goal. Each goal is listed separately. This is followed by a list of the programs that address or adhere to the goal statement; a summary of agency legislation; policies and practices that address the individual goals of the JJDP Act; a summary of agency programs; and a chart that identifies the salient features and characteristics of each program, including the target population served, program beneficiary, number of youth served by program, and percentage of funds expended on youth under the age of 18.

As evidenced in the charts and in the discussions for each goal, there are some gaps in the information and data for each goal, especially with regard to the percentage of funds spent on behalf of youth under 18, the number of youth served, and total funding information.

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In some cases, the lack of information can be attributed to differences in reporting among agencies. For example, some agencies fund programs on a program year basis, not on a fiscal year basis. Many agencies do not collect information on the number of youth under the age of 18 served by individual projects; several agencies did not report this information. Some agencies provided prior or projected funding levels because many of their programs did not receive funds specifically in FY 1989. These differences are highlighted on the charts for each goal and are described in the subsequent discussion of agency and program adherence to each goal. The symbol NP on the charts indicates that information was not provided by the agency. The symbol NDS on the charts indicates that a program does not provide direct service, and therefore certain information does not apply. For example, many programs do not provide direct services to youth because they involve planning or research; provide training to various components of the juvenile justice system; or provide technical and financial support to State and local government agencies or private organizations. The symbol NDS (not direct service) appears throughout the charts for these programs.

Finally, information was provided for both specific programs or projects, as well as for general program or legislative initiatives. Several of these general program initiatives (i.e., ED's Formula Grants to States for Delinquent or Neglected Children, or BIA's General Assistance Program) do not specify funds spent on behalf of youth under the age of 18. Therefore, general program information is shaded in each chart. Based on these variations, the funding information referenced in the report should be viewed as approximate figures only.

Chapter 4 contains descriptions of each program referenced under each goal statement. Program descriptions are listed in alphabetical order, by agency, and by program. This is followed by chapter 5, which contains an analysis and discussion of Federal agency adherence to the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act, as well as issues requiring additional attention by Federal agencies. Chapter 6 presents recommendations and issues for future consideration. Chapter 7 contains a list of Coordinating Council members and representatives.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Exhibit 2 Goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

1. Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals to aid in their development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs. (Section 244)
2. Design, conduct, and provide training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potential delinquents. (Sections 241, 244, and 245)
3. Develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice. (Section 204)
4. Conduct and support evaluations and studies of results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities as well as the potential results that may be achieved through alternative programs and activities, including studies focusing on systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations. (Sections 204, 221, and 242)
5. Provide resources to, and support efforts of State and local communities implementing programs to help students stay in school. (Section 261)
6. Provide funds, technical assistance, and support to address problems associated with runaway and homeless youth. (Title IV)
7. Help States and local governments remove delinquent juveniles from adult jails and lockups. (Section 223)
8. Help States and local governments ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. (Section 223)
9. Help States and local governments ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with any incarcerated adults. (Section 223)
10. Provide and support efforts to implement systems to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act. (Sections 204 and 223)
11. Provide for, assist, and support the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 207)
12. Improve juvenile justice practices of the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations. (Sections 248 and 315)

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Exhibit 2 (continued)

13. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including:
 - A. Programs to strengthen the family. (Sections 233 and 261)
 - B. Community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization of juvenile offenders. (Sections 233 and 261)
 - C. Programs that stress advocacy and are aimed at improving services to youth in the juvenile justice system. (Section 261)
 - D. Prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crimes. (Section 261)
 - E. National law-related education programs. (Section 261)
 - F. Efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 261)
 - G. Efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services to juveniles. (Section 261)
 - H. Programs focusing on youth employment. (Section 261)
 - I. Programs that address juvenile delinquency, learning disabilities, and the special education needs of delinquent youth; particularly locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies. (Section 261)
 - J. Programs and methods to prevent school violence. (Section 261)
14. Develop, implement, and support programs and activities to prevent and control juveniles' participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking. (Section 281)
15. Develop, implement, support, and publicize drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs. (Section 281)
16. Develop methods and conduct programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system. (Section 261)
17. Develop, support, and implement research, programs, technical assistance, and direct services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children. (Title IV)
18. Increase the capability of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as public and private agencies to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts with other agencies. (Sections 242 and 244)

Exhibit 3—Goal Matrix

GOAL AREA	ACTION	ED	ED OSERS	HHS ACYF	HHS ANA	HHS NIMH	HHS NIAAA	HHS NIDA	HHS OSAP	HHS OCS	HUD	DOI BIA	DOJ BJA	DOJ DEA	DOJ NIJ	DOJ OJJDP	DOL	DOT NHTSA
GOAL 1	●	●		●		●		●								●	●	
GOAL 2	●	●		●					●				●			●		●
GOAL 3																●		
GOAL 4		●		●		●	●	●				●			●	●		
GOAL 5	●	●	●	●					●			●				●	●	
GOAL 6	●	●		●		●	●	●				●				●	●	
GOAL 7												●				●		
GOAL 8												●				●		
GOAL 9				●								●				●		
GOAL 10																●		
GOAL 11		●										●				●		
GOAL 12												●				●		
GOAL 13A	●	●		●	●			●	●	●		●				●		
GOAL 13B		●		●		●						●	●			●	●	
GOAL 13C						●						●	●			●		
GOAL 13D						●			●			●	●		●	●		
GOAL 13E		●										●				●		
GOAL 13F												●				●		
GOAL 13G				●		●		●	●				●			●	●	
GOAL 13H		●	●	●	●					●		●				●	●	
GOAL 13I	●	●	●	●		●						●				●	●	
GOAL 13J						●						●	●		●	●	●	
GOAL 14	●			●					●		●	●			●	●	●	
GOAL 15	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
GOAL 16				●					●							●		
GOAL 17	●			●											●	●		
GOAL 18		●		●	●	●		●	●				●		●	●		●

KEY	
ACTION	ACTION
ED	Department of Education
ED OSERS	Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
HHS ACYF	Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families
HHS ANA	Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans
HHS NIMH	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health
HHS NIAAA	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
HHS NIDA	Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse
HHS OSAP	Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
HHS OCS	Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DOI BIA	Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs
DOJ BJA	Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance
DOJ DEA	Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ NIJ	Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice
DOJ OJJDP	Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT NHTSA	Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Exhibit 4— Legislative Matrix

LEGISLATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13g	13h	13i	13j	14	15	16	17	18	
ADULT EDUCATION ACT	●	●											●	●						●								
ADULT INDIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING ACT																				●								
AUGUSTUS D. HAWKINS - ROBERT T. STAFFORD ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS AMENDMENTS											●		●															
CARL D. PERKINS ACT	●	●		●	●															●	●							●
COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT (PL 100-690)	●	●		●	●	●							●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT					●																	●	●	●				
EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ACT					●									●							●			●				
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT																								●				
FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT										●	●																	
HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT		●																						●			●	
HUMAN SERVICES REAUTHORIZATION ACT													●								●							
INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT						●							●	●	●	●					●							
JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT	●				●														●	●	●							
JOHNSON O'MALLEY ACT						●							●	●	●	●					●							
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NATIVE AMERICANS PROGRAM ACT OF 1984 (AS AMENDED)													●							●				●			●	
OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT				●										●		●						●	●	●		●	●	
RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH ACT						●																						
SOCIAL SECURITY ACT																					●							
STEWART B. MCKINNEY ACT						●																						
THE SNYDER ACT						●							●	●	●	●					●	●						

Goal statements are found in exhibit 2. Descriptions of each goal and legislation are contained in chapter 3.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Goal 1

Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals to aid in their development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs.

Eighteen programs, supported by seven Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 1. These programs provide specialized technical assistance and support to State and local public and private agencies, organizations, individuals, and groups to develop and implement juvenile delinquency programs. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Volunteers in Service to America.

Department of Education

- Drug Education Program.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State and Local Programs.
- Education for the Homeless Children and Youth.
- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.
- Indian Education Formula Grant Program.
- School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program.
- Vocational Education: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- Center for AIDS Training.
- National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline.
- National Media Campaign.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management.
- Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance.
- Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts.
- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

Department of Labor

- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV Programs.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 1

In addition to these eighteen programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 1: the Department of Education; the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Act—Department of Education. The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, Pub. L. 98-524, allocates 1 percent of its funds to States for use in meeting the vocational education needs of criminal offenders in correctional institutions. Funds are allocated to State governments that contract with juvenile corrections agencies or other juvenile service providers to provide vocational training for adjudicated youth.

Adult Education Act—Department of Education. Chapter 1 of Title I of the Adult Education Act, Pub. L. 100-297, provides financial assistance to State education agencies to meet special education needs of neglected and delinquent children in State and local institutions. State education agencies allocate funds to State applicant agencies and local education agencies responsible for children in local institutions.

Not less than 10 percent of the funds provided to the States are to be used for educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional facilities or for other institutionalized adults.

Eligible recipients include out-of-school youth who are 16 years or older. Thus, in certain cases, the 10-percent reservation may be used to provide correctional education services for juvenile offenders.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act, Pub. L. 100-690 of 1988, Subtitle A, provides funds for programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; State and local efforts to prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program with the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 244 of the JJDP Act provides for technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals to aid in their development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs. Section 404(b)(1)(D) of the Missing Children's Act provides for technical assistance to public and private nonprofit agencies regarding the prevention, investigation, and recovery of missing children.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 1

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 1: the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education (ED) to help State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. ED's Office of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for the lead role for the correctional education effort. An Educational Specialist reviews State plans to ensure that each State has formulated a plan for expenditure of its 10-percent reservation; makes comments to ensure that funds are used appropriately and effectively; provides technical assistance to the States; and disseminates information about exemplary programs and models.

ED has established an intradepartmental coordinating committee on correction education to bring greater coordination and cooperation to the Department's corrections-related programs. ED also supports research, development, and dissemination efforts to expand the capacity to deliver correctional education services.

Department of Health and Human Services. It is the policy of the Department of Health and Human Services to help State and local public and private agencies develop and provide prevention and early intervention services for youth who are at risk of gang involvement.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides technical assistance to encourage the development of systemwide responses to the problems of juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited youth by supplying state-of-the-art information to State and local agencies, organizations, individuals, and groups.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 1

Chart 1 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children; Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State and Local Programs; and the DOL Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, support goal 1, information on specific programs or projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The 18 programs addressing goal 1 provide technical assistance to a variety of agencies in the juvenile justice system, including State and local governments, educational agencies, nonprofit community-based organizations, courts, and corrections. The technical assistance provided helps them develop and operate programs that address broad problems associated with juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. The programs focus on youth already involved in delinquent behavior as well as those who are at risk of involvement, such as neglected and abused children, disadvantaged youth, missing and exploited children, Indian youth, and seriously emotionally disturbed youth. They also concentrate on youth who are at risk of involvement in gang-related activities; and youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in drug abuse.

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While the funding level was not provided for all programs, the information provided indicates that more than \$128 million was spent by ACTION, ED, ACYF, NIMH, NIDA, and OJJDP on specific programs and activities that support, enhance, and improve the capability of juvenile justice practitioners to develop appropriate and effective responses for delinquent and at-risk youth.

CHART 1—Goal 1

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America	Community-based organizations	At-risk disadvantaged youth	NP	\$2,700,000	NP
Department of Education	Drug Education Program	Institutions of higher education	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,186,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State and Local Programs	State and local education agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$246,825,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Education for the Homeless Children and Youth	State and local education agencies	Homeless children and youth	NP	\$4,935,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Indian Education Formula Grant Program	Local education agencies	American Indian students	356,841	\$54,276,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program	Local education agencies	At-risk youth and school dropouts	150,000	\$19,945,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Vocational Education: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Program	State education agencies	At-risk youth	NP	NP	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of gang involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)	State and local governments and agencies	Seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents	NP	\$9,800,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	Center for AIDS Training	States	Drug-using youth	NP	\$3,900,000	30%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline	General public	At-risk youth	NP	\$1,000,000	50%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service



1 - General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 1—Goal 1 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	National Media Campaign	General public	Drug-using youth	NP	\$1,000,000	95%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management	Nonprofit organizations	Missing, exploited, and high-risk youth	NDS	\$163,221	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance	Juvenile courts and juvenile justice agencies	Juvenile delinquents	NDS	\$219,869	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts	Juvenile courts/juvenile court personnel	Delinquent, dependent, and at-risk youth	NDS	\$445,540	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV Programs	State and local governments	Disadvantaged youth	NP	NP	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1 - General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 2

Design, conduct, and provide training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potential delinquents.

Sixteen programs, supported by seven Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 2. Programs provide specialized training to judges, prosecutors, and youth service providers who work with juvenile delinquents and those at risk of becoming delinquent. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Volunteers in Service to America.

Department of Education

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Regional Centers.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - School Personnel Training Program.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Training and Demonstration Projects.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Training for Native Hawaiians.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- OSAP National Training System.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Intermediate Sanctions (1990).
- Juvenile Court Training Program.
- Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project.
- Juvenile Justice Training Program.
- Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice.
- Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Personnel Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges.
- Youth DWI Enforcement Obstacles (1991).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 2

In addition to these sixteen programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 1: Department of Education; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Carl D. Perkins Act—Department of Education. The Carl D. Perkins

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Vocational Education Act (Pub. L. 98-524) allocates 1 percent of its funds to States for use in meeting the vocational education needs of criminal offenders in correctional institutions.

Inservice training of vocational instructors, including correctional vocational educators, is authorized under Title II-B of the Perkins Act. However, these funds are normally used for inservice training of secondary vocational instructors not engaged in correctional education.

Adult Education Act—Department of Education. At least 10 percent of the funds provided to the States under the Adult Education Act, Pub. L. 100-297, are used for educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional facilities or for other institutionalized adults. Eligible recipients are out-of-school youth 16 years or age or older. Thus, the 10-percent reservation may be used to provide correctional education services for juvenile offenders. Section 353(2) provides for State research and development activities. Funds may also be used for training of teachers under this authorization.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP, through Sections 241, 244, and 245 of the JJDP Act, designs, conducts, and provides training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potential delinquents.

Highway Safety Act—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Section 403 of Pub. L. 93-87, the Highway Safety Act of 1973, authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to "use funds appropriated to carry out this Section, either independently or in cooperation with other Federal departments or agencies for: (1) grants to State and local agencies, institutions, and individuals for training and education of highway safety personnel; (2) research fellowships in highway safety; (3) development of improved accident investigation procedures; (4) emergency service plans; (5) demonstration projects; and (6) related activities which are deemed by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 2

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 2: Department of Education, Family and Youth Services Bureau the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education to assist State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The Department's Office of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for the lead role in the correctional education effort. The Department has established an intra-departmental coordinating committee on correction education to bring greater coordination and cooperation in the Department's corrections-related programs. Education Program Specialists within the Division of Adult Education and Literacy

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(DAEL) provide technical assistance to the States and disseminate information about exemplary programs and models for correctional education. ED also supports research and development efforts to expand the capacity to deliver correctional education services.

Family and Youth Services Bureau. The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) supports programs to help communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth from gang membership. Priority is given to programs demonstrating the establishment of community-based consortia to spearhead innovative, comprehensive approaches; programs to develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, and diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families.

FYSB is mandated to administer a discretionary grant program that enables community-based agencies and public/private organizations to more effectively deal with and resolve problems associated with youth and drug abuse. FYSB is required to award and administer contracts focused on evaluation, training, and technical assistance; and research involving at-risk youth and drug abuse.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP awards training grants and contracts to organizations and associations with unique relationships to the professionals within various constituency groups. For example, OJJDP supports the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association, which provide specific and targeted training to their constituency groups. Training also is provided to law enforcement officers.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. NHTSA's Youth Program is based on a nine-part model that includes enforcement and adjudication programs. NHTSA has been highly active in developing training programs for individuals who can implement and support programs that reduce the motor vehicle crash problem.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 2

Chart 2 identifies program characteristics and information. The 16 programs addressing goal 2 enhance and improve the capabilities of juvenile justice practitioners to target the needs of delinquent and at-risk youth through training programs and workshops. Programs provide specialized training to the various components of the juvenile justice system, including judges, law enforcement officers, correction agencies, nonprofit agencies, schools, prosecutors, courts, and juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers. Training is aimed at improving understanding of the juvenile justice system and needs of youth; disseminating information about effective programs for dealing with youth-related issues; and improving the delivery of services to youth already involved in the juvenile justice system and those who are at risk, including abused and neglected youth at risk of gang or drug involvement.

Two programs are cosponsored by Coordinating Council member agencies. The Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges, sponsored by NHTSA and OJJDP, provides planning assistance to a minimum of five States to train juvenile judges who handle cases involving youth driving under the influence of alcohol. Intermediate Sanctions is cosponsored by OJJDP and BJA. This program involves the design

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and development of a prototype juvenile boot camp program.

Another NHTSA program, Youth DWI Enforcement Obstacles, is an FY 1991 program designed to identify the extent to which youth are underrepresented in DWI arrests and to develop a training program for law enforcement officers to overcome arrest barriers.

While funding information was not provided for all programs, the information provided indicates that more than \$52 million was invested by ACTION, ED, OSAP, ACYF, BJA, OJJDP, and NHTSA for programs to help and support those who deal directly with youth, and as a result, improve the juvenile justice system as a whole.

CHART 2—Goal 2

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America	Community-based organizations	At-risk disadvantaged youth	NP	\$2,700,000	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Regional Centers	Schools, State and local education agencies, and institutions of higher education	Elementary- and secondary-age youth	NDS	\$15,637,500	NDS
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—School Personnel Training Program	State and local education agencies/institutions of higher education	Elementary- and secondary-age youth	NDS	\$7,000,000	NDS
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training and Demonstration Projects	Institutions of higher education	At-risk youth	NDS	\$5,000,000 (FY 90)	NDS
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training for Native Hawaiians	Hawaiian schools and organizations	At-risk Hawaiian youth	NP	\$1,067,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	OSAP National Training System	Community agencies	At-risk youth	NDS	\$2,000,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance*	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$2,300,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Intermediate Sanctions	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Court Training Program	Juvenile court personnel	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$800,274	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 2—Goal 2 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project	Juvenile prosecutors	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$399,871	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Training Program	Juvenile court personnel	Delinquent, abused, and neglected youth	NDS	\$62,763	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice	Prosecutors and courts	At-risk and delinquent youth	NDS	\$107,714	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Personnel Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies	Law enforcement agencies	Delinquent, abused, neglected, and at-risk youth	NDS	\$547,500	100%
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges	Juvenile court judges	At-risk youth under 18	NDS	\$25,000—NHTSA \$25,000—OJJDP (FY 88 funds for 2 yrs.)	100%
Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Youth DWI Enforcement Obstacles (1991)	Law enforcement officers	At-risk youth under 21	NDS	\$180,000 (FY 91)	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program

NP - Not provided

NDS - Not direct service



- General program information

1

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 3

Develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice.

Three programs, sponsored by one Federal agency, address goal 3. These programs focus on the development of standards and the provision of technical assistance and training to support the adoption and implementation of standards nationwide. The Federal agency and its respective programs include:

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Formula Grants Program.
- Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act.
- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 3

Legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 3, as follows:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 204 of the JJDP Act calls for the development and encouragement of the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 3

Policies and practices of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 3, as follows:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. National standards have been developed relating to delinquency prevention, the administration of juvenile justice, and the provision of social services. While OJJDP does not promulgate one specific set of standards, it encourages both State and local governments to select from the available national standards those that are most appropriate to their local situation and needs.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 3

Chart 3 identifies program characteristics and information. The three programs that address goal 3 provide juvenile correction and detention centers with ongoing technical assistance and training on previously developed standards by the American Correctional Association (ACA); provide technical assistance to States to ensure their compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act, promoting the standards developed through the ACA; and provide funds to States to achieve and maintain compliance with the JJDP Act. These programs represent more than \$47 million invested by OJJDP in support of this goal.

CHART 3—Goal 3

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance with the JJDP Act	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$934,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

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Goal 4

Conduct and support evaluations and studies of results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities; as well as the potential results that may be achieved through alternative programs and activities, including studies focusing on systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations.

Ninety-one programs, supported by eight Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 4. They include evaluations and studies supported by Federal agencies to determine their effectiveness in juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.
- Graduate Assistance in Areas of Need.
- Urban Community Service.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Incidence and Prevalence of Drug Use Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program—Impact Assessment.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Research on Children and Adolescents with Mental, Behavioral, and Developmental Disorders.

- Suicide Consortium.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

- Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers.
- Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals.
- Cooperative Agreement Research Demonstration Program for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals.
- Environmental Approaches to Prevention.
- Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program.
- Parenting Skills and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.
- Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's.
- Reducing Teenage Drinking by Altering Expectancies.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- Adolescent Drug Abuse: A Social Cognitive Approach.
- Adolescent Substance Abuse Predictive Scale Validation.
- Affective Development in Human Infants.
- Behavior of School-Age Children From Drug Abusing Families.

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- Childhood Etiology and Determinant of Adolescent Drug Use.
- Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups.
- Comprehensive Smoking Prevention.
- Coping and Competence in Adolescent Drug Use.
- Decreasing Adolescent Use of Smokeless Tobacco.
- Drug Abuse Prediction and Prevention in High Risk Families.
- Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study - Adolescents.
- Drug Abuse Vulnerability - Mechanisms and Manifestations.
- Drug Prevention With American Indians.
- Drug Resistance Strategies.
- Drug Use Among Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents.
- Epidemiological/Familial Aspect of Drug Use.
- Epidemiological Prevention Center for Early Risk Behavior.
- Etiology and Consequences of Adolescent Drug Use.
- Etiology and Prevention of Drug-Related Behavior.
- Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth.
- Female Marijuana Use and Familial Alcoholism.
- Healthy for Life: Efficacy Test of Two Program Versions.
- Meta-Analysis of Adolescent Drug Prevention Programs.
- Monitoring the Future (High School Senior Survey).
- Non-Dependent Smokers: Smoking Behavior and Pharmacology.
- Preventing Substance Misuse Among the Mentally Retarded.
- Preventing Youthful Drug Abuse: A Longitudinal Study.
- Reconnecting At-Risk Youth: Drug Users and Dropouts.
- Risk Factors for Substance Abuse - A Longitudinal Study.
- Rural Family Economic Stress and Adolescent Drug Use.
- Sensation Seeking and Drug Abuse Prevention.
- Smoking Intervention Program for School Children.
- Socio-Familial Context of Black Drug Use and Delinquency.
- Substance Use Among Adolescent Children of Alcoholics.
- Tools for Improving Drug and Alcohol Education/Prevention.
- Unitas Evaluation - Drug Abuse Prevention Project.

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Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS).

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior.
- Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort.
- Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II.
- Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders.
- Drug-Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children.
- Drug Use Forecasting—Juveniles (Phoenix, San Diego, Portland, Washington, D.C., and San Jose).
- Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample.
- Evaluation of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing Program for Juveniles.
- Influence on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers.
- Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence.
- Juvenile Operations, Maricopa County, Arizona.

- Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior Program: Development Models of Young Adult Criminality.
- Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior.
- The Impact of Intensive Residential Treatment and Community Supervision: An Experimental Assessment of Paint Creek Youth Center.
- The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults: A Longitudinal Study and Repeated Cross-Section Study.
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youth.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems (FY 1990).
- Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program.
- Children in Custody Census.
- Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention.
- Drug Identification and Classification Project.
- Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice.
- DSO II: Assessing Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.
- Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth.

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- Evaluation of Private Sector Corrections Initiative for Serious Juvenile Offenders.
- Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions.
- Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort.
- National Juvenile Court Data Archive.
- National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth.
- National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children.
- National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth.
- Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth.
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency.
- Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children.
- Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody.
- Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities (1990).
- Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use.
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study—Follow-up Phase.

- Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 4

In addition to these 91 programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 4: Department of Education; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Carl D. Perkins Act—Department of Education. The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act (Pub. L. 98-524) allocates 1 percent of its funds to States for use in meeting the vocational education needs of criminal offenders in correctional institutions. Every recipient of Perkins Act funds must be evaluated within a 5-year period. The expenditure of the 1-percent reservation for corrections education in juvenile facilities is evaluated as part of this process.

States are required, through statute, to annually evaluate chapter 1 programs for effectiveness, and report the results to the Secretary biannually. Annual competitions are conducted to reward exemplary neglect or delinquent programs.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Sections 3501 and 3511 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designate responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program and the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

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Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) provides funds for programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202 (c)(1)(C) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 37-01, et seq. authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short-term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to analyze the correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency, and provide more accurate information into the causes and correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 204, 221, and 242 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act call for the conduct and support of evaluations and studies by Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities, as well as the potential results that may be achieved through alternative programs and

activities; including studies focusing on systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations.

As required by 1988 amendments to the JJDP Act, (Section 248), OJJDP is initiating a study to determine "how juveniles who are American Indians and Alaska Natives and who are accused of committing offenses on and near Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, respectively, are treated under the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations, respectively, that perform law enforcement functions."

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 4

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 4: the Department of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administration for Native Americans, Family and Youth Services Bureau, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education to help State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The Department's Office of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for the lead role for the correctional education effort. An intradepartmental coordinating committee on correction education helps bring greater coordination and cooperation in the Department's corrections-related programs. The Department supports research and development efforts to expand the capacity to deliver correctional education services.

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Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Division of Law Enforcement Services, through the Integrated Police Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS), will ultimately gather information on the problems of juvenile delinquency on individual Indian reservations. This information, used in conjunction with case disposition information derived from tribal courts, will help to determine the effectiveness of law enforcement programs in addressing juvenile delinquency problems on individual reservations. IPLEMS will be operational prior to FY 1994.

Family and Youth Services Bureau. The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) supports programs that help communities address the drug abuse problem among homeless and runaway youth through the prevention, early intervention, and reduction of drug dependency. Program priorities include comprehensive service projects, community networking projects, demonstration projects, and Native American youth projects.

FYSB also supports programs to help communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth from gang membership. Priority is given to programs demonstrating the establishment of community-based consortia to spearhead innovative, comprehensive approaches; programs to develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, and diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families.

Administration for Native Americans. The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) provides funds to strengthen the self-sufficiency of American Indian tribes and Native American organizations through social and economic development projects, and by strengthening local governance capabilities. As such, ANA takes the lead Federal role in developing inno-

vative approaches and leveraging other Federal resources to address major problems and issues in Native American communities to improve local government and justice systems.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), in conjunction with NIDA and OSAP, operates the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Abuse and Drug Information, which collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on alcohol and drugs related to juveniles. NIAAA reissued a research announcement to solicit research on children of alcoholics to determine whether they are at greater risk of alcoholism than children of non-alcoholic parents. NIAAA administers two demonstration grant programs focused on homeless persons with alcohol and other drug-related problems, targeting such groups as women with children. NIAAA will be expanding a program announcement to include studies of youthful delinquency and adult crime.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Prevention Research Branch supports programs to study factors associated with the onset of drug abuse/dependence and to assess the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention strategies. In FY 1989, the Branch supported 51 grants totaling \$12,315,000. NIDA supported research focused on basic prevention research, smoking prevention and cessation, consequences of drug abuse, etiology of drug abuse, and prevention and interventions of drug abuse.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is the policy of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to develop program models that communities can adapt to their own circumstances, rather than develop individual programs to fit the needs of a particular jurisdiction.

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 4

Chart 4 identifies program characteristics and information. While the Department of Education's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children supports goal 4, information on specific programs or projects funded through this initiative was not provided.

The programs that address goal 4 include studies and evaluations that demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of alternative, innovative juvenile delinquency programs, such as private-sector corrections and drug-testing programs. Programs include studies examining factors that lead to, or are precursors of, delinquent behavior, such as child victimization, peer influence, and drug use. Also included are studies that are examining the impact of changes in the juvenile justice system.

These changes include the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the use of private sector correctional services for juvenile offenders, and law enforcement practices and policies for dealing with runaway and homeless youth. Research also centers on drug and alcohol abuse by youth, including studies focused on prevention, intervention, and early identification to reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse among youth. One program, the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program-Impact Assessment, is examining the impact of ACYF-funded youth-gang drug prevention demonstration projects.

Studies and evaluations under goal 4 focus on delinquent youth, runaway and homeless youth, youth at risk of gang involvement or drug abuse, and youth who have been abused, neglected, or are status offenders. While funding information was not provided for all programs, more than \$57 million was spent by ACYF, NIMH, NIAAA, NIDA, BIA, NIJ, and OJJDP in support of goal 4.

CHART 4—Goal 4

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Graduate Assistance in Areas of Need	Graduate students	Graduate students	NP	\$15,793,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Urban Community Service	Urban universities	At-risk, needy individuals	NP	\$1,984,286 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Incidence and Prevalence of Drug Use Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	State and local public and private agencies	Runaway and homeless youth	NDS	\$550,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program— Impact Assessment	State and local public and private agencies	Youth at risk of gang involvement	NDS	\$393,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Research on Children and Adolescents with Mental, Behavioral and Developmental Disorders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth with, or at risk of, mental disorders	NDS	NP	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Suicide Consortium	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	NP	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High school students	NDS	\$144,500 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Homeless youth	NDS	\$4,500,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Cooperative Agreement Research Demonstration Program for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Homeless youth	NDS	\$16,400,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1 - General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Environmental Approaches to Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$890,000 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$230,400 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Parenting Skills and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NP	\$116,200 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Probabilities of Drunk Driving Among Convicted DUI's	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$322,500 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Reducing Teenage Drinking by Altering Expectancies	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$88,400 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Adolescent Drug Abuse: A Social Cognitive Approach	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$40,885	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Adolescent Substance Abuse Predictive Scale Validation	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$4,776	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Affective Development in Human Infants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	NP	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Behavior of School-Age Children From Drug Abusing Families	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$167,919	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Childhood Etiology and Determinants of Adolescent Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$230,221	100%

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$29,906	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Comprehensive Smoking Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$62,170 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Coping and Competence in Adolescent Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$260,991	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Decreasing Adolescent Use of Smokeless Tobacco	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$95,095	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse Prediction and Prevention in High-Risk Families	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$238,257	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study—Adolescents	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	NP	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse Vulnerability—Mechanisms and Manifestations	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$933,040	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Prevention With American Indians	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$315,925 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Resistance Strategies	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$237,982	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Use Among Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$259,858 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Epidemiological/Familial Aspects of Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$61,701	NP

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Epidemiological Prevention Center for Early Risk Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	NP	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Etiology and Consequences of Adolescent Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$60,750	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Etiology and Prevention of Drug-Related Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$265,490	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$36,094 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Female Marijuana Use and Family Alcoholism	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$206,208	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Healthy for Life: Efficacy Test of Two Program Versions	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$280,953 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Meta-Analysis of Adolescent Drug Prevention Programs	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$80,569	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Monitoring the Future (High School Senior Survey)	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	NP	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Non-Dependent Smokers: Smoking Behavior and Pharmacology	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$68,672	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Preventing Substance Misuse Among the Mentally Retarded	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$138,119	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Preventing Youthful Drug Abuse: A Longitudinal Study	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$428,419	100%

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Reconnecting At-Risk Youth: Drug Users and Dropouts	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$245,143 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Risk Factors for Substance Abuse: A Longitudinal Study	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$314,980	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Rural Family Economic Stress and Adolescent Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$198,542 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Sensation Seeking and Drug Abuse Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$50,886	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Smoking Intervention Program for School Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$248,742	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Socio-Familial Context of Black Drug Use and Delinquency	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$39,195 (FY 87)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Substance Use Among Adolescent Children of Alcoholics	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$304,258 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Tools for Improving Drug and Alcohol Education Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$109,716	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Unitas Evaluation—Drug Abuse Prevention Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$236,041 (FY 88)	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS)	Tribal law enforcement agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$155,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Victims of child abuse and neglect	NDS	\$110,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$24,000	NP

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Male delinquent youth	NDS	\$203,427	17%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$99,880	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug-Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Abused and neglected children	NDS	\$54,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug Use Forecasting—Juvéniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$190,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$9,470	70%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Evaluation of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing Program for Juvéniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders age 18 and younger	5,000	\$503,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Influence on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$5,500	50%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$15,643	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Juvenile Operations—Maricopa County, Arizona	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders age 17 and younger	5,000	\$118,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior Program: Development Models of Young Adult Criminality	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Male offenders age 12-23	NDS	\$70,000	NP

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth under 25 years of age	NDS	\$600,000 (FY 88) (NIJ and MacArthur Foundation Funds)	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	The Impact of Intensive Residential Treatment and Community Supervision: An Experimental Assessment of Paint Creek Youth Center	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious offenders age 15-18	NDS	\$162,536	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth at risk of victimization/ criminality	NDS	\$73,320	85%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious offenders age 10-18	398	\$48,529	99%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems	American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth	Delinquent American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth	NDS	\$724,887 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Abused, victimized children	NDS	\$400,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$80,530 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Identification and Classification Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$97,771 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$74,541 (FY 88)	100%

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitution- alization of Status Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Status offenders	NDS	\$65,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$110,603 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of Private- Sector Corrections Initiative for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$35,687	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions	Families	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$499,987	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$720,000 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Court Data Archive	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$615,135	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$250,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$49,901 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Study of Law, Enforcement Agencies Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	Law enforcement agencies and juvenile justice practitioners	Missing and homeless children	NDS	\$58,955 (FY 90)	100%

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CHART 4—Goal 4 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth	Public and private youth serving agencies	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth	NDS	\$399,361	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$1,215,580	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Promising Strategies for the Reunification of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$450,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Research Program on Juvenciles Taken Into Custody: Data Collection	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juveniles taken into custody	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$404,120	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High- Risk Youths: A Prospective Study—Follow-up Phase	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$106,580	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	Juvenile courts	Juvenile victims and witnesses	NDS	\$91,243	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	All youth	NDS	\$799,570 (FY 90)	100%

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Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Goal 5

Provide resources to, and support efforts of, State and local communities implementing programs to help students stay in school.

Nineteen programs, supported by nine Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 5. They include dropout prevention programs, job training programs, and vocational and adult education programs. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Department of Education

- Education for the Homeless Children and Youth.
- FIRST: Family-School Partnership Program.
- Migrant Education - High School Equivalency Program.
- National Vocational and Adult Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program.
- School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program.

Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

- Follow-up and Follow-along.

Department of Health and Human Services

- Cities in Schools.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Partnership Demonstration Program.
- Community Youth Activities Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Alternative School Program.
- Partnership Plan, Phase IV.

Department of Labor

- Cities in Schools.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged—Adult and Youth Program.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs.
- Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) Program (1990).

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Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 5

In addition to these nineteen programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 5: Department of Education; Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Carl D. Perkins Act—Department of Education. The Cooperative Demonstration (Dropout) Program, authorized under Title IVB, provides financial assistance to vocational education programs that help students stay in school through participation in vocational education or fosters reentry into their school.

Education for Handicapped Children Act. Section 626 of Pub. L. 98-199, the Education for Handicapped Children Act, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to or enter into contract with educational institutions to "strengthen and coordinate special education and related services for handicapped youth currently in school."

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment program; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of

demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. Section 4122 of Pub. L. 99-570, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, provides funds for programs for high-risk youth, which includes "an individual who has not attained the age of 21 years, who is at high risk of becoming, or who has become, a drug or alcohol abuser, and who (A) is a high school dropout; (B) has become pregnant; (C) is economically disadvantaged; (D) is the child of a drug or alcohol abuser; (E) is the victim of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; (F) has committed a violent or delinquent act; (G) has experienced mental health problems; (H) has attempted suicide; or (I) has experienced long-term physical pain due to injury."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 223 and 261 of the JJDP Act provide resources to, and support efforts of, State and local communities to implement programs to help students stay in school.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 5

Policies or practices of the following agencies support goal 5: Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Health and

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Human Services/Family and Youth Services Bureau, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has entered into two Memorandums of Agreement, one with the Department of Education and the other with the Indian Health Service. The first authorizes a transfer of funds from ED to the Department of the Interior to meet the needs of Indian children in the areas of drug abuse education and prevention [as described in section 4133(a) of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Act]. The second agreement fosters a collaborative working relationship between BIA and the Indian Health Service in Youth Health Promotion and Disease Prevention activities that are of common interest and shared responsibility.

In addition, each Bureau-operated school and school operated under contract with BIA pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may set aside a percentage of its funds to operate a community-based drug abuse education and prevention program. The highest priority is to be given to school dropouts and high-risk youth.

Department of Health and Human Services/Family and Youth Services Bureau. It is the policy of the Department of Health and Human Services to help State and local public and private agencies develop and provide prevention and early intervention services for youth who are at risk of gang involvement.

FYSB, through its Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, provides services to youth who have difficulties with their schooling and teachers, who are at risk of dropping out of school, and those who have already dropped out of school. Basic Center staff work with

youth, helping them cope with their difficulties and encouraging them to return to school if they have already dropped out.

In addition, a majority of the 52 youth gang drug prevention projects funded through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program in FY 1989 contain an educational element. Some projects work directly in the local school systems to keep at-risk youth from dropping out of school, or to develop alternative educational formats for these youth. Other projects provide tutorial or remedial services for students outside the school setting.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors, funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration, are currently assigned to local schools and receive training in the rehabilitation of juvenile drug abusers. These counselors provide vocational rehabilitation counseling and guidance to help students stay in school.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports and encourages the development of programs that enhance and improve educational programs for high-risk youth, including: alternative education, special education, vocational training, law-related education, drug education, curricular and extracurricular activities, and before- and afterschool activities. OJJDP supports several projects to prevent school dropouts, including: Cities in Schools; Law-Related Education; SMAD/National Crime Prevention Council; Super Teams; Drug-Free School Zones; and the Vocational Rehabilitation for Drug-Involved Juvenile Offenders, an interagency agreement between OJJDP and the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

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Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 5

Chart 5 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's National Vocational and Adult Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program and OSAP's Community Partnership Demonstration Program—support goal 5, information on specific programs and projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The programs addressing goal 5 focus on keeping students in school or alternative education programs, by providing support and assistance to youth as well as State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations. By virtue of the focus of this goal, most of the youth served through these programs are at-risk or high-risk youth.

One of the programs represents a collaborative effort among three agencies: OJJDP, DOL, and HHS. Cities in Schools, which is also referred to by OJJDP as the Partnership Plan, Phase III, is a collaborative effort to fund this

public/private partnership to operate more than 170 dropout prevention programs in 36 cities nationwide. The goal of the program is to prevent at-risk students from dropping out of school by providing a support system in the school environment.

One FY 1990 DOL program provides intensive, comprehensive employment and training services to youth most at risk of failure in the job market. Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) is providing core programs for these youth, such as learning centers, alternative schools, and community improvement programs. These core programs are supplemented by teen-parent, training, and education programs.

Based on the funding information provided by each agency, it is estimated that an excess of \$1.4 billion was earmarked by ACTION, ED, OSERS, OJJDP, BIA, OSAP, HHS, ACYF, and DOL for programs, activities, and services that are aimed at keeping students in school.

CHART 5—Goal 5

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$396,000	NP
Department of Education	Education for the Homeless Children and Youth	State and local education agencies	Homeless children and youth	NP	\$4,935,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	FIRST: Family-School Partnership Program	Local agencies, schools, and organizations	At-risk children and families	NP	\$4,443,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program	Local education agencies	Migrant and seasonal farmworkers age 17 and older	3,090	\$7,858,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	National Vocational and Adult Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program	Vocational education programs	At-risk youth	NP	\$9,152,000	NP
Department of Education	School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program	Local education agencies	At-risk youth and school dropouts	150,000	\$19,945,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	Follow-up and Follow-along	Juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and educators	High-risk youth	11,615	\$1,800,000	47%
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$200,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	Runaway and homeless youth centers and youth drug program grantees	Runaway, homeless, and at-risk youth	122,000	\$26,124,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program	Local communities	All youth	NP	\$50,000,000 (FY 90)	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 □ - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 5—Goal 5 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	States	High-risk youth	NP	\$15,000,000	90%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel	High-risk youth and professional education personnel	At-risk youth	40,800	NP	30%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Alternative School Program	Local communities	High-risk youth	125,000	\$600,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan, Phase IV	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$1,190,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Labor	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$600,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA	Economically disadvantaged youth and adults	Economically disadvantaged youth	85,000	\$604,748,597	100%
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment Program	At-risk, low-income youth	At-risk, low-income youth	504,963	\$709,433,000	100%
Department of Labor*	Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program	Urban and rural communities	At-risk youth age 14-21	NP	\$1,050,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 6

Provide funds, technical assistance, and support to address problems associated with runaway and homeless youth.

Twenty-four programs, supported by nine Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 6. They include runaway transitional housing programs, general assistance programs, educational services, volunteer service programs, and research efforts focused on runaway and homeless youth. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Foster Grandparent Program.
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Department of Education

- Education for the Homeless Children and Youth.
- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.
- Transitional Living Grant Program (1990).

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Mental Health Services Demonstration Grants for the Homeless Mentally Ill.
- Research and Research Demonstrations on Homeless Severely Mentally Ill Adults and Homeless Families With Children Who Are at Risk of Severe Emotional Disturbance.
- The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

- Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals.
- Cooperative Agreement Research Demonstration Program for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.
- General Assistance Program.
- Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program.

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Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
- National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children.
- National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth.
- Paul and Lisa, Inc.
- Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project.
- Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth.

Department of Labor

- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 6

In addition to these 24 programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 6: Department of Education; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Stewart B. McKinney Act—Department of Education. Under the Stewart B. McKinney Act (Pub. L. 100-77), financial assistance is provided to State Educational Agencies (SEA) to implement literacy and basic skills training for adult homeless individuals. The Act defines an adult as

an individual who is out of school and is 16 years or older. Funds are also provided to State education agencies to develop and implement programs for the education of homeless children and youth. FY 1987 funds were used to establish State offices to develop a data base on homeless children and youth for use in statewide planning.

Stewart B. McKinney Act—Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act established several new programs within HUD to serve the critical emergency needs of the homeless. These programs include emergency food and housing, transitional and long-term housing, mental health care services, education, job training, alcohol and drug abuse programs, and income assistance.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) provides funds for programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act provided, in 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorization to the BIA to direct, supervise, and

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expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief or distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes funds for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

Indian Child Welfare Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary of the Department of the Interior "...to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Runaway and Homeless Youth Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is authorized by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, 42 U.S.C., 5701 *et seq.* The Act, first enacted as Title III of the JJDP Act of 1974 Pub. L. 93-415, was amended and reauthorized in 1977, 1980, and 1984; and most recently was incorporated in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690.

The Act authorizes the Secretary to make grants to establish and operate runaway and homeless youth centers to provide for the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families in a manner that is outside the law enforcement structure and the juvenile justice

system. It also directs the Secretary to make grants to fund drug abuse prevention efforts aimed at this population and their families.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through the Missing Children's Act, Title IV, funds are used to support programs to locate and reunite runaways with their families. The Missing Children's Hotline supported by OJJDP is coordinated with the Runaway Hotline operated by HHS/FYSB, with the goal of reuniting runaway children with their families.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 6

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 6: Department of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Family and Youth Services Bureau, Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. Policies have been established to ensure that children have access to a free, appropriate education, regardless of State residency requirements; and to implement State plans for educating homeless children and youth.

States participating in the Homeless Children and Youth Act: State Grants Programs received applications for third-year funding. Pilot projects will provide educational services to homeless children; and identify strategies found useful by other States to help homeless students in acquiring free, appropriate education.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social service on or near major reservations and in its adminis-

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trative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations.

The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when they are not available through other Federal, State, or local sources. Services are provided "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

BIA believes that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies, and that the tax-exempt status of Indian lands may affect the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance; and also to other Indians with serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. The goals of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act are "to assist runaway and homeless youth centers to (1) alleviate the problems of runaway and homeless youth; (2) reunite youth with their families and encourage the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and other services; (3) strengthen family relationships and encourage stable living conditions for youth; and (4) help youth decide upon constructive courses of action. These are accomplished through

the funding of basic centers and projects focused on the prevention of drug abuse by this population.

Program standards for basic centers constitute general principles that help determine program achievement and progress. These standards relate to: outreach, individual intake process, temporary shelter, individual and group counseling, family counseling, service linkages, aftercare services, recreational programs, case disposition, staffing and staff development, youth participation, individual client files, ongoing center planning, and board of director/advisory body.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD supports a variety of program activities to assist homeless families and their children. Programs focus on housing and shelter needs, as well as education, food, counseling, job training, and income assistance. They include the Education for Homeless Children and Youth - Exemplary Grants; Health Services for the Homeless; Homeless Children and Youth Education Grants; Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program; and Research Demonstration Projects on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for Homeless Persons.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. NIAAA administers two research demonstration programs focused on homeless persons with alcohol- or other drug-related problems funded under Section 613 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Pub. L. 100-77). The mission of these programs is to provide and evaluate a variety of approaches to community-based alcohol and drug treatment. Services are provided to several target groups, including women with children.

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP programs encourage the return of runaway and homeless youth as soon as possible to their natural or adoptive parents whenever feasible; or when reunification is not possible, to use alternative, short-term shelter in lieu of secure custody while permanent living arrangements are being made. OJJDP provides funds to support projects such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; and supports research on issues associated with missing children who are abducted, who have run away, or who are missing for other reasons.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 6

Chart 6 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs, BIA's General Assistance Program, and DOL's Stewart B. McKinney Act all support goal 6, information on specific programs or projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The programs addressing goal 6 provide funding and support to address the many problems associated with children who have run away from home and those who are homeless. Programs provide services to youth and their families, including education, drug prevention, shelter, support, social services, and general assistance; provide technical assistance and training to improve the capability of

the system components to address the multiple needs of runaway and homeless children; and conduct research on factors that contribute to running away and homelessness among youth, drug- and alcohol-related problems of homeless youth, the incidence of missing children, as well as law enforcement practices related to this population. Assistance is provided to State education and mental health agencies; community agencies and organizations, including nonprofit organizations and runaway and homeless youth shelters; and Indian organizations, courts, and agencies. All programs concentrate on the needs of homeless or runaway youth, and those at risk of becoming homeless or running away. Certain factors may place youth at greater risk of homelessness or running away. Thus, two programs focus on youth who are seriously emotionally disturbed, as well.

In addition, OJJDP and ACYF interface through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children through referrals to the National Runaway Hotline (supported by ACYF) and the Missing Children's Hotline (supported by OJJDP).

The program funding information shows that in excess of \$100 million was allocated by ACTION, ED, ACYF, NIDA, NIMH, BIA, NIAAA, and OJJDP to address the problems associated with runaway and homeless youth. This includes program development and demonstrations, general assistance, research, and service delivery.

CHART 6—Goal 6

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program	Public and private agencies	Children with special needs	NP	\$1,900,000	100%
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$396,000	NP
Department of Education	Education for the Homeless Children and Youth	State and local education agencies	Homeless children and youth	NP	\$4,935,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs	State education agencies	Homeless youth over age 16	NP	\$10,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Program Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	Runaway and homeless youth programs	Runaway and homeless youth	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	Runaway and homeless youth centers and youth drug program grantees	Runaway, homeless, and at-risk youth	122,000	\$26,124,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families*	Transitional Living Grant Program	Local communities	Homeless youth age 16-21	NP	\$9,546,297	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health Services Demonstration Grants for the Homeless Mentally Ill	State mental health agencies	Severely emotionally disturbed homeless youth or youth at risk of being homeless	437 (9/88-4/89)	\$220,000	90%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Research and Demonstrations on Homeless Severely Mentally Ill Adults and Homeless Families With Children Who Are At-Risk of Severe Emotional Disturbance	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Runaway and homeless youth	NDS	\$3,100,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program

NP - Not provided

NDS - Not direct service

□

1

- General program information

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 6—Goal 6 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)	State and local governments and agencies	Seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents	NP	\$9,800,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Homeless youth	NDS	\$4,500,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Cooperative Agreement Research Demonstration Program for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Homeless youth	NDS	\$16,400,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth and IV drug users	NP	\$70,000,000	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines	At-risk, low-income Indian youth	NP	\$57,893,000	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	Indian tribes and family service organizations	At-risk Indian youth	NP	\$8,810,000	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	Juvenile justice community, parents and children	Missing and exploited children	NP	\$1,919,709	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing, exploited, runaway, and throwaway youth	NDS	\$49,901 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHART 6—Goal 6 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	Law enforcement agencies	Missing and homeless youth	NDS	\$58,955 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Paul and Lisa, Inc.	Runaway and homeless youth	Runaway and homeless youth	NP	\$100,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	Juvenile justice agencies	Children and youth	NDS	\$218,969	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth	Public and private youth- serving agencies	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth	NDS	\$399,961	100%
Department of Labor	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs	Programs serving homeless youth	Homeless youth	NP	NP	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1 - General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 7

Help States and local governments remove juveniles who are delinquent from adult jails and lockups.

Seven programs, supported by two Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 7. The programs focus on removing children from adult jails and lockup facilities; provide training and technical assistance to support the removal of delinquent juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and provide funds to States to improve their handling of juveniles. The Federal agencies and their respective programs are:

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Planning of New Institutions (PONI).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Children in Custody Census.
- Formula Grants Program.
- Non-Participating States Initiative.
- State Advisory Group Training.
- Technical Assistance to States for Compliance with the JJDP Act.
- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 7

In addition to these seven programs, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 7, as follows:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through Sections 223 and 261 of the JJDP Act, assistance is provided to States and local governments to remove delinquent juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 7

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 7: Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. All BIA law enforcement officers receive training to better deal with juvenile matters. Training focuses on tribal, State, and Federal codes pertaining to juveniles; juvenile court procedures; Bureau policy in juvenile matters; local Bureau law enforcement policies regarding juvenile matters; juvenile delinquency problems; community resources for handling juvenile problems; techniques to prevent juvenile delinquency; and investigative techniques to identify and collect evidence in cases of neglect and abuse. In addition, BIA policies refer to the taking of juveniles into custody, investigations, informal conferencing, detention, shelter care, medical care, law enforcement records, and prevention that are consistent with the mandates and requirements as set forth in the JJDP Act.

BIA also has instituted a Planning of New Institutions (PONI) program to identify Indian communities that need juvenile and adult detention facilities. A request for applications for planning for juvenile detention has been issued, and the applications have been ranked for assistance.

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Consistent with Section 223 (a)(14) of the JJDP Act, it is OJJDP's policy to assist States in developing alternatives to incarceration of juveniles in adult jails and police lockups. Where secure detention is necessary, housing of juveniles should be in secure facilities designed exclusively for juveniles. OJJDP provides training, technical assistance, and information to State and local jurisdictions to develop alternatives to detaining juveniles in adult jails and lockups. With regard to Sections 223 (12)(13)(14) of the JJDP Act, OJJDP monitors compliance with these sections of the Act, and provides resources to public or private nonprofit agencies in each nonparticipating State to develop and implement a statewide program to achieve these objectives.


Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 7

Chart 7 identifies program characteristics and information. The programs addressing goal 7 provide assistance to Indian tribes in planning for and developing new institutions, train States and juvenile corrections and detention personnel, and support and provide technical assistance to State and local governments to improve the handling of juvenile offenders. In FY 1989, approximately \$56 million was allocated for this goal.

CHART 7—Goal 7

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions (PONI)	Indian correction agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$7,500,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Non-Participating States Initiative	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,163,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	State advisory group members	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$96,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$934,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 8

Help States and local governments ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

Seven programs, supported by two Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 8. These programs ensure that non-delinquent youth are not placed in detention facilities; provide funds to States to support their efforts to develop alternative services and options; provide information on the numbers of children in detention facilities; and deliver training to improve handling of nondelinquent youth. The Federal agencies and their respective programs are:

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Planning of New Institutions (PONI).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Children in Custody Census.
- DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.
- Formula Grants Program.
- Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth.
- State Advisory Group Training.

- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 8

In addition to these seven programs, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 8, as follows:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 223 of the JJDP Act provides assistance to States and local governments to ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 8

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 8: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. All BIA law enforcement officers receive training to better deal with juvenile matters. Training includes tribal, State, and Federal codes pertaining to juveniles; juvenile court procedures; Bureau policy in juvenile matters; local Bureau law enforcement policies regarding juvenile matters; juvenile delinquency problems; community resources for handling juvenile problems; techniques to prevent juvenile delinquency; and investigative techniques to identify and collect evidence in cases of neglect and abuse. In addition, BIA policies refer to the taking of juveniles into custody, investigations, informal

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conferencing, detention, shelter care, medical care, law enforcement records, and prevention that are consistent with the mandates and requirements as set forth in the JJDP Act.

BIA also has instituted a Planning of New Institutions (PONI) program to identify Indian communities that need juvenile and adult detention facilities. A request for applications for this planning program was issued. Applications have been ranked for assistance.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Consistent with Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the JJDP Act, status offenders, who are youth that commit acts not considered offenses for adults, such as running away or exhibiting uncontrollable behavior, and nonoffenders (dependent, neglected, abused and exploited children) must not be incarcerated in secure detention and correctional facilities.

OJJDP provides technical assistance and training to States and localities in providing alternatives to detention.

Through a contract with Community Research Associates, assistance is provided to communities in support of OJJDP policies regarding the handling of "status offenders." This contract also focuses on developing and improving detention practices, policies, facilities, alternatives, and other issues related to the preadjudicatory handling of juveniles.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 8

Chart 8 identifies program characteristics and information. The programs addressing goal 8 provide assistance to Indian tribes to plan for and develop new institutions; provide training and technical assistance to improve handling of nondelinquent youth; conduct studies to assess the impact of legislative changes or changes over time with regard to status offenders; and collect information to use to determine trends and changes in the handling of youth. In FY 1989, approximately \$54.5 million was expended by BIA and OJJDP for this goal.

CHART 8—Goal 8

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions (PONI)	Indian correction agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$7,500,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenciles in detention and correction facilities	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Status offenders	NDS	\$65,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth	Public and private youth-serving agencies	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth	NDS	\$399,961	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	State advisory group members	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$96,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 9

Help States and local governments ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with any incarcerated adults.

Eight programs, supported by three agencies, address the requirements of goal 9. These programs ensure that youth are not placed in detention or secure confinement facilities where there is regular contact with adults; provide technical assistance and training to help States maintain compliance with this provision of the JJDP Act; provide funds to States to develop and implement alternative programs and practices; and, for planning and program development, identify numbers of children in custody. The Federal agencies and their respective programs are:

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Planning of New Institutions (PONI).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Children in Custody Census.
- Formula Grants Program.
- Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act.
- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

- State Advisory Group Training.
- Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 9

In addition to these eight programs, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 9, as follows:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through Section 223 of the JJDP Act, assistance is provided to State and local governments to ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with any incarcerated adult.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 9

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 9: Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Family and Youth Services Bureau, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. All BIA law enforcement officers receive training to better deal with juvenile matters. Training includes tribal, State, and Federal codes pertaining to juveniles; juvenile court procedures; Bureau policy in juvenile matters; local Bureau law enforcement policies regarding juvenile matters; juvenile delinquency problems; community resources for handling juvenile problems; techniques to prevent juvenile delinquency; and investigative techniques to identify and collect evidence in cases of neglect and abuse. In addition, BIA policies refer to the taking of juveniles into custody, investigations, informal conferencing, detention, shelter care,

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medical care, law enforcement records, and prevention, which are consistent with the mandates and requirements as set forth in the JJDP Act.

BIA also instituted a Planning of New Institutions (PONI) program to identify Indian communities that need juvenile and adult detention facilities. A request for applications for this planning program was issued and applications have been ranked for assistance.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Consistent with Section 223 (a)(13) and (14) of the JJDP Act, it is OJJDP's policy that juveniles not be held in adult jails and lockups. As an interim measure, incarcerated juveniles and adults must be separated by sight and sound, pursuant to Section 223 (a)(13) of the JJDP Act. However, by 1993, all States participating in the JJDP Act must remove all juveniles from all adult jails, lockups, and correctional facilities.

OJJDP funds a technical assistance program to help States achieve compliance with this goal and requirement. OJJDP staff regularly monitor States' compliance with this requirement.

Family and Youth Services Bureau. In several States and local jurisdictions throughout the country, youth are still

incarcerated for behaviors, such as running away, that would not be a crime if the youth were older. Through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, basic centers serve as alternatives to incarceration for nondelinquent youth who are often referred to the centers by local police and judges.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 9

Chart 9 identifies program characteristics and information. The eight programs addressing goal 9 provide assistance to Indian tribes in planning for and developing new institutions; provide technical assistance and training to improve the handling of juveniles in custody or confinement; support research and studies that examine practices regarding juveniles in custody; and provide support to help States improve their current systems and practices regarding juveniles in custody. In FY 1989, approximately \$81 million was allocated by BIA, ACYF, and OJJDP for this goal.

CHART 9—Goal 9

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	Runaway and homeless youth centers and youth drug program grantees	Runaway, homeless, and at-risk youth up to age 18	122,000	\$26,124,000	100%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions (PONI)	Indian correction agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$7,500,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juveniles in detention and correction facilities	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance to the States for Compliance with the JJDP Act	State and local juvenile justice agencies and organizations	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$934,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	State advisory group members	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$96,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juveniles in custody	NDS	\$450,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 10

Provide and support efforts to implement systems to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

Two programs, supported by one Federal agency, address the requirements of goal 10. These programs provide funding, training, and technical assistance to States to support and enhance their efforts to implement systems for monitoring jails, detention facilities, and correctional facilities. The Federal agency and its programs are as follows:

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Formula Grants Program.
- Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 10

Legislation from the Bureau of Prisons and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 10.

Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act—Bureau of Prisons. Sections 5031–5042 of 18USC address juvenile delinquency. A juvenile is defined as "a person who has not attained his eighteenth birthday," or for the purpose of proceeding and disposition under this chapter for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, "a person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday," and "juvenile delinquency is the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult." Section 5040 provides authority to

"contract with any public or private agency or individual and such community-based facilities as halfway houses and foster homes for the observation and study and the custody and care of juveniles" in the custody of the U.S. Attorney General.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 204 and 223 of the JJDP Act provide for and support efforts to implement systems to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and unsecured facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 10

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 10: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to the PONI program and policies regarding juvenile handling and treatment, as outlined in Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM), BIA has established policies and procedures for the Inspection and Evaluation Unit to improve and upgrade the caliber of law enforcement services in Indian country. Evaluation criteria have been established for police, as well as detention programs.

Bureau of Prisons. The Bureau of Prisons has established special procedures, as required through the JJDP Act, to prevent the commitment of juveniles in non-Federal juvenile facilities where they could have regular contact with inmates sentenced under adult statutes. The directive states that, when possible, juveniles will be committed to foster homes or other community-based facilities located near the home of the juvenile, and

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when not available, juvenile facilities in adjacent States. Nearby States will be considered until an appropriate facility is found. The directive further states that in "no instances shall a juvenile be placed in a Federal facility"; and in situations where placement cannot be made, the Correctional Programs and Correctional Standards Branch shall be contacted for assistance. Facilities under contract with the Bureau of Prisons are regularly monitored to assure they are fulfilling the obligations of their contract.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The JJDP Act requires that States receiving formula grant funds provide an adequate system for monitoring jails, detention centers, and correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the deinstitutionalization, jail

removal, and separation requirements of the Act. OJJDP provides technical assistance and training to States to help them meet these requirements and monitor their activities.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 10

Chart 10 identifies program characteristics and information. The programs addressing goal 10 provide funds, training, and technical assistance to State and local governments to improve and establish more effective ways of monitoring facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act. In 1989, more than \$46 million was expended by OJJDP in support of this goal.

CHART 10—Goal 10

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	Juvenile detention and corrections personnel	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$363,946	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

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Goal 11

Provide for, assist, and support the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups.

Six programs, supported by three Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 11. They provide assistance and support for collecting information regarding juveniles taken into custody each year. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- National Center for Education Statistics.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Children in Custody Census.
- Formula Grants Program.
- National Juvenile Court Data Archive.
- Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 11

In addition to these six programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 11: Department of Education, the Bureau of Prisons, and the

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Augustus D. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments—Department of Education. The Augustus D. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-297) extended the mission of the National Center for Education Statistics to collect data regarding education in the United States by placing special emphasis on the need for the Center to "obtain comparable and uniform educational information and data" across all States. Because State government policies vary widely with regard to defining, classifying, and counting students in correctional education systems, one of the obstacles has been corrections education. To address this concern, ED signed an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections to develop a survey instrument for standard correctional education data.

Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act—Bureau of Prisons. Sections 5031-5042 of 18USC address juvenile delinquency. A juvenile is defined as "a person who has not attained his eighteenth birthday," or for the purpose of proceeding and disposition under this chapter for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, "a person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday," and "juvenile delinquency is the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult." Section 5040 provides authority to "contract with any public or private agency or individual and such community-based facilities as halfway houses and foster homes for the observation and study and the custody and care of juveniles" in the custody of the U.S. Attorney General.

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Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 207 of the JJDP Act provides for, assists, and supports the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 11

Policies or practices of the following agencies support goal 11: Department of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Prisons, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. The Department of Education is helping to guide the development of the draft survey instrument for correctional information and data; and will be responsible for monitoring the subsequent contract to collect and analyze this information.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Division of Law Enforcement Services, through the Integrated Police Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS), will ultimately gather information on the problems of juvenile delinquency on individual Indian reservations. This information, used in conjunction with case dispositions information derived from tribal courts, will help determine the effectiveness of law enforcement programs in addressing the juvenile delinquency problem on a particular reservation. IPLEMS will be operational prior to FY 1994.

Bureau of Prisons. The Bureau of Prisons established special procedures, as required under the JJDP Act, to prevent the commitment of juveniles in non-Federal juvenile facilities where they could have regular contact with inmates sentenced

under adult statutes. The directive states that when possible, juveniles will be committed to foster homes or other community-based facilities located near the home of the juvenile and when not available, juvenile facilities in adjacent States. Nearby States will then be considered until an appropriate facility is found. The directive further states that in "no instances shall a juvenile be placed in a Federal facility," and in situations where placement cannot be made, the Correctional Programs and Correctional Standards Branch shall be contacted for assistance. Information regarding juveniles in custody is generated at court proceedings and is sealed, with release of these records restricted generally to the court of law, law enforcement agencies, and directors of treatment agencies.

In addition, the Bureau of Prisons's online real-time data system on offenders (Sentry) includes juveniles.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is OJJDP's policy to provide comprehensive information to Congress, States, and local units of government regarding the custody of juveniles across the country in secure detention and correctional facilities—and in unsecured facilities as well—in order to assist jurisdictions in assessing and monitoring their own policies and practices. In support of this policy, OJJDP has undertaken two major studies: a Conditions of Confinement Study, and a Survey of Federal Agency Practices With Regard to Taking Juveniles Into Custody.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 11

Chart 11 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs addressing goal 11 support efforts to collect and analyze data on the number of juveniles who are taken into custody each year; monitor the processing of juveniles through the court

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system; and provide funds and support to improve the handling of youth through the juvenile justice system. This information is useful for policymakers and practitioners for program planning, policy development, and modifications to reporting laws and requirements. While the beneficiaries of these program activities are juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers, programs also target correctional agencies and Indian law enforcement officers by helping with the design, implementation, and management of reporting systems for data collection and analysis purposes. In FY 1989, \$47 million was expended by OJJDP, BIA, and ED in support of this goal.

CHART 11—Goal 11

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	National Center for Education Statistics	Correctional education agencies	Delinquent youth	NP	\$91,000	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS)	Tribal law enforcement agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$155,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Children in Custody Census	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juveniles in detention and correction facilities	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Court Data Archive	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$615,135	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juveniles taken into custody	NDS	\$150,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 12

Improve juvenile justice practices of the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations.

Three programs, supported by two Federal agencies, further the requirements of goal 12. Programs provide assistance and support to the justice systems administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations, and provide training to improve juvenile justice system practices and policies. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Indian Police Academy.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems (1990).
- Formula Grant Program.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 12

In addition to these three programs, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention furthers goal 12.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 248 of the JJDP Act calls for improvement of juvenile justice practices of the system of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 12

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Administration for Native Americans, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention further goal 12.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA provides technical assistance and support to Indian tribes upon request. BIA maintains the Indian Police Academy at Marana, Arizona, to train BIA and tribal law enforcement officers in basic and advanced law enforcement techniques.

Administration for Native Americans. ANA strives to strengthen governmental responsibilities and economic development; and improve the social systems that protect and enhance the health and well-being of Alaska Native and American Indian families and tribes, as well as Hawaiian and Native Pacific Islander communities. As such, ANA promotes the improvement and enhancement of all systems, including local systems of justice.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is OJJDP's policy that "justice" for Indian and Alaska Native juveniles, as administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations, should not differ in principle or quality from that of units of State and local governments. OJJDP is prepared to provide assistance to Indian and Alaska Native organizations in order to make this possible.

OJJDP began a study of American Indian and Alaska Native juvenile justice systems in FY 1990. The goal of this study is to determine how juveniles who are Alaska Natives or American Indians are treated

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by their respective justice systems, the amount of resources available to support community-based alternatives to incarceration, and the extent to which Indian tribes and organizations comply with the JJDP Act requirements with regard to the detention and confinement of juveniles.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 12

Chart 12 identifies program characteristics and information. The BIA program addressing goal 12 focuses on improving the system of justice administered by Indian tribes. Training for Indian law enforcement officers increases their knowledge, improves their skills, and enhances their understanding and

awareness of issues associated with juvenile delinquency. Training activities also support and promote the requirements as set forth in the JJDP Act. Through the OJJDP Formula Grant Program, funds are provided to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to improve and enhance their juvenile justice system practices, programs, and methods. OJJDP's FY 1990 project titled American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems is examining how tribal and native juvenile justice systems operate in order to make recommendations for improving these systems of justice. Available funding information indicates that more than \$46 million was available to States from OJJDP to improve juvenile justice systems practices and programs in FY 1989.

CHART 12—Goal 12

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Police Academy	Indian tribes	Delinquent youth	NDS	NP	NDS
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grant Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems	American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth	Delinquent American Indian and Alaska Native Youth	NP	\$724,877 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13A

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs to strengthen the family.

Twenty-six programs, supported by nine Federal agencies, address the requirements of Goal 13A. They support formula grants, demonstrations, general assistance, and development projects to strengthen the family. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program.
- Volunteers in Service to America.

Department of Education

- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans

- Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- Family Centered Youth Substance Abuse Program.
- Family Functioning and Adolescent Substance Abuse.
- Family Predictors of Adolescent Drug Use.
- Family Therapy for Drug Abusing Adolescents.
- New Hampshire Substance Abuse Intervention Project.
- Structural Family Therapy.
- The Role of Father, Mother, and Siblings in Adolescent Drug Use.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program.
- High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.
- Programs of National Significance.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services

- Demonstration Partnership Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.
- General Assistance Program.

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- Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions.
- Formula Grants Program.
- Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth.
- Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children.
- Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope, Family Strengthening and Support Network Program.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13A

In addition to these 26 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13A: Department of Education; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Community Services; Administration for Native Americans; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Adult Education Act—Department of Education. Pub. L. 100-297 requires the participation of parents in chapter 1 education.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988

(Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment program; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families. Individual projects funded through this initiative contain components focused on family strengthening and/or reunification.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act, 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorizes the Bureau to direct, supervise, and expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief for distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes funding for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

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Indian Child Welfare—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary "... to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and also to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Human Services Reauthorization Act—Office of Community Services. Section 408 of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, the Demonstration Partnership Program, authorizes grants to be made to stimulate the development of new approaches to provide greater self-sufficiency of the poor; test and evaluate these approaches; disseminate the results of these projects and evaluations so approaches can be replicated; and strengthen the integration, coordination, and redirection of activities to maximize self-sufficiency among the Nation's poor.

Native American Programs Act—Administration for Native Americans. The Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the use of funds to promote economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians, other Native Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives. Funds allocated through this legislation are coordinated with other Federal agencies to avoid duplication or conflict among similar activities or projects.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 223 and 261 of the JJDP Act call for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs to strengthen the family.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13A

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 13A: Department of Education; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Native Americans; Office of Community Services; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; the National Institute of Corrections (of the Department of Justice); and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. Section 203.50 of the congressional Federal Register requires that States must consult the parents on the Committee of Practitioners before issuing major rules or regulations relating to chapter 1.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social services on or near major reservations and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations. The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on, and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when services are not available from other Federal, State, or local sources. Services are provided for Indians "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

It is the position of BIA that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies, and that the tax exempt status of Indian lands may affect

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the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance, and also to other Indians with serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. It is the policy of the Department of Health and Human Services to help State and local public and private agencies develop and provide prevention and early intervention services for youth who are at risk of gang involvement. Through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program and the Drug Abuse Among Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, ACYF also provides support and assistance to youth who are runaways or at risk of running away. All of these programs contain components focusing on family reunification and/or family strengthening.

Through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, basic center staff try to reunite runaway and homeless youth with their parents or guardians whenever possible. Center staff provide counseling and support to both the child and family members to strengthen and reunite families. In situations where reunification is not possible, center staff look towards alternative, safe living arrangements for the youth.

Administration for Native Americans. ANA, through the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program, provides financial support to Indian tribes and Native American organizations for demonstration projects with unique approaches and culturally relevant strategies addressing a wide range of problems and concerns for Native American communities and families.

Office of Community Services. The Demonstration Partnership program funds community action agencies and other eligible entities for 24 months, with a third-party evaluation incorporated into the program, to test and evaluate new approaches for assisting low-income individuals achieve self-sufficiency. In 3 years 33 projects were funded. Two of these programs target single mothers and provide a wide range of services to strengthen the family unit and to help young mothers move away from public welfare and toward greater self-sufficiency. They are the Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project, and Young Families CAN.

The goal of these two programs is to increase the economic, social, and psychological self-sufficiency of single teenage mothers through integrated case management. In FY 1989, the Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project served 100 teenage parents between the ages of 16 to 18 in Snohomish County, Washington, who did not complete high school or earn their GED, and who were not in the custodial care of their parents. Young Families CAN served 200 single teen mothers between the ages of 14 to 18 who dropped out of school in Phoenix, Arizona.

National Institute of Corrections. The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), of the Department of Justice, supports activities designed to improve and enhance the parenting skills of incarcerated parents. NIC is sponsoring the Assessment and Remediation of Parenting Knowledge of Female Inmates Project at the Ohio Reformatory for Women. The goal of this project is to develop a model parenting program focusing on child development and child behavioral management. A second project, Parenting

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Program for Incarcerated Parents, is a cooperative activity with HHS to develop parenting education, visitation programs, and other services for incarcerated parents and their children.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports programs to strengthen the family that are based on the premise of self-help. These programs enable families to better equip themselves to prevent their children from becoming delinquents.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13A

Chart 13 identifies program characteristics and information. The following programs and grants support goal 13A: ED's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children; OSAP's Community Partnership Demonstration Program; and BIA's General Assistance Program. However, information on specific programs or projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The programs addressing goal 13A are aimed at strengthening the family in order to prevent and reduce juvenile

delinquency. This includes OJJDP's Formula Grant funds, which can be used for programs to strengthen the family, teach parenting skills to teenage mothers, assist families in crisis and turmoil, focus on runaway and homeless youth and their families, and support and assist at-risk youth. State and local agencies and organizations, as well as private organizations, provide the services and support to these target populations. In addition, several NIDA programs are aimed at improving understanding of the relationship between family structure, functioning, and organization and drug use by youth. Results of NIDA-sponsored research will help improve family-related services to prevent and eliminate drug use by youth. Based on the information provided, it is estimated that over \$169 million was allotted by ACTION, ACYF, OJJDP, NIDA, OSAP, ANA, OCS, and BIA for programs to strengthen the family, based on the funding information provided.

CHART 13—Goal 13A

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$4,500,000	100%
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America	Community-based organizations	At-risk, disadvantaged youth	NP	\$2,700,000	NP
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	Runaway and homeless youth programs	Runaway and homeless youth	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	Runaway and homeless youth centers and youth drug program grantees	Runaway, homeless, and at-risk youth	122,000	\$26,124,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program	Native Americans	At-risk youth	NP	\$619,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Family Centered Youth Substance Abuse Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$49,861 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Family Functioning and Adolescent Substance Abuse	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$291,097 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Family Predictors of Adolescent Substance Abuse	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$403,266	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 13—Goal 13A (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Family Therapy for Drug Abusing Adolescents	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$192,874 (FY 85)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	New Hampshire Substance Abuse Intervention Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$194,333	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Structural Family Therapy	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$225,635	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	The Role of Father, Mother, and Siblings in Adolescent Drug Use	College students and their families	College students	NP	\$270,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Partnership Demonstration Grant	Local communities	All youth	NP	\$50,000,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	Local communities	High-risk youth	NP	\$26,400,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Programs of National Significance	National organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$3,150,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office of Community Services*	Demonstration Partnership Program	Community agencies	At-risk youth	650	\$3,500,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines	At-risk, low-income Indian youth	NP	\$57,893,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 13—Goal 13A (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	Indian tribes and family service organizations	At-risk Indian youth	NP	\$8,810,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions	Families	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$499,501	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$349,422 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$450,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope, Family Strenghtening and Support Network	Families in crisis	At-risk youth	NP	\$110,556 (FY 88)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13B

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization for juvenile offenders.

Twenty-six programs, supported by eight Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13B. They support formula grant, demonstration, general assistance, and development projects to reduce delinquency. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.

Department of Health and Human Services

- Cities in Schools.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Targeted Outreach Program with Gang Prevention/Intervention Component.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.

- General Assistance Program.

- Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program (1990).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Demonstration of Post Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Programs.
- Evaluation of Private-Sector Corrections Initiative for Serious Juvenile Offenders.
- Firearms, Drugs, and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Juveniles (1990).
- Gang Community Reclamation Project.
- Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth.
- Intensive Community-Based Aftercare.
- Intermediate Sanctions.
- Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program.
- National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Control Prevention Program.
- Partnership Plan, Phase IV.
- Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth.

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- Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles.
- Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing.
- Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP).
- Students Mobilized Against Drugs.
- Targeted Outreach Program with Gang Prevention/Intervention Component.

Department of Labor

- Cities in Schools.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13B

In addition to these 26 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13B: Department of Education; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Bureau of Justice Assistance; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Adult Education Act—Department of Education. At least 10 percent of the funds provided to the States under the Adult Education Act Pub. L. 100-297 is used for educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional facilities or for other institutionalized adults. Eligible recipients are out-of-school youth 16 or older. Thus, the 10-percent reservation may be used to provide correctional education services for juvenile offenders, in certain cases. This 10-percent reservation can be used to fund programs of instruction in a wide range of alternative correctional facilities including

halfway houses, street academies, and the like.

Section 1242 funds chapter 1 programs for neglected or delinquent children attending community day programs. This current year represents the first time this alternative to traditional forms of institutionalized education has been used.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act, 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorizes the Bureau to direct, supervise, and expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief for distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes

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funding for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

Indian Child Welfare—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary "... to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and also to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, established the Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs. The purpose of the program is to prevent and reduce participation of youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote involvement of youth in lawful activities; prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment; support law enforcement educational outreach activities; inform gang members about the availability of service and treatment opportunities; facilitate Federal and State cooperation with local school officials; and facilitate coordination among the components of the juvenile justice system to prevent drug abuse.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—Bureau of Justice Assistance. Section 501 (b)20 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 3711, *et seq*) authorize BJA to make grants to States; local units of government; and private, nonprofit organizations for "providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 223 and 261 of the JJDP Act call for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization for juvenile offenders.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13B

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 13B Department of Education; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. Section 203.6 of the chapter 1 program addresses and defines neglected or delinquent children to be served through chapter 1 programs.

The Division of Adult Education and Literacy (DAEL) administers the Adult Education Act. The Program Improvement Branch within DAEL oversees the administration of the 10-percent reservation for correctional education. An Educational Specialist reviews State plans to ensure that each State has formulated a plan for expenditure of its 10-percent reservation, and makes comments regarding changes to these plans to ensure that funds are used appropriately and effectively. The staff member also reviews the States' Annual Performance Reports to assess whether or not the 10-percent reservation was spent for the activities described in the report, provides technical assistance to the States, and disseminates information about exemplary programs and models.

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Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social service on or near every major reservation and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations. The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when services are not available through other Federal, State, or local sources. When assistance is not available from other Federal, State, or local sources, then general assistance, child welfare assistance, miscellaneous assistance, and family and community assistance are provided for Indians "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

It is the general position of BIA that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies; and that the tax-exempt status of Indian lands may affect the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance, and also other Indians with serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Fifty-two grants awarded in FY 1989 were aimed at reducing youth gang delinquency and involvement in illicit drugs; and helping communities control the spread of gang and drug-related activities through prevention, early

intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth. All grants have a strong focus on improving the capability of public and private agencies to deal more effectively with youth gangs and drugs.

Priority is given to programs establishing community-based consortia for addressing issues relating to at-risk youth involvement in gangs using illicit drugs; programs that develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, or diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families in communities with high incidence of gang involvement.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Communities are encouraged to develop and implement alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization for juvenile offenders. However, violent and chronic juvenile offenders (including drug abusers and traffickers) may represent a clear and present danger to the community and require periods of institutionalization. Community-based programs should be prepared to support and guide a youth's reentry by providing comprehensive services on a priority basis.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13B

Chart 14 identifies program characteristics and information. ED's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children, OSAP's Community Partnership Demonstration Program, and BIA's General Assistance Program support goal 13B. However, information on specific programs or projects supported by these initiatives was not provided.

The programs that address goal 13B focus on the development of programs and services at the local level that serve as alternatives to traditional programs serving youth in the juvenile justice system.

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Programs in support of this goal focus on prevention activities as a mechanism for reducing delinquency and as such, concentrate on children who are at risk, children who are emotionally disturbed, and those who have been neglected.

Programs in support of goal 13B include demonstration programs to identify and test new methods for dealing with at-risk youth or those who are offenders. One program is community-based interagency program addressing the problem of the serious juvenile offender. Other programs are identifying, assessing, and demonstrating effective approaches for dealing with juvenile gang members; assessing and developing new intermediate sanctions programs for juveniles; and evaluating private-sector corrections programs to serve juvenile offenders. Programs also provide assistance and support to juvenile offenders, including general and welfare assistance.

Three programs are collaborative efforts among Coordinating Council members.

Cities In Schools is a collaborative effort among DOL, OJJDP, and HHS. The Intermediate Sanctions Program, supported by OJJDP and BJA, demonstrates new, comprehensive "Boot Camp" programs as alternatives to long-term, severe incarceration. Targeted Outreach Program with Drug Prevention/Intervention Component is a cooperative effort between ACYF and OJJDP to provide drug prevention and intervention to at-risk youth in public housing. OJJDP's Firearms, Drugs, and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Youth program is helping to determine the incidence of firearms use by juveniles.

Based on the funding information provided, more than \$67 million was used to develop, test, and support alternative programs for juvenile offenders by ACYF, NIMH, BIA, BJA, OJJDP, and DOL.

CHART 14—Goal 13B

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NF
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$200,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Boys Clubs	At-risk youth	400	\$65,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)	State and local governments and agencies	Seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents	NP	\$9,800,000	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines	At-risk, low-income Indian youth	NP	\$57,893,000	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	Indian tribes and family service organizations	At-risk Indian youth	NP	\$18,810,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance*	Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camp) Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$2,300,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Programs	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$350,000 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of Private Sector Corrections Initiative for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$35,687	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 14—Goal 13B (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Firearms, Drugs and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Juveniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent and high-risk youth	NDS	\$100,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,050,000 (\$579,000 OJJDP \$470,000 HHS) (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$349,422 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intensive Community- Based Aftercare	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$350,000 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intermediate Sanctions	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$750,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$100,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Firesetter/ Arson Control Prevention Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$218,967	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan, Phase IV	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$1,190,000 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 14—Goal 13B (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth	Public and private youth- serving agencies	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth	NDS	\$399,961	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$500,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$51,401 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	Local juvenile justice agencies	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$610,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Students Mobilized Against Drugs	School personnel	At-risk youth	15,000	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	1,750	\$400,000	100%
Department of Labor	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$600,000 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

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Goal 13C

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs that stress advocacy and are aimed at improving services to youth in the juvenile justice system.

Sixteen programs, supported by four Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13C. They support formula grants, demonstrations, general assistance, and development projects that stress advocacy and improvement of services to youth. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.
- Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Congress of National Black Churches.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program.
- Congress of National Black Churches Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.
- Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program.
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
- National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse.
- Strategic Planning To Prevent Parental Abductions.
- Teen Victimization/Youth as Resource Project (1990).
- Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System.
- Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13C

In addition to these sixteen programs, legislation from the following agencies support goal 13C: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS, improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs, prevent and reduce

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the incidence of drug and alcohol use, expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations, increase the quality and availability of treatment services, and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act, 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorizes the Bureau to direct, supervise, and expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief for distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes funding for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

Indian Child Welfare—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary "... to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and also to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the

development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs that stress advocacy and are aimed at improving services for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13C

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 13C.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social service on or near every major reservation and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations. The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when services are not available through other Federal, State, and local sources. Services are provided for Indians "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

It is the general position of BIA that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies, and that the tax-exempt status of Indian lands may affect the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance, and also other Indians with

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serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

In addition, BIA developed and distributed a Tribal Juvenile Justice Code, in compliance with the requirements of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. This book covers juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP believes that advocates are needed for delinquent status offenders and nonoffender children and youth in the juvenile justice system to ensure that their best interests are represented in the development and implementation of dispositions. Carefully trained, screened, and supervised adult volunteers can provide cost-effective advocacy services for youth and serve as a valuable resource to the juvenile court.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13C

Chart 15 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs addressing goal 13C focus on improving services for youth in the juvenile justice system through advocacy. Programs in support of

this goal focus on various population groups, including at-risk youth, youth who are seriously emotionally disturbed, those that are abused and neglected, and those that have been victimized. Efforts target volunteers in the juvenile court, agencies at the State and local level, Indian family service organizations, and the juvenile justice community as a whole. Programs provide training and technical assistance to support and develop advocacy efforts; increase awareness of the need for and support of advocacy efforts; and improve and develop services, through advocacy-related activities, to assist children who have been victimized. Two programs involve collaboration between OJJDP and BJA: the Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program and the D.C. Drug-Free School Zones project. Another project, the OJJDP Teen Victimization/Youth as Resource Project, an FY 1990 program, uses teens as crime prevention resources. It is estimated that in excess of \$38 million was spent by NIMH, BIA, BJA, and OJJDP on advocacy-related programs and activities to improve services for children and youth in the juvenile justice system.

CHART 15—Goal 13C

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)	State and local governments and agencies	Seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents	NP	\$9,800,000	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	Indian tribes and family service organizations	At-risk Indian youth	NP	\$8,810,000	100%
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program	Juvenile court personnel	Children and youth	NDS	\$400,000	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	Court volunteers	Abused, neglected, or exploited children	NDS	\$499,985	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones Project	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	Local communities	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$382,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service



1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 15—Goal 13C (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	Juvenile justice community, parents, and children	Missing and exploited children	4,000	\$1,919,709	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse	Prosecutors	Child victims	NDS	\$375,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Strategic Planning To Prevent Parental Abductions	Families, local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$98,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Teen Victimization/Youth as Resource Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	Juvenile courts	Juvenile victims and witnesses	NDS	\$91,243	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$226,967	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13D

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crimes.

Twenty-six programs, supported by six Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13D. They support formula grants, demonstrations, general assistance, and development projects that reduce delinquency. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Delinquency-Related Research Grants.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Gang Community Reclamation Project.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.
- General Assistance Program.
- Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Serious Juvenile Offender Project: Accountability in Disposition for Serious Juvenile Drug Offenders.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Drug Use Forecasting—Juveniles (Phoenix; San Diego; Portland; Washington, D.C.; and San Jose).
- Evaluation of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing Program for Juveniles.
- Juvenile Operations, Maricopa County, Arizona.
- Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior Program: Development Models of Young Adult Criminality.
- The Impact of Intensive Residential Treatment and Community Supervision: An Experimental Assessment of Paint Creek Youth Center.
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youth.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Drug Identification and Classification Project.
- Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice.
- Evaluation of Private-Sector Corrections Initiative for Chronic Juvenile Offenders.
- Firearms, Drugs, and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Juveniles (1990).
- Gang Community Reclamation Project.
- Intensive Community Based Aftercare.

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- Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures.
- Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders.
- National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program.
- Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections (1990).
- Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP).
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).
- Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use.
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study—Followup Phase.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13D

In addition to these 26 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13D: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; National Institute of Justice; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A) funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand

prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act, 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorizes the Bureau to direct, supervise, and expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief for distress; and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes funding for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

Indian Child Welfare—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary "... to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and also to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202 (c)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, et seq., authorizes the National Institute of

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Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to develop new methods for prevention and reduction of crime..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crime.

Summary of Policies and Practices Supporting Goal 13D

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 13D.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social service on or near every major reservation and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations. The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when services are not available through other Federal, State, or local sources. Services are provided for Indians "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

It is the general position of BIA that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to

Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies, and that the tax-exempt status of Indian lands may affect the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance, and also other Indians with serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is the policy of OJJDP to provide leadership, guidance, and resources for State and local communities in developing and implementing juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention, adjudication, and supervision programs. Communities are encouraged to concentrate and redirect public and private resources to focus on serious, chronic juvenile crime, including illegal drug use.

In practice, OJJDP supports research and demonstration programs designed to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. The Office also provides technical assistance and disseminates information concerning successful program approaches.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13D

Chart 16 identifies program characteristics and information. While the BIA's General Assistance Program supports goal 13D, information on specific programs or projects funded through this initiative was not provided.

The programs that address goal 13D support, develop, implement, and test programs for youth who commit serious crimes. This includes evaluations of new approaches, such as a private-sector corrections programs, juvenile drug testing programs, law enforcement approaches for

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handling serious offenders, and alternative placement programs for chronic offenders; research regarding delinquency factors that may contribute to delinquency; programs that provide services to serious juvenile offenders such as the Indian General Assistance and Child Welfare Programs; and those that involve collaboration and cooperation among the various components of the juvenile justice system to address the problems associated with serious juvenile crime. As such, programs focus on youth who are already involved in the juvenile justice system and those who are at the greatest risk of involvement.

Several programs were FY 1990 activities. OJJDP sponsored Firearms, Drugs, and Violence Among Urban Incarcerated Youth to study the acquisition and use of

guns and drug trafficking, gangs and violence, fear of crime, and attitudes towards prevention and control. OJJDP's Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections is demonstrating the feasibility of providing selected juvenile corrections services by private contractors. Two programs are collaborating efforts among Coordinating Council members: Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and OSERS, and the Gang Community Reclamation Project is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and OSAP.

The funding information provided reveals that more than \$30 million was targeted to prevention and treatment efforts and programs for serious juvenile offenders.

CHART 16—Goal 13D

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Delinquency-Related Research Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Children and youth grades 4 through college	4,100	\$2,400,000	85%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice agencies, organizations, and practitioners	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$470,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines	At-risk low-income Indian youth	NP	\$57,893,000	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	Indian tribes and family service organizations	At-risk Indian youth	NP	\$8,810,000	100%
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	Serious Juvenile Offender Project: Accountability in Disposition for Juvenile Drug Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious offenders	NDS	\$199,900	100%
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Drug Use Forecasting—Juveniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders age 18 and younger	NP	\$190,000	100%
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Evaluation of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing Program for Juveniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders age 18 and younger	5,000	\$503,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Juvenile Operations, Maricopa County, Arizona	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders age 17 and younger	5,000	\$118,000	100%
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior Program. Development Models of Young Adult Criminality	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Male offenders age 12–23	NDS	\$70,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHART 16—Goal 13D (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	The Impact of Intensive Residential Treatment and Community Supervision: An Experimental Assessment of Paint Creek Youth Center	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious offenders age 15-18	NDS	\$162,536	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious offenders age 10-18	398	\$48,529	99%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Identification and Classification Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$97,771 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$75,451 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Evaluation of Private-Sector Corrections Initiative for Chronic Juvenile Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$35,687	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Firearms, Drugs and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Juveniles	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent and high-risk youth	NDS	\$100,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,050,000 (\$579,000 OJJDP \$470,000 HHS) (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$350,000 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Corrections/ Industries Ventures	Juvenile corrections agencies	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$499,927	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders	Law enforcement agencies	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$398,523 (FY 87)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/83 to 6/30/89)

CHART 16—Goal 13D (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$218,967	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$548,290 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	Local juvenile justice agencies	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$610,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Local communities	Serious juvenile offenders and gang members	NDS	\$277,000 (\$200,000 OJJDP \$77,000 OSERS)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$404,120	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study— Follow-up Phase	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$106,580	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13E

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including national law-related education programs.

Four programs, supported by three Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13E. They support formula grants, demonstrations, general assistance, and development projects to reduce delinquency. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- Law-Related Education Programs.
- Law School Clinical Experience Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Indian Police Academy.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Law-Related Education (LRE).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13E

In addition to the programs listed above, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 13E, as follows.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including national law-related education (LRE) programs.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13E

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 13E.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA provides technical assistance and support to Indian tribes upon request. BIA maintains the Indian Police Academy at Marana, Arizona, to train BIA and tribal law enforcement officers in basic and advanced law enforcement techniques. The Indian Police Academy conducts training for police officers in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) courses. The officers are then certified to teach this course in school systems. This is the only program designed specifically to address the problem of juvenile delinquency on the reservation.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the inclusion of model innovative LRE programs in juvenile delinquency programs, including those that are community-based, as well as provided to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies that have activities for juveniles.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13E

Chart 17 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs addressing goal 13E support national law-related education programs to reduce and prevent juvenile delinquency. Programs provide information and assistance to increase and improve understanding about the juvenile justice system, its operations and goals, and thus increase respect for and adherence to the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The programs supporting this goal target school-age children and Indian tribes, support projects in State and

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local educational agencies, and support projects to expand clinical experiences of law students. Based on the available funding information, more than \$12.7 million was expended by ED and OJJDP for national law-related education activities.

CHART 17—Goal 13E

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	Law-Related Education Programs	State and local education agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$4,938,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Law School Clinical Experience Program	Law schools	At-risk youth	NP	\$4,935,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Police Academy	Indian tribes	Delinquent youth	NDS	NP	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Law-Related Education (LRE)	Elementary/secondary school students	Elementary and secondary school-age students	1,000,000	\$2,400,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13F

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups.

Five programs, supported by two Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13F. The programs provide planning assistance in developing new detention facilities; conduct studies to enhance knowledge and improve the systems handling of juveniles, particularly those who are minorities; and provide funds to support the implementation of improved methods for handling youth in detention. The Federal agencies and their respective programs are:

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Planning of New Institutions (PONI).

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention.
- Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Populations.
- Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth.
- Formula Grants Program.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13F

In addition to the programs just discussed, legislation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 13F, as follows:

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups. Section 243 calls for OJJDP to support research relating to reducing the proportion of incarcerated juveniles who are minorities.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13F

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 13F.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. All BIA law enforcement officers receive training to effectively deal with juvenile matters. Training includes "tribal, state and Federal codes pertaining to juveniles; procedures of the juvenile court; Bureau policy in juvenile matters; Bureau law enforcement policy in juvenile matters; an understanding of juvenile delinquency problems; available community resources for handling juvenile problems; techniques to prevent juvenile delinquency; and investigative techniques—particularly the ability to identify and collect evidence in cases of neglect and abuse." In addition, BIA has established policies with regard to the taking of juveniles into custody; investigations; informal conferencing; detention; shelter care; medical care; law enforcement records; and prevention that are consistent with the mandates and requirements as set forth in the JJDP Act.

BIA also has instituted a Planning of New Institutions (PONI) program to identify Indian communities with a need for juvenile and adult detention facilities.

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Request for applications for this planning program was issued, and applications were ranked for assistance.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is the policy of OJJDP to provide leadership and direction to communities in order to address the problems of disproportionate numbers and inappropriate handling of minority youth by the juvenile justice system, and to provide appropriate programmatic prevention and intervention options in order to remedy the problem where it exists. OJJDP has issued instructions for participating States that provide guidance on assessing minority representation in the juvenile justice system. Training and technical assistance are available to States to assist them in this area.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13F

Chart 18 identifies program characteristics and information. One BIA program addressing goal 13F provides assistance to Indian tribes in planning for and developing new institutions. Through OJJDP's Formula Grant Program, States are required to study the issue of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Finally, three additional OJJDP programs focus on gathering information regarding minority youth and the juvenile justice system. In FY 1989, approximately \$53 million was expended by BIA and OJJDP for this goal. Three of the OJJDP research projects received no new funding in FY 89.

CHART 18—Goal 13F

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Planning of New Institutions (PONI)	Indian correction agencies	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$7,500,000	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk minority youth	NDS	\$80,530 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Populations	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk minority youth	NDS	\$73,463 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk minority youth	NDS	\$110,603 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Formula Grants Program	State and local governments	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$45,750,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

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Goal 13G

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services to juveniles.

Seventeen programs, supported by seven Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13G. These programs focus on improving the capability of agencies and organizations to address juvenile delinquency issues. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Delinquency-Related Research Grants.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- AIDS Outreach and Counseling to Drug Abusers and Residents of Public Housing.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program.
- High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Congress of National Black Churches.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program Phase II.
- Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.
- Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (1990).
- Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management.
- Mantua, Pennsylvania - Drug Summit.
- Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family Strengthening and Support Network Program.
- Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide.

Department of Labor

- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, Jobs Corps.

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Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13G

In addition to the programs just listed, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13G: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment program; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, established the Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs. The purpose of the program is to prevent and reduce participation of youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote involvement of youth in lawful activities; prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment; support law enforcement educational outreach activities; inform gang members about the availability of service and

treatment opportunities; facilitate Federal and State cooperation with local school officials; and facilitate coordination among the components of the juvenile justice system to prevent drug abuse.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide prevention services to juveniles.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13G

Policies and practices of the following agencies support 13G: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has developed and distributed a Tribal Juvenile Justice Code, in compliance with the requirements of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. This book covers juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Fifty-two programs funded in FY 1989 through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program help communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth. All grants have a strong focus on improving the capability of public and private agencies to deal more effectively with youth gangs and drugs. Priority is given to programs that establish community-based consortia for addressing issues relating to at-risk youth involvement in gang and illicit drugs;

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programs that develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, or diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families in communities with high incidence of gang involvement.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the efforts of public and private juvenile delinquency prevention agencies by providing training, technical assistance, and information in the area of management, organization, and administrative practices; including state-of-the-art program design, and strategies for making the most effective use of public and private resources.

OJJDP also focuses on projects and efforts that will have a significant impact on communities across the country. For example, in 1989 OJJDP provided assistance to Mantua, Pennsylvania, to help the community address problems associated with juvenile drug involvement. To help the community reclaim its neighborhood, OJJDP provided assistance in conducting a Drug Summit to identify and discuss options for the community as a whole to address this concern.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13G

Chart 19 identifies program characteristics and information. While OSAP's Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program supports goal 13G, information on specific projects or programs supported through this initiative was not provided.

The programs addressing goal 13G provide assistance to public and private agencies and organizations to improve

their ability to provide juvenile delinquency prevention services. As such, all programs focus on youth who are at risk, with special attention placed on youth who come from low-income families and female youth.

Programs in support of this goal provide training and technical assistance to support agency efforts to address and reduce juvenile delinquency. Support is provided to communities to develop and implement various programs including: anti-drug abuse programs; training programs focusing on AIDS and drugs for public housing residents; job training programs for low-income, disadvantaged youth; and effective approaches to increase employment and to reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug abuse among high-risk youth.

The D.C. Drug-Free School Zones and the Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program are collaborative efforts between OJJDP and BJA. These programs are designed to develop and implement comprehensive, systemwide community strategies to combat drugs and create drug-free schools and communities. The Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network is a joint activity among OJJDP, NHTSA, and the U.S. Park Service to coordinate resources and implement strategies to respond to the problem of illegal drugs in local communities.

Based on the funding information provided, in excess of \$1.4 billion from NIDA, OJJDP, BJA, OSAP, NIMH, ACYF, and DOL supported this goal through a variety of development, training, and demonstration programs.

CHART 19—Goal 13G

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Delinquency-Related Research Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Children and youth grades 4 through college	4,100	\$2,400,000	85%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	AIDS Outreach and Counseling to Drug Abusers and Residents of Public Housing	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$1,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program	Local communities	All youth	NP	\$50,000,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program	Local communities	High-risk youth	NP	\$26,400,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program Phase II	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$331,733	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program

NP - Not provided

NDS - Not direct service

□

1

- General program information

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 19—Goal 13G (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network	Local communities	At-risk youth	NP	\$196,050 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management	Nonprofit organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$163,221	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mantua, Pennsylvania Drug Summit	State and local community agencies and organizations	At-risk youth	NP	\$20,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Proyecto Esperanza/ Project Hope Family Strengthening and Support Network Program	Families in crisis	At-risk youth	NP	\$110,556 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$226,967	100%
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment Program	At-risk, low-income youth	At-risk, low-income youth	504,963	\$709,433,000	100%
Department of Labor	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IVB, Job Corps	Economically disadvantaged young men and women age 16-22	Economically disadvantaged youth	NP	\$741,825,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program

NP - Not provided

NDS - Not direct service



- General program information

1

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13H

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs focusing on youth employment.

Twenty-two programs, supported by nine Federal agencies, address the requirements of Goal 13H. These programs focus on youth employment as a way to reduce and prevent delinquency. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- Basic State Grants - Opportunities Program.
- Migrant Education - High School Equivalency Program.
- National Vocational and Adult Discretionary Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program.
- State Assistance for Vocational Education - Consumer and Homemaking Services.
- Vocational Education: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Program.

Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

- Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).
- Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth (1990).

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Independent Living Program.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans

- Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services

- Demonstration Partnership Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Policy Planning and Legislation

- Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.
- Social Services Block Grant Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Employment Assistance—Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Alternative School Program.
- Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures.
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).

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Department of Labor

- Federal Bonding Program.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged—Adult and Youth Program.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs.
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, Jobs Corps.
- Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) Program (1990).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13H

In addition to these 22 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13H: Department of Education; Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Office of Community Services; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Human Development Services; Office of Policy, Planning and Legislation; Administration for Native Americans; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act—Department of Education. Through the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, Pub. L. 98-524, 1 percent of the funds provided to States are used for the vocational education needs of criminal offenders in a correctional institution. The primary propose of these funds is to train adjudicated youth in occupationally specific programs of job training, and to increase their readiness for entry into the job market. The Cooperative Demonstration Program increases employability of

at-risk youth through their participation in vocational education programs. In FY 1989, the Cooperative Demonstration (High Technology) Program provided financial assistance for projects fostering successful cooperation between private-sector employers and public vocational education agencies to train technicians in high-technology occupations.

Adult Education Act—Department of Education. At least 10 percent of the funds provided to the States under the Adult Education Act, Pub. L. 100-297, are used for educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional facilities or for other institutionalized adults. Eligible recipients are out-of-school youth age 16 years or older. Thus, the 10-percent reservation may be used to provide correctional education services for juvenile offenders, in certain cases. This 10-percent reservation for correctional education is used to increase employability skills of participants.

Education for the Handicapped Children Act. Section 626 of Pub. L. 98-199, the Education for the Handicapped Children Act, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to, or enter into contract with, educational institutions to "strengthen and coordinate special education and related services for handicapped youth currently in school."

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the

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quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Adult Indian Vocational Training Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Adult Vocational Training Act, Pub. L. 84-959, authorizes the Adult Vocational Training Program for persons ages 18 to 35 who need to learn a job skill to gain employment.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act (24 U.S.C. 13) authorizes direct employment for the job placement program.

Human Services Reauthorization Act—Office of Community Services. Section 408 of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, the Demonstration Partnership Program, authorizes grants to stimulate the development of new approaches to provide greater self-sufficiency to the poor; test and evaluate these approaches; disseminate the results of these projects and evaluations so approaches can be replicated; and strengthen the integration, coordination, and redirection of activities to maximum self-sufficiency among the Nation's poor.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

Social Security Act—Office Of Human Development Services. Section 477 of Title IVE of the Social Security Act provides for an Independent Living Program for children ages 16 and over who are preparing to leave, or have recently been discharged from, foster care, and are in need of job-training, job-search and related employment services. Most States provide employment services as part of their Independent Living Programs for youth leaving foster care.

Social Security Act—Office of Policy, Planning, and Legislation. Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended, provides for the Social Services Block Grants funds.

Native American Programs Act—Administration for Native Americans. The Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the use of funds to promote economic and self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians, other Native Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives. Funds allocated through this legislation are coordinated with other Federal agencies to avoid duplication or conflict among similar activities or projects.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs focusing on youth employment.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 13H

Policies or practices of the following agencies support goal 13H: Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administration for Native Americans, Office of Community

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Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education to help State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. ED's Office of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for the lead in the correctional education effort. The Department established an intra-departmental coordinating committee on correction education to bring greater coordination and cooperation in the Department's corrections-related programs. The Department supports research and development efforts to expand the capacity to deliver correctional education services.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors, funded by Rehabilitation Services Administration, provide counseling and part-time employment assistance to help juvenile substance abusers stay in school.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA is in the process of developing policies relating to the Employment Assistance Program, which administers the adult vocational training and direct employment program. BIA also placed priority on the issue of alcohol and drug abuse prevention for its 1989 and 1990 annual Employment Assistance program meetings.

Administration for Native Americans. ANA, through the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program, provides financial support to Indian tribes and Native American organizations for demonstration projects with unique approaches and culturally relevant

strategies that address a wide range of problems and concerns to Native American communities. From FY 1987 through FY 1989, ANA funded several youth entrepreneurial projects to provide hands on experience and traditional classroom instruction to these youth.

Office of Community Services. The Demonstration Partnership Program funds community action agencies and other eligible entities for 24 months, with a third-party evaluation incorporated into the program to test and evaluate new approaches to assist low-income individuals achieve self-sufficiency. The program has been active for 3 years, over which time 33 projects have been funded. Five programs focus on youth employment with the goal of achieving greater self-sufficiency. They are: Career and Life United (CLUB); Developing Black Males, Operation Threshold; High-Risk Youth Program; Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project; and Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency.

CLUB serves black and Hispanic males between the ages of 18 and 24 in Boston, Massachusetts. The program focuses on economic and social development through personal, interpersonal, and social action. In FY 1989, the program served 50 youth. Developing Black Males, Operation Threshold provides third and fourth grade males with educational support to overcome fourth grade failure syndrome. Operating in Waterloo, Iowa, the program served 60 youth in FY 1989. The High Risk Youth Program in Yolo County, California, serves at-risk youth between the ages of 16 and 18. The program provided self-esteem building, motivation training, literacy skills building, individual counseling, and summer youth experience to 80 youth in FY 1989. The Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project is an individualized, comprehensive, long-term case management approach that provides assessment, skill

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training, individualized development planning, vocational training, and parenting skills to minority males in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The program served 50 youth between the ages of 18 and 24 in FY 1989. The final program, Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency in San Diego, California, provides employment and skill training, and employment experiences to at-risk youth in grades 10 through 12 through a local agency partnership approach. This program served 160 youth in FY 1989.

Department of Health and Human Services. It is the policy of the Department of Health and Human Services to help State and local public and private agencies develop and provide prevention and early intervention services for youth who are at risk of gang involvement.

Office of Human Development Services. The Independent Living Program, administered by the Children's Bureau, awards grants to the States to operate Independent Living Programs. Program activities focus on participants receiving their high school diplomas; participation in vocational training; training in independent living skills; individual and group counseling; integration and coordination of services; outreach programs; development of written transitional independent living plans; and other services to improve independent living. OHDS also provides grant management and policy setting, reviews grant applications, approves certain expenditures or modifications to the plans, and receives and analyzes program reports.

In addition, OHDS identified several service priorities for FY 1990: planning permanency activities to promote sustained commitment to family life and a stable, nurturing environment for the most vulnerable children; innovative services and approaches to service delivery, based

on current challenges and circumstances affecting families; self-sufficiency programs to help individuals and families provide for themselves and overcome crises without further reliance on government services; and coordinated services to eliminate fragmentation and reduce duplication among specialized service providers.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the belief that juvenile justice prevention and supervision programs should include youth employment components that focus on increasing the skills and employability of high-risk youth, including youth returning to their communities from correctional settings. Cities in Schools, Inc. (CIS), a program supported by OJJDP, encourages youth to remain in school by providing tutorial and other support services. CIS focuses on improving the employability of youth participating in the program.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13H

Chart 20 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's National Vocational and Adult Discretionary Education Programs-Cooperative Demonstration Programs, Basic State Grants-Opportunities Program, and State Assistance for Vocational Education-Consumer and Homemaking Services; and the Office of Policy, Planning and Legislation's Social Security Block Grant, and Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program support goal 13H, information on specific programs or projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The programs addressing goal 13H focus on youth employment. These programs focus on the employment needs of youth who are delinquent, at risk, low-income, minority, high school dropouts, and those in special living situations, (i.e., foster care). Funds are provided to correctional

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agencies, State and local government agencies, vocational education programs, and social service agencies to provide employment services to youth. These funds also support individual youth participation in employment-related activities and programs. The goal of each program is to increase employment and employability of youth.

Three programs were funded in FY 1990. Department of Labor's (DOL) Youth Employment Opportunities Program, OJJDP and OSERS Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders, and OSERS

Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth are providing employment-related services to youth. The programs that address goal 13H include demonstration and development projects, training programs, and direct assistance programs. While funding information was not available for all programs, it is estimated that approximately \$2.1 billion was expended by ED, OSERS, OCS, ACYF, BIA, ANA, DOL, and OJJDP for services, programs, and activities that address and support the employment needs of youth. HDS estimates that approximately 10 percent of its total budget is expended on adolescent activities. For FY 1989, this amounted to \$530 million.

CHART 20-Goal 13H

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	Basic State Grants—Opportunities Program	State education agencies	At-risk, disadvantaged, and handicapped youth	NP	\$850,734,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program	Local education agencies	Migrant and seasonal farm workers age 17 and older	3,090	\$7,858,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	National Vocational and Adult Discretionary Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program	Vocational education programs	At-risk youth	NP	\$9,152,000	NP
Department of Education	State Assistance for Vocational Education—Consumer and Homemaking Services	Community-based organizations	At-risk youth	NP	\$34,176,000	NP
Department of Education	Vocational Education: Comprehensive Career and Guidance Counseling Program	State education agencies	At-risk youth	NP	NP	NP
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Education institutions and educators	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$77,000	100%
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Vocational Rehabilitation for Drug-Free Youth	State vocational rehabilitation counselors	At-risk youth	NDS	\$215,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Independent Living Program	State social service agencies	Youth in foster care	NP	\$45,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program	Native Americans	At-risk youth	NP	\$619,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 20-Goal 13H (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services	Demonstration Partnership Program	Community agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$3,500,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Policy, Planning, and Legislation	Coordinated Discretionary Block Grant Programs	State and local government and private agencies and organizations	At-risk youth	NP	NP	30-50%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Policy, Planning, and Legislation	Social Services Block Grant Program	States	At-risk youth	NP	NP	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	Employment Assistance-Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment	Indian youth and adults	At-risk youth	NP	\$21,000,000	NP
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Alternative School Program	Local communities	High-risk youth	125,000	\$584,000	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	Juvenile corrections agencies	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$500,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Education institutions and educators	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$200,000	100%
Department of Labor	Federal Bonding Program	Ex-offenders	Ex-offenders	NP	NP	NP
Department of Labor ¹	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged Adult and Youth Program	Economically disadvantaged youth and adults	Economically disadvantaged youth	85,000	\$604,748,597	NP
Department of Labor ¹	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Summer Youth Employment Program	At-risk, low-income youth	At-risk, low-income youth	504,963	\$709,433,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program



- General program information

NP - Not provided

1

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

NDS - Not direct service

CHART 20-Goal 13H (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Labor ¹	Job Training Partnership Act, Title IVB, Job Corps	Economically disadvantaged youth, age 16-22	At-risk, low income youth	NP	\$741,825,000	NP
Department of Labor*	Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program	Urban and rural communities	At-risk youth age 14-21	NP	\$1,050,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13I

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency; including programs that address juvenile delinquency, learning disabilities, and the special education needs of delinquent youth, particularly locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies.

Thirteen programs, supported by eight Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13I. These programs address the specific needs of youth, including learning disabilities and special education. The goal is to provide mechanisms for reducing and preventing delinquency. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program.
- Volunteers in Service to America.

Department of Education

- Basic State Grants - Opportunities Program.
- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.

Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

- Special Education and Rehabilitative Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).
- Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth (1990).

Department of Health and Human Services

- Cities in Schools.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Delinquency-Related Research Grants.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Child Welfare Assistance Program.
- General Assistance Program.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Partnership Plan, Phase IV (Cities in Schools).
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).

Department of Labor

- Cities in Schools.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13I

In addition to these thirteen programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13I: Department of Education; Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act—Department of Education. Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, Pub. L. 98-524, funds are used to meet vocational

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education needs of criminal offenders in a correctional institution. At least 1 percent of the funds are reserved for correctional education. Through this allocation, the vocational education needs of every participating juvenile are assessed and vocational training is provided accordingly. For handicapped juveniles, Individual Education Plans (IEP) are prepared. Section 1292 provides for funding and assistance to handicapped or neglected delinquent children through chapter 1 programs.

Education for the Handicapped Children Act. Section 626 of Pub. L. 98-199, the Education for Handicapped Children Act, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to, and enter into contract with, educational institutions to "strengthen and coordinate special education and related services for handicapped youth currently in school."

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Snyder Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Snyder Act, 42 Stat. 208, November 2, 1921, authorizes the Bureau to direct, supervise, and expend funds for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States.

Johnson O'Malley Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Johnson O'Malley Act, 48 Stat. 596, April 1934, authorizes the "Secretary of the Department of the Interior to arrange with the States or Territories for the education, relief for distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." The annual appropriation to the Secretary includes funding for social services for Indian children and adults in need of assistance.

Indian Child Welfare—Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Child Welfare Act, 92 Stat. 3069, November 1978, authorizes the Secretary "... to make grants to Indian tribes in the establishment and operation of Indian child and family service programs on or near reservations and in the preparation and implementation of child welfare codes..." and also to "...make grants to Indian organizations to establish and operate off-reservation Indian child and family service programs..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency; including programs that address juvenile delinquency, learning disabilities, and the special education needs of delinquent youth, particularly locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies.

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Summary of Policies and Practices Supporting Goal 13I

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 13I: Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education to help State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The Department's Office of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for the lead role in the correctional education effort. An intradepartmental coordinating committee on correction education brings greater coordination and cooperation in the Department's corrections-related programs. The Department supports research and development efforts to expand the capacity to deliver correctional education services.

Policies of ED also state that handicapped, neglected, or delinquent children—eligible under both programs—can be counted for grant determinations; and may be served under both programs. Correctional Education Program review teams ensure that chapter 1 funds for neglected or delinquent children treat their educational deprivation while funds for their handicaps pay for special education.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors, funded by Rehabilitation Services Administration, provide counseling and part-time employment assistance to help juvenile substance abusers stay in school.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA administers a program of social service on or near

every major reservation and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. Social services generally are provided through the Bureau's area offices and through tribal and Bureau field offices serving reservations. The social services program provides assistance and services for Indians living on and, in some circumstances, near Indian reservations when services are not available through other Federal, State, or local sources. Services are provided for Indians "in a manner designed to promote personal and family unity and economic and social stability, working toward attainment of self-sufficiency."

It is the general position of BIA that Indians should have the same relationship to public service agencies as non-Indians, and that agencies should have the same responsibility in providing assistance to Indians and non-Indians. It is recognized, however, that some Indians may require services that are not provided by the State and local agencies, and that the tax-exempt status of Indian lands may affect the ability of some State or local governments to meet the needs of Indians. Thus, social services, including counseling and guidance, are provided to recipients of general assistance and child welfare assistance, and also other Indians with serious social problems that prevent them from functioning effectively.

In addition, BIA developed and distributed a Tribal Juvenile Justice Code, in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. This book describes juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the policy that juvenile delinquency prevention and supervision programs should include education components focused on meeting the needs of youth

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with learning disabilities, under-achievers, and others requiring special education services. Schools and juvenile justice system agencies must work together to ensure that high-risk youth are provided special education opportunities. OJJDP programs are designed to emphasize and encourage coordination and comprehensive planning.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13I

Chart 21 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's Basic State Grants - Opportunities Program, and Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children support goal 13I, information on specific programs or projects supported through these initiatives was not provided.

Programs addressing goal 13I address special needs of youth, including youth that are learning-disabled and those with special education needs. These programs target youth already involved in the juvenile justice system, as well as those who are at risk of becoming involved, and youth who have been neglected.

Recipients of funds include State and local governments, State educational agencies, local community agencies, and Indian tribal agencies and courts.

Two programs are collaborative efforts. OJJDP, HHS, and DOL support Cities in Schools, which provides alternative educational services to prevent youth from dropping out of school. CIS provides comprehensive services to prevent youth from becoming involved in illegal drugs or alcohol. In FY 1990, OJJDP and OSERS jointly funded Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders. The OSERS Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth Program was funded in FY 1990.

Based on the available funding information, it is estimated that more than \$101 million was expended on programs and activities that address the needs of youth who are learning-disabled or require special education from ACTION, HHS, NIMH, BIA, OJJDP, and DOL.

CHART 21—Goal 13I

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Public and private agencies	Children with special needs	NP	\$396,000	NP
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America	Community-based organizations	At-risk disadvantaged youth	NP	\$2,700,000	NP
Department of Education	Basic State Grants—Opportunities Programs	State education	At-risk, disadvantaged, and handicapped youth	NP	\$850,734,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Education institutions and educators	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$77,000	100%
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Vocational Rehabilitation for Drug-Free Youth	State vocational rehabilitation counselors	At-risk youth	NDS	\$215,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$200,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Delinquency-Related Research Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Children and youth grades 4 through college	4,100	\$24,000,000	85%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Child Welfare Assistance Program	Indian welfare agencies, tribal courts, and at-risk youth	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,750,000	100%
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	General Assistance Program	Indian families meeting welfare guidelines	At-risk, low-income Indian youth	NP	\$57,893,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Partnership Plan, Phase IV	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$1,190,000 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 21—Goal 13I (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Local communities	Serious juvenile offenders and gang members	NDS	\$277,000 (\$200,000 OJJDP \$77,000 OSERS)	100%
Department of Labor	Cities in Schools	Local communities	High-risk youth	20,000	\$600,000 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 13J

Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs and methods to prevent school violence.

Ten programs, supported by six Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 13J. These programs address the specific needs of youth, including programs to prevent and reduce the violence in schools. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- Delinquency-Related Research Grants.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime.
- SMART: School Management and Resource Teams.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.
- National School Safety Center.
- Super Teams.

- Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE.

Department of Labor

- Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program (1990).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 13J

In addition to these ten programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 13J: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Bureau of Indian Affairs; National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. Section 4122 of Pub. L. 99-570, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, provides funds for programs for high-risk youth, which include "a individual who has not attained the age of 21 years, who is at

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high risk of becoming or who has become a drug or alcohol abuser, and who (A) is a high school dropout; (B) has become pregnant; (C) is economically disadvantaged; (D) is the child of a drug or alcohol abuser; (E) is the victim of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; (F) has committed a violent or delinquent act; (G) has experienced mental health problems; (H) has attempted suicide; or (I) has experienced long-term physical pain due to injury."

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202 (c)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to develop new methods for prevention and reduction of crime..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, implementation, and support of programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including programs and methods to prevent school violence.

Summary of Policies and Practices Supporting Goal 13J

Policies and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 13J.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has entered into two Memorandums of Agreement: one with the Department of Education and the other with the Indian Health Service. The first authorizes a transfer of funds from the Department of Education to the Department of the Interior to meet the

needs of Indian children in the area of drug abuse education and prevention [as described in Section 4133(a) of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Act]. The second agreement fosters a collaborative working relationship between BIA and the Indian Health Service in Youth Health Promotion and Disease Prevention activities that are of common interest and shared responsibility.

In addition, each Bureau-operated school and a school operated under contract with BIA pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may set aside a percentage of its funds to operate a community-based drug abuse education and prevention program, the highest priority given to school dropouts and high-risk youth.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports efforts to prevent school violence including: schoolyard drug laws, drug education, procedures for inhibiting access by intruders, programs to prevent and control gang violence, training to decrease victimization, and projects to encourage parental involvement in school activities. The National School Safety Center, funded by OJJDP, provides training and technical assistance to schools nationwide on school safety issues including crime and victimization.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 13J

Chart 22 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs addressing goal 13J are aimed at preventing school violence. As such, they include research projects, demonstration programs, technical assistance resources, and training programs designed to help schools and communities address and reduce problems associated with violence on school campuses. State and local school districts, juvenile justice practitioners and

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policymakers, and educators receive support and assistance through these program activities. They are designed to focus on at-risk youth as well as juvenile delinquents.

One DOL program, Youth Opportunities Unlimited, an FY 1990 program, provides comprehensive training and education for disadvantaged youth who are at risk of failure in the job market. Grants were made to rural and urban areas with high concentration of poverty.

D.C. Drug-Free School Zones is a collaborative effort between BJA and

OJJDP to develop and implement drug prevention and resistance activities in several Washington, D.C., schools. The elimination of drug trafficking and activities in and around schools will help to reduce crime and school violence, which will lead to more effective schools, and a more conducive atmosphere for learning and education.

Based on the funding information provided, it is estimated that in excess of \$5 million was expended by BIA, BJA, and OJJDP on programs and services to address the problems associated with school violence.

CHART 22—Goal 13J

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	Delinquency-Related Research Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Children and youth grades 4 through college	4,100	\$2,400,000	85%
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel	High-risk youth and professional education personnel	At-risk youth	40,800	NP	30%
Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	College students ages 18-21	NDS	\$17,211	30%
Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice	SMART: School Management and Resource Teams	Schools	School-aged youth, grades 1 through 12	NP	\$300,000	NP
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones Project	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National School Safety Center	Schools and the juvenile justice community	Delinquent, violent, and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,022,000	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Super Teams	High school students	At-risk youth	150	\$37,500	100%
Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE	Schools	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NP	\$199,322	100%
Department of Labor*	Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program	Urban and rural communities	At-risk youth age 14-21	NP	\$1,050,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 14

Develop, implement, and support programs and activities to prevent and control juveniles' participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking.

Twenty-three programs, supported by eight Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 14. These programs address problems associated with juvenile participation in juvenile gang activities, as well as demonstration and research efforts to prevent involvement in gang-related activities. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Targeted Outreach Program with Drug Prevention/Intervention Component.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Youth Activities Program.
- Gang Community Reclamation Project.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Indian Youth Alcoholism and Drug Prevention Conference.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior.
- Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort.
- Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II.
- Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders.
- Drug Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children.
- Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample.
- Influence on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers.
- Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence.
- NIJ Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime Research Program.
- Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior.
- The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults: A Longitudinal Study and Repeated Cross-Section Study.

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Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Gang Community Reclamation Project.
- Gang/Drug Training Program Development.
- Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program.
- Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component.

Department of Labor

- Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program (1990).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 14

In addition to these twenty-three programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 14: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Bureau of Indian Affairs; National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act, Pub. L. 100-690 of 1988, Subtitle A, funds ADAMHA programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of

the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs. The purpose of this ACYF program is to prevent and reduce participation of youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote involvement of youth in lawful activities; prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment; support law enforcement educational outreach activities; inform gang members about the availability of service and treatment opportunities; facilitate Federal and State cooperation with local school officials; and facilitate coordination among the components of the juvenile justice system to prevent drug abuse.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Act—Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988 Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Section 5123; and Section 7(d) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, 42 U.S.C. 3535 (d), state that the "Secretary of Housing and Urban Development...may make grants to public housing agencies (including Indian housing authorities) for use in eliminating drug-related crime in public housing projects."

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs. Subtitle C of Pub. L. 99-570, The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, provides for the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. The purpose of this Act is to

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develop a comprehensive, coordinated plan for dealing with illegal drug and alcohol use among Indians; and provide Federal direction and support for developing coordinated approaches for education, prevention, and treatment of illegal drug and alcohol abuse among Indians.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202 (c)(1)(C) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to analyze the correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency and provide more accurate information on the causes and correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency."

Section 202 (c)(1)(E) authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to develop new methods for prevention and reduction of crime..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 281 of the JJDP Act calls for development, implementation, and support programs and activities to prevent and control juvenile participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 14

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 14: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pursuant to Pub. L. 99-570, BIA and the Indian Health Service signed a Memorandum of Agreement to implement the requirements of Pub. L. 99-570. In accordance with Pub. L. 93-599, BIA coordinates with the Indian Tribal Action Plans throughout the Indian country to help them identify resources at the State and Federal level to implement their prevention plans.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Fifty-two programs funded in 1989 through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program help communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth. Priority is given to programs establishing community-based consortia for addressing issues relating to at-risk youth involvement in gangs and illicit drugs; programs that develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, or diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families in communities with high incidence of gang involvement.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD distributes grants to public and Indian housing authorities to engage in drug elimination activities that help reduce and prevent drug use among youth, in addition to other anti-drug activities. A notice of availability for \$97.7 million in grant funds was published in the Federal Register on July 3, 1990. Funds were appropriated by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and HUD; and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101-144. The usage of these funds is consistent with the requirements of the Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988 to provide grants to public housing agencies and Indian housing authorities to eliminate

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drug-related crime in public housing. The level of funding in FY 1989 was \$8.2 million.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the planning and implementation of system-wide responses, including law enforcement, courts, corrections, and community agencies, to drug trafficking and other criminal activities by juvenile gangs. This includes legislation, policies, procedures, and practices to protect schools, parks, and recreational/community centers. Strict enforcement of laws, followed by aggressive prosecution, appropriate disposition, and immediate sanctions, should take place in all communities experiencing emerging or chronic gang-related crime and/or drug trafficking.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 14

Chart 23 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs that address goal 14 are aimed at reducing juvenile involvement in gang-related activities and illegal drug involvement, program development, research, implementation, and support activities. Programs in support of this goal focus on juvenile gang members, as well as those at risk of involvement in gang-related activities. This includes victims of child abuse, children who have been neglected, youth from low-income neighborhoods, and youth who have been victimized. Programs provide information, support, and assistance to the juvenile justice community, public housing developments, and juvenile justice policymakers and

practitioners. Activities include research on the causes and precursors to gang and drug involvement, demonstration projects to test gang suppression and drug elimination projects in public housing communities, training for juvenile justice practitioners on gang-related issues, and technical assistance and dissemination of information to policymakers and practitioners on drug abuse.

One program is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and OSAP. The jointly funded Gang Community Reclamation Project is focusing on gang prevention, suppression, and treatment through intensive coordinated community efforts in Los Angeles, California. The Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and ACYF to address problems related to gang and drug use among youth, particularly as they relate to youth in public housing.

Based on the available funding information, it is estimated that over \$46 million was expended by ACTION, BIA, OSAP, HUD, NIJ, ACYF, OJJDP, and DOL on programs designed to prevent and reduce juvenile involvement in gang-related activities.

CHART 23—Goal 14

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$4,500,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Boys Clubs	At-risk youth	400	\$65,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	States	High-risk youth	NP	\$15,000,000	90%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice agencies, organizations, and practitioners	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$470,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program	Public and Indian housing authorities	At-risk youth in low-income neighborhoods	NP	\$8,200,000	NP
Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs	Indian Youth Alcoholism and Drug Prevention Conference	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth age 12-18	500	NP	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Victims of child abuse and neglect	NDS	\$110,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$24,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Male delinquent youth age 11 to 18	NDS	\$203,427	17%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$99,880	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program



- General program information

NP - Not provided

1

- information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

NDS - Not direct service

CHART 23—Goal 14 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug-Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Abused and neglected children	NDS	\$54,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$9,470	70%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Influence on Adolescent Deviant Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$5,500	50%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$15,643	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice*	NIJ Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime Research Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,300,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth under 25 years of age	NDS	\$600,000 (NIJ and MacArthur Foundation Funds) (FY 88)	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth at risk of victimization/criminality	NDS	\$73,320	85%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice agencies, organizations, and practitioners	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$579,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang/Drug Training Program Development	Local juvenile justice practitioners	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$75,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 23—Goal 14 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$91,243	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Boys Clubs	At-risk youth	400	\$400,000	100%
Department of Labor*	Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program	Urban and rural communities	At-risk youth age 14-21	NP	\$1,050,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 15

Develop, implement, support, and publicize drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs.

Seventy-three programs, supported by 15 Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 15. These programs address problems associated with juvenile involvement in illegal drugs and alcohol. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program.
- Foster Grandparent Program.
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program.
- Volunteers in Service to America.

Department of Education

- Drug Education Program.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Federal Activities Program.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Regional Centers.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - School Personnel Training.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State and Local Programs.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Training and Demonstration Projects.
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities - Training for Native Hawaiians.
- Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children.

Department of Education/Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

- Special Education and Rehabilitative Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).
- Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth (1990).

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans

- Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- AIDS Outreach and Counseling to Drug Abusers and Residents of Public Housing.
- AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants.
- Center for AIDS Training.
- Monitoring the Future (High School Survey).
- National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline.
- National Media Campaign.
- Smoking Cessation by Cable Television.

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Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program.
- Community Youth Activities Program.
- High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.
- Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project.
- Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants.
- National Urban Youth Public Education Campaign.
- OSAP Communications Grants.
- OSAP Community Assistance Services Contract.
- Prevention Communications Program.
- Programs of National Significance.
- Regional Communications Seminars.
- The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI).

Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services

- National Youth Sports Program, National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse.

- Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program.

- Youth Sports Program.

Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

- National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Congress of National Black Churches.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program Regional Training Centers.
- National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.

Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Administration

- Cooperation With the National Youth Sports Coaches Association.
- Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program.
- Sports Drug Awareness Program.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Substance Abuse Prevention in the Inner City: A National Study of Exemplary Programs for High-Risk Youth.

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Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems (1990).
- Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program, Phase II.
- Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program.
- D.C. Drug-Free School Zones.
- Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention.
- Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program.
- Drug-Free Public Housing Project.
- Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice.
- Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (1990).
- Effective Strategies To Combat Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse.
- Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Populations.
- Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth.
- Mantua, Pennsylvania - Drug Summit.
- Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drugs and AIDS: High-Risk Youth.

- Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles.
- Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing.
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders (1990).
- Students Mobilized Against Drugs.
- Super Teams.
- Team Spirit (1990).
- Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use.
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study—Followup Phase.

Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- Team Spirit (1990).
- Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 15

In addition to these 73 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 15: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Community Services; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Department of

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Education; Bureau of Justice Assistance; National Institute of Justice; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Administration for Native Americans; and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Education for Handicapped Children Act. Section 626 of Pub. L. 98-199, the Education for Handicapped Children Act authorizes the Secretary to make grants to, or enter into contract with, education institutions to "strengthen and coordinate special education and related services for handicapped youth currently in school."

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families.

Section 3511 establishes the Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth. This ACYF program is aimed at preventing or reducing illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth through counseling and support; developing and supporting peer counseling programs; developing and supporting community education and outreach programs and activities; providing support to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas; providing information and training for those serving runaway and homeless youth; supporting research; and improving the availability of coordinated services.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Office of Community Services. Chapter 11 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 provides additional funds for substance abuse prevention treatment activities in the amount of \$3 million for Family Support Administration, operated by the Office of Community Services.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988, Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V; Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Section 5123; and Section 7(d) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, 42 U.S.C. 3535 (d), states that the "Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish, in the Office of Public Housing in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a clearinghouse to receive, collect, process, and assemble information regarding the abuse of controlled substances in public housing projects."

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Education. Section 4122 of Pub. L. 99-570, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, provides funds for programs for high-risk youth, which

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includes "an individual who has not attained the age of 21 years, who is at high risk of becoming or who has become a drug or alcohol abuser, and who (A) is a high school dropout; (B) has become pregnant; (C) is economically disadvantaged; (D) is the child of a drug or alcohol abuser; (E) is the victim of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; (F) has committed a violent or delinquent act; (G) has experienced mental health problems; (H) has attempted suicide; or (I) has experienced long-term physical pain due to injury." Indian youth are included in these categories.

Title V of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 establishes "programs of drug abuse education and prevention (coordinated with community efforts and resources) through the provision of financial assistance." Funds from the Department of Education are used for drug abuse prevention, intervention, rehabilitation referral, and education. Part A provides funds for drug abuse education and prevention programs; Part B funds State and local programs; Part C is for teacher training; and Part D supports national programs, including programs for Indians and Alaska Natives.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act—Department of Education. Chapter 1 of Pub. L. 100-297 provides financial assistance to State Education Agencies (SEA's) that suballocate funds to State and local educational agencies (LEA's). State agencies provide Chapter 1 services to children in State institutions and in community day programs for neglected and delinquent children; LEA's provide services to children in local institutions and in their school districts. Chapter 1 services include remedial education services to teach students about the prevention of drug abuse. Additionally, Chapter 1 can fund pupil services, including counseling, psychological, and

social work services designed to meet the needs of children and help prevent drug abuse.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Section 501 (b)1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 3711, *et seq.*, authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make grants to States, local units of government, and private nonprofit organizations for "demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate."

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice.

Section 202 (c)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to develop new methods for prevention and reduction of crime..."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 223 and 281 of the JJDP Act call for the development, implementation, support, and publicizing of drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs.

Native American Programs Act—Administration for Native Americans. The Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the use of funds to promote economic independence and self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians, other Native Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives. Funds allocated through this legislation are coordinated with other Federal agencies to avoid duplication or conflict among similar activities or projects.

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Highway Safety Act—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Section 403 of Pub. L. 93-87, the Highway Safety Act of 1973, authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to "use funds appropriated to carry out this section, either independently or in cooperation with other Federal departments or agencies, for (1) grants to State and local agencies, institutions, and individuals for training and education of highway safety personnel, (2) research fellowships in highway safety, (3) development of improved accident investigation procedures, (4) emergency service plans, (5) demonstration projects, (6) and related activities which are deemed by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 15

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 15: Department of Education; Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Administration for Native Americans; Administration for Children, Youth and Families; Office of Community Services; National Institute on Drug Abuse; Drug Enforcement Administration; Department of Housing and Urban Development; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. Compensatory Education Programs facilitate the delivery of services to locally operated institutions for neglected and delinquent children through ED's regulatory policies. Correction Education Program teams are sensitive to the need for education about the prevention of drug abuse during their reviews of State and local neglected or delinquent programs.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. The Rehabilitation Services Administration sponsors a program to develop training modules directed towards local Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors. These modules will help the counselors work with local schools to enhance or develop programs to support and publicize drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has entered into two Memorandums of Agreement: one with the Department of Education and the other with the Indian Health Service. The first authorizes the transfer of funds from the Department of Education to the Department of the Interior to meet the needs of Indian children in the area of drug abuse education and prevention, as described in Section 4133(a) of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Act. The second agreement fosters collaboration between BIA and the Indian Health Service in Youth Health Promotion and Disease Prevention activities that are of common interest and shared responsibility.

In addition, each Bureau-operated school and a school operated under contract with BIA pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may set aside a percentage of its funds to operate a community-based drug abuse education and prevention program, the highest priority given to school dropouts and high-risk youth.

Administration for Native Americans. ANA, through the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program, provides financial support to Indian tribes and Native American organizations for demonstration projects with unique approaches and culturally relevant strategies addressing a wide range of problems and concerns to Native American communities. During fiscal years 1987 through 1989, ANA funded

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several alcohol and substance abuse prevention projects, aimed at developing a comprehensive prevention approach to reducing alcohol and substance abuse through the use of traditional Native American practices.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Priority is given to programs funded through the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Homeless Youth that provide comprehensive services; are community networking projects; are demonstration projects; or focus on Native American youth. Drug prevention programs supported by FYSB are required to obtain a 25-percent non-Federal match for their Federal funds to enhance local and agency involvement in the program activities.

Office of Community Services. The National College Athletic Association operates and manages the National Youth Sports Program—sports instruction, competition, and lifetime skills training programs combined with a strong enrichment program. An additional allocation through the Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides for additional training, curriculums, and technical assistance to 145 colleges and universities; support of a drug education specialist at each school; and funding for 45 schools to operate an extended year program concentrating on drug education and prevention activities.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. The Demonstration Program for Treatment of Pregnant and Post Partum Women and Their Infants was initiated in FY 1989 to study the effectiveness of providing comprehensive drug abuse treatment service in addition to other social and health care services to drug abusing women and their children, many of whom are teenagers. Nine research demonstration projects and one Treatment Research Unit were funded in FY 1989. Ten additional projects were funded in FY 1990.

In FY 1989, \$8.945 million was transferred from NIDA to Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) to fund demonstration projects aimed at reducing the spread of AIDS by linking drug abuse treatment to primary medical care. Twenty-one sites were funded by HRSA. All sites employ a case management approach with primary care and drug screening at admission.

Finally, the Prevention Research Branch of NIDA supports programs to study factors associated with the onset of drug use/dependence, and to assess the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention strategies. In FY 1989, the Branch supported 51 grants for a total of \$12,315,000.

Drug Enforcement Administration. DEA pursues policies aimed at stopping drug use before it starts. DEA, active in drug abuse prevention, supports programs and activities to reach children at early ages to prevent drug involvement. The agency focuses on "multiplier publics," which means that programs deal with a workable number of individuals who are taught to impact thousands of children.

With direction from DEA headquarters, DEA special agents, who are designated Demand Reduction Coordinators (DRC's), conduct drug prevention and education activities throughout the country. Some activities communicate directly with potential users; others are designed to enable groups having influence on potential users, such as high school athletic coaches and guidance counselors, to start anti-drug programs.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Department of Housing and Urban Development established a clearinghouse in the Office of Public and Indian Housing to provide information and assistance to practitioners, policy-makers, and the public as part of its

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overall anti-drug initiative. The functions of the HUD clearinghouse are to respond to inquiries by the public requesting assistance in investigating, studying, and working on the problem of the abuse of controlled substances; and to review, collect, process, assemble, and provide information on programs, agencies, and institutions that may further assist the public.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. NHTSA's Youth Program is based on a nine-part model that includes school-based programs and supervision programs (treatment).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is OJJDP's policy to focus its drug abuse efforts primarily on high-risk youth. This target group is most likely to become involved in drug abuse and distribution, and continue involvement. Communities should develop comprehensive anti-drug programs that address the factors that place youth at risk of drug involvement.

Such factors include school dropout, teenage pregnancy, running away, etc. Drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment programs should stress individual accountability and zero tolerance for drugs.

This practice was clearly demonstrated through OJJDP's support to the community of Mantua, Pennsylvania, which was experiencing problems relating to juvenile drug use. Through a community Drug Summit, Mantua was able to identify effective ways to work together to reclaim the community and address the juvenile drug problem.

In addition, OJJDP, through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, designed and implemented an interagency action plan

for 1990, which resulted in collaboration on approximately 20 cosponsored juvenile anti-drug abuse programs.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 15

Chart 24 identifies program characteristics and information. While ED's Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children, Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State and Local Programs, and State and Local Grants Program, and OSAP's Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program support goal 15, information of specific programs or projects funded through these initiatives was not provided.

The programs that address goal 15 provide focus on drug prevention, education, and treatment programs for youth. As such, they target all groups of children, including at-risk youth, juvenile delinquents, gang members, economically disadvantaged youth, minority youth, runaway and homeless youth, and neglected and exploited youth. In addition, several programs focus on specific age groups for drug abuse prevention and education, including elementary and secondary school students, high school students, and college students. Programs also focus on alcohol and substance abuse issues among teens, specifically as it relates to teenage drinking and driving.

Several programs represent collaborative efforts among the Coordinating Council agencies. These efforts include the Drug Education Activities Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program, which is jointly funded by OJJDP and DEA; the National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel, which is a joint project between BIA and ED; and Sports Drug Coordination, which is jointly funded by DEA and HUD. The Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for

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Juvenile Offenders begun in FY 1990 is a joint effort between OJJDP and OSERS, and Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network is a collaborative activity among OJJDP, NHTSA, and the U.S. Park Service.

A number of programs also are FY 1990 activities. They include OJJDP's Drug Testing Guidelines and Drug Identification Programs, American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems, Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Youth, Research on Drug Abuse Among Minorities, and Team Spirit. This last program is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and NHTSA. OSAP sponsored the National Urban Youth Public Education Campaign in FY 1990 to design and implement a multimedia alcohol/drug prevention campaign for preteens and adolescents in the top 12 African American media markets in the United States. OSERS supported the Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth Program in FY 1990 to develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive drug information training program for vocational rehabilitation counselors.

Programs in support of this goal conduct research, provide training and technical assistance, develop model programs, and test new approaches to address problems associated with illegal drug use among youth. Programs concentrate on a number of different interest groups and problem areas. For example, DEA works with athletic counselors and coaches to combat drug involvement by high school students. ACYF provides drug prevention services for homeless youth. ED supports State and local drug prevention education services. NIDA supports several programs aimed at individuals at risk of contracting AIDS, OSAP disseminates information about juvenile drug use and prevention through a national clearinghouse and national conferences. Additionally, OJJDP is conducting research on drug-testing programs for youth.

While funding information was not available for every program, based on the information received, more than \$261 million was spent on drug-abuse prevention and education activities and programs for youth.

CHART 24—Goal 15

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program	Public and private agencies	At risk youth	NP	\$4,500,000	100%
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program	Public and private agencies	Children with special needs	NP	\$1,900,000	100%
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$396,000	NP
ACTION	Volunteers in Service to America	Public and private agencies	At-risk disadvantaged youth	NP	\$2,700,000	NP
Department of Education	Drug Education Program	State and local education agencies/ Institutions of higher learning	At-risk youth	NP	\$14,186,000	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities: Federal Activities Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Students grades K-12	NP	\$12,162,500	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Regional Centers	Schools, State and local education agencies, and institutions of higher education	Elementary- and secondary-age youth	NP	\$15,637,500	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—School Personnel Training	State and local education agencies/institutions of higher education	Elementary- and secondary-age youth	NP	\$7,000,000	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State and Local Programs	State and local education agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$246,825,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training and Demonstration Projects	Institutions of higher education	At-risk youth	NP	\$5,000,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training for Native Hawaiians	Hawaiian schools and organizations	At-risk Hawaiian youth	NP	\$1,067,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Education	Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	State education agencies	Neglected and delinquent youth under 21	20,000	\$32,791,000 (FY 90)	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1 - General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Education institutions and educators	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$77,000	100%
Department of Education/ Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*	Vocational Rehabilitation for Drug-Free Youth	State vocational rehabilitation counselors	At-risk youth	NDS	\$215,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	Runaway and homeless youth programs	Runaway and homeless youth ages 10 to 18	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/Adminis- tration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program	Native Americans	At-risk youth	NP	\$619,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	AIDS Outreach and Counseling to Drug Abusers and Residents of Public Housing	Practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth and public housing residents	NP	\$1,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth and IV drug users	NP	\$70,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	Center for AIDS Training	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NP	\$3,900,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	Monitoring the Future	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NP	NP	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$1,000,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program

NP - Not provided

NDS - Not direct service



1

- General program information

- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	National Media Campaign	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$1,500,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse	Smoking Cessation by Cable Television	Public	At-risk youth	NP	\$161,543	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program	Local communities	All youth	NP	\$50,000,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Community Youth Activities Program	States	High-risk youth	NP	\$15,000,000	90%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	High-Risk Youth Demonstration Grants Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NP	\$26,400,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project	Local community groups	At-risk minority youth	NDS	\$500,000 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk female youth	NP	\$4,600,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	National Urban Youth Public Education Campaign	Local communities	At-risk minority youth	NP	\$3,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	OSAP Communications Grants	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$2,000,000 (FY 90)	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	OSAP Community Assistance Services Contract	National, State, and local organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$2,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Prevention Communications Program	General public	At-risk youth	NDS	\$1,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Programs of National Significance	National organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$3,150,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Regional Communications Seminars	National, State, and local drug and alcohol abuse prevention agencies, organizations, and practitioners	High-risk youth	NP	\$400,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)	General public	All youth	NDS	\$4,500,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Community Services	National Youth Sports Program, National Collegiate Athletic Association	Economically disadvantaged youth	Economically disadvantaged youth age 10-16	57,000	\$9,699,000	100%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse	General public, practitioners, and research community	Low-income, at-risk youth	NDS	NP	NP
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program	Public and Indian housing authorities	At-risk youth in low-income neighborhoods	NP	\$8,200,000	NP
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Youth Sports Program	Community-based organizations	Low-income, at-risk youth	NP	\$250,000	NP
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel	High-risk youth and professional education personnel	At-risk youth	40,000	NP	30%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	Congress of National Black Churches	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program Regional Training Centers	Local law enforcement officers and schools	School-age youth and their parents	3,000,000	\$625,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	Government and private youth-serving agencies and organizations	Children ages 6-12 and at-risk teenagers	All elementary school children	\$1,000,000	30%
Department of Justice/ Drug Enforcement Administration	Cooperation with the National Youth Sports Coaches Association	Volunteer coaches	Children age 5-14 who participate in recreational sports	3,000,000	\$15,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program	School personnel	At-risk youth	2,500	\$20,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Drug Enforcement Administration	Sports Drug Awareness Program	High school coaches	High school students age 15-18	25,000	\$100,000 (FY 90)	75%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Substance Abuse Prevention in the Inner City: A National Study of Exemplary Programs for High-Risk Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk inner-city youth	NDS	\$299,962	NP
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems	American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth	Delinquent American Indian/ Alaska Native Youth	ND	\$724,887	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program, Phase II	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$331,733	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Congress of National Black Churches' Anti- Drug Abuse Program	Local churches and community groups	At-risk youth	NDS	\$150,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	D.C. Drug-Free School Zones	Schools	At-risk youth	NDS	\$37,500	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk minority youth	NDS	\$80,530 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program	School personnel	At-risk youth	NP	\$13,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug-Free Public Housing Project	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$75,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$74,541 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network	Local communities	At-risk youth	NP	\$196,050 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Effective Strategies To Combat Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse	Nonprofit organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$226,967	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Populations	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk minority	NDS	\$73,463 (FY 87)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$110,603 (FY 87)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mantua, Pennsylvania Drug Summit	State and local community agencies and organizations	At-risk youth	NP	\$20,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drugs and AIDS: High-Risk Youth	Public and private youth- serving agencies	Runaway, homeless, and exploited youth	NP	\$399,961	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$500,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$159,198	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders	Education institutions and educators	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$277,000 (\$200,000 OJJDP 77,000 OSERS)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Students Mobilized Against Drugs	School personnel	At-risk youth	15,000	\$300,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Super Teams	Students	At-risk youth	150	\$37,500	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Team Spirit	High school students	At-risk youth	NP	\$25,000 (FY 90)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
NP - Not provided
NDS - Not direct service

1 - General program information
- Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 24—Goal 15 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$404,120	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study— Follow-up Phase	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$106,580	100%
Department of Transporta- tion/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Team Spirit	High school students	At-risk youth	NP	\$30,000	100%
Department of Transporta- tion/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project	High school students	At-risk youth	NP	\$25,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 16.

Develop methods and conduct programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system.

Nine programs, supported by three Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 16. These programs focus on diverting youth from the juvenile justice system. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Targeted Outreach Program with Gang Prevention/Intervention Component.
- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Gang Community Reclamation Project.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Gang Community Reclamation Project.
- Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program.
- Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders.
- National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program.
- Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP).
- Targeted Outreach Program with Gang Prevention/Intervention Component.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 16

In addition to these nine programs, legislation from the Administration for Children, Youth and Families and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 16.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3501 of Pub. L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, designates responsibility for administering the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth and Families. The purpose of this ACYF program is to prevent and reduce participation of youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote involvement of youth in lawful activities; prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment; support law enforcement educational outreach activities; inform gang members about the availability of service and treatment opportunities; facilitate Federal and State cooperation with local school officials; and facilitate coordination among the components of the juvenile justice system to prevent drug abuse.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 261 of the JJDP Act calls for the development of methods and conduct of programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 16

Policies and practices of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports goal 16.

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Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Fifty-two programs funded in FY 1989 through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program help communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of at-risk youth. Priority is given to programs that establish community-based consortia for addressing issues relating to at-risk youth involvement in gangs that deal in illicit drugs; programs that develop single-purpose youth gang prevention, intervention, or diversion programs; and innovative support programs for at-risk youth and their families in communities with high incidence of gang involvement.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP supports the policy that juvenile justice system agencies, including schools, recreation, and other youth-serving organizations should work with law enforcement, courts, and corrections to provide community-based intervention services for youthful offenders who are accused of nonviolent infrequent minor offenses. Policies, procedures, and practices should be established systemwide so that appropriate candidates for diversion services are provided with adequate intervention in order to control further involvement with the system. These diversion services are essential in order that the traditional juvenile justice system can concentrate its scarce resources on the violent and chronic juvenile offender.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 16

Chart 25 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs that address goal 16 focus on diverting youth from the juvenile justice system. As such, they concentrate on prevention through the Youth Gang Prevention Program, the Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program, and the Targeted Outreach Program. They also promote coordinated approaches to address juvenile criminal behavior through such programs as SHOCAP and the Gang Community Reclamation Project. Programs focus on at-risk youth and provide assistance to the juvenile justice community to develop new methods and approaches for handling youth-related problems and issues outside the juvenile justice system. The Gang Community Reclamation Project is a joint effort between OJJDP and OSAP; and the Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and ACYF. Funds totaling more than \$17 million were committed by FYSB and OJJDP to divert youth from the juvenile justice system.

CHART 25—Goal 16

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Boys Clubs	At-risk youth	400	\$65,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program	State and local public, private, and nonprofit agencies	Youth at risk of drug involvement	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice agencies, organizations, and practitioners	Juvenile gang members	NDS	\$470,000 (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Gang Community Reclamation Project	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$1,050,000 (\$1,050,000 OJJDP, \$470,000 HHS) (FY 88)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	Juvenile justice policymakers and practitioners	Juvenile gang members and at-risk youth	NDS	\$100,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders	Law enforcement agencies	Juvenile offenders	NDS	\$398,523	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$218,967	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program	Local juvenile justice agencies	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$610,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach With Gang Prevention/ Intervention Component	Public housing residents	Gang members and at-risk youth	1,750	\$400,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service
 - General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

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Goal 17

Develop, support, and implement research, programs, technical assistance, and direct services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children.

Twenty-four programs, supported by four Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 17. These programs focus on issues associated with missing and exploited children, including research, development, demonstration, and technical support programs. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

ACTION

- Foster Grandparent Program.
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior.
- Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort.
- Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II.
- Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders.

- Drug Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children.
- Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample.
- Influence on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers.
- Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence.
- Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior.
- The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults: A Longitudinal Study and Repeated Cross-Section Study.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions.
- Metropolitan Court Judges Missing Children Project.
- Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program.
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).
- National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse.
- National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children.
- Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children.
- Strategic Planning for Parental Abduction.

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- Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Personnel Training for National, State and Local Law Enforcement Personnel.
- Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Voluntary Organizations Involved With Missing and Exploited Children.

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 17

In addition to these 24 programs, legislation from the following agencies supports goal 17: Administration for Children, Youth and Families; National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act—Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Section 3511 establishes the Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth. This ACYF program is aimed at preventing or reducing illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth through counseling and support; developing and supporting peer counseling programs; developing and supporting community education and outreach programs and activities; providing support to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas; providing information and training for those serving runaway and homeless youth; supporting research; and improving the availability of coordinated services.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202 (c)(1)(C) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an

effort to analyze the correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency and provide more accurate information on the causes and correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Section 405 of the JJDP Act calls for the development, support, and implementation of research, programs, technical assistance, and direct services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children.

Summary of Policies or Practices Supporting Goal 17

Policies and practices of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention support goal 17.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Priority is given to programs funded through the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Homeless Youth that provide comprehensive services; are community networking projects; are demonstration projects; or focus on Native American youth. Drug prevention programs supported by FYSB are required to obtain a 25-percent non-Federal match for their Federal funds to enhance local and agency involvement in the program activities.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through OJJDP policies, the Federal Government provides leadership and direction to define problems relating to missing and exploited children by helping communities organize existing human service systems to respond to the problem, and provide programmatic state-of-the-art information on prevention and intervention activities. These objectives are met through technical assistance, training, and clearinghouse

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activities. Through studies such as the National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children, OJJDP has brought insight to the characteristics and causes of child abduction, runaway incidents, and missing children.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 17

Chart 26 identifies program characteristics and information. Programs that address goal 17 are targeted to missing and exploited children. Programs in support of this goal naturally focus on children and youth who have been exploited and those who are missing or are at risk. A number of programs conduct research to determine factors relating to child victimization and later criminal behavior, the relationship between violence at home and later violence by youth, effective ways to prevent abductions of children by family members, and the relationship between drug-abusing parents and child abuse.

Other initiatives include community-based approaches to address missing and exploited children issues, training and technical assistance for prosecutors and the juvenile court, and studies to develop national statistics on the numbers of children who are missing or exploited. Through OJJDP's National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children, data were generated that can help identify children at risk of parental abductions as well as characteristics of children who are runaways, throwaways, or otherwise missing. Finally, training in investigative child abuse techniques is provided to law enforcement personnel through comprehensive training provided by OJJDP.

The available funding information indicates that more than \$50 million was expended by ACTION, ACYF, NIJ, and OJJDP in activities to address issues associated with missing and exploited children.

CHART 26—Goal 17

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
ACTION	Foster Grandparent Program	Public and private agencies	Children with special needs	NP	\$1,900,000	100%
ACTION	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Public and private agencies	At-risk youth	NP	\$396,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth	Runaway and homeless youth programs	Runaway and homeless youth	NP	\$15,000,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	Runaway and homeless youth centers and youth drug program grantees	Runaway, homeless, and at-risk youth up to age 18	122,000	\$26,124,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Victims of child abuse and neglect	NDS	\$110,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent and at-risk youth	NDS	\$24,000	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Male delinquent youth	NDS	\$203,427	17%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$99,880	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Drug Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Abused and neglected children under 18	NDS	\$54,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$9,470	70%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Influence on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth ages 12-14	NDS	\$5,500	50%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

1

- General program information
 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 26—Goal 17 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NDS	\$15,643	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth under 25 years of age	NDS	\$600,000 (FY 88) (NIJ and MacArthur Foundation Funds)	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Youth at risk of victimization/ criminality age 13-19	NDS	\$73,320	85%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions	Families	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$499,501	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Metropolitan Court Judges Missing Children Project	Juvenile courts	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$49,909	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	Local communities	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$382,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	Juvenile justice community, parents, and children	Missing and exploited children	4,000	\$1,919,709	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse	Prosecutors	Child victims	NDS	\$375,000 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing, exploited, runaway, and throwaway youth	NDS	\$56,035	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Missing and exploited children	NDS	\$450,000	100%
Department of Juvenile/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions	Families, local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$98,000 (FY 88)	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program □ - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHART 26—Goal 17 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Personnel Training for National, State, and Local Law Enforcement Personnel	Law enforcement personnel	At-risk and delinquent youth	NDS	\$547,500	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Voluntary Organizations Involved With Missing and Exploited Children	Missing children organizations	Missing children	NDS	\$150,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

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Goal 18

Increase the capability of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as public and private agencies, to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts between other agencies.

Thirty-one programs, supported by 10 Federal agencies, address the requirements of goal 18. Programs focus on improving the juvenile justice system through training, technical assistance, and collaboration on programs and activities. The Federal agencies and their respective programs include:

Department of Education

- Education for the Homeless Children and Youth.
- Innovative Projects for Student Community Service.
- Partnerships for Economic Development.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component.

Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Native Americans

- Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health

- The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute on Drug Abuse

- Comprehensive Community Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

Department of Health and Human Services/Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Conference Grant Program.
- OSAP Community Assistance Services Contract.
- OSAP National Training System.

Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Drug-Free Public Housing.

Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice

- Juvenile Case Processing in Context: The Influence of Social Organization in Policy Effectiveness.
- Police Handling of Child Abuse Cases.
- Using Play Therapy Techniques To Assess Child's Allegations of Sex Abuse.

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity-Building Demonstration Program, Phase II.
- Drug-Free Public Housing Project.
- Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network (1990).

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- Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement.
- Juvenile Justice Resource Center.
- Mantua, Pennsylvania - Drug Summit.
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).
- National Juvenile Court Data Archive.
- Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Youth—A Federal Interagency Training and Technical Assistance Project.
- Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections (1990).
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency.
- State Advisory Group Training.
- Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Corrections (1990).
- Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component.
- Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide.

Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives.
- Technical Assistance Program (TAP).

Summary of Legislation Supporting Goal 18

In addition to these 31 programs, legislation from the following agencies

supports goal 18: Department of Education; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; National Institute of Justice; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Administration for Native Americans; and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act—Department of Education. At least 1 percent of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, Pub. L. 98-524, funds are used to meet the vocational education needs of criminal offenders in correctional institutions. The potential for interagency cooperation exists under the Perkins Act as these moneys can be used with other Federal funds, such as Job Training Partnership Act funds, in programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, Subtitle A, funds programs and activities designed to prevent the spread of AIDS; improve and expand community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs; prevent and reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol use; expand prevention and treatment services to underserved populations; increase the quality and availability of treatment services; and increase understanding and awareness of the extent of drug and alcohol abuse. This includes support of demonstration programs of national significance, the evaluation of programs to assess their effectiveness, and the conduct of research regarding drug and alcohol use.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act—National Institute of Justice. Section 202(c)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Crime

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Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, authorizes the National Institute of Justice to "conduct and authorize multiyear and short term research and development concerning criminal and civil justice systems in an effort to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system."

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sections 242, 244, and 211 of the JJDP Act call for increasing the capability of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as public and private agencies, to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts with other agencies.

Native American Programs Act—Administration for Native Americans. The Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the use of funds to promote economic and self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians, other Native Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives. Funds allocated through this legislation are coordinated with other Federal agencies to avoid duplication or conflict among similar activities or projects.

Highway Traffic Safety Act—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Section 403 of Pub. L. 93-87, the Highway Safety Act of 1973, authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to "use funds appropriated to carry out this section, either independently or in cooperation with other Federal departments or agencies, for (1) grants to State and local agencies, institutions, and individuals for training and education of highway safety personnel, (2) research fellowships in highway safety, (3) development of improved accident investigation procedures, (4) emergency service plans, (5) demonstration projects, (6) and related

activities which are deemed by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

Summary of Policies and Practices Supporting Goal 18

Policies and practices of the following agencies support goal 18: Department of Education, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Park Service, Administration for Native Americans, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Department of Education. It is the policy of the Department of Education to help State and local jurisdictions expand their capacity to deliver academic, vocational, technical, social, and other special educational programs for juvenile and adult offenders. ED established an intradepartmental coordinating committee on correction education to bring greater coordination and cooperation in the Department's corrections-related programs.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. NHTSA's Youth Program is based on a nine-part model that includes Enforcement, Driver Licensing, and Adjudication programs, as well as an emphasis on coordination of all system elements.

U.S. Park Service. The U.S. Park Service participated in the OJJDP program Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement in FY 1990. The Park Service supported the enhancement of this program by offering Park Service experience and posts to Boy Scouts.

Administration for Native Americans. The Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs, chaired by the ANA Commissioner, has engaged in a number of intra-agency alcohol prevention activities including health promotion, reduction of Indian children entering foster care due to

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alcoholism in the home, and an adaptation of a chemical-free approach to graduation and other celebrations in Indian schools.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP's policies enhance the national leadership role of the Federal Government by working as a catalyst to encourage further development of comprehensive State and local responses to the problems of juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children.

In FY 1989, OJJDP supported a Drug Summit in Mantua, Pennsylvania, to assist the community in addressing problems associated with juvenile drug abuse. Through this summit, community leaders identified strategies to reclaim their community, prevent drug use, and intervene with juvenile drug users.

OJJDP also is conducting a Survey of Policies and Practices of Federal Agencies regarding taking juveniles into custody. The results of the survey will be used to develop new policies and practices related to the handling and treatment of juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

Summary of Programs Supporting Goal 18

Chart 27 identifies program characteristics and information. The programs that address goal 18 focus on increasing the capability of government agencies and private organizations to improve the

juvenile justice system. Special focus is placed on those efforts that involve collaboration with other Federal agencies. Because of the broad scope of this goal, programs support a variety of activities and target a number of different population groups. For example, programs supporting this goal target at-risk youth, serious juvenile offenders, Native Americans, victims of child abuse, victims of sexual abuse, delinquent youth, and youth who are seriously emotionally disturbed. Program activities include technical assistance, training, information dissemination, support services, educational activities, research, and development efforts. Two programs are collaborative efforts among Coordinating Council agencies. Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component is a cooperative project sponsored by OJJDP and ACYF. Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network is an FY 1990 program sponsored by OJJDP, NHTSA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help communities understand and respond to the problems associated with illegal drugs. The available funding information indicates that more than \$28 million was expended by ED, NIMH, OSAP, NIJ, BJA, NIDA, ACYF, ANA, and OJJDP on programs that increase abilities to improve the juvenile justice system.

CHART 27—Goal 18

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Education	Education for the Homeless Children and Youth	State and local education agencies	Homeless children and youth	NP	\$4,935,000	NP
Department of Education	Innovative Projects for Student Community Service	Local agencies and organizations	At-risk youth	NP	\$1,481,000	NP
Department of Education	Partnerships for Economic Development	State and local agencies, organizations, and businesses	At-risk youth	NP	-0-	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Children, Youth and Families	Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	Boys Clubs	At-risk youth	400	\$65,000	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Administration for Native Americans	Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program	Native Americans	At-risk youth	NP	\$619,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/National Institute of Mental Health	The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)	State and local governments and agencies	Seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents	NP	\$9,800,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ National Institute on Drug Abuse	Comprehensive Community Drug Abuse Prevention Program	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$982,659	100%
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	Conference Grant Program	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	High-risk youth	NP	\$1,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	OSAP Community Assistance Services Contract	National, State, and local organizations	At-risk youth	NDS	\$2,000,000	NP
Department of Health and Human Services/ Office for Substance Abuse Prevention	OSAP National Training System	Community agencies	At-risk youth	NDS	\$2,000,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 27—Goal 18 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Bureau of Justice Assistance	Drug-Free Public Housing	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$75,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Juvenile Case Processing in Context: The Influence of Social Organization in Policy Effectiveness	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Serious juvenile offenders	NDS	\$11,000	100%
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Police Handling of Child Abuse Cases	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Child abuse victims under 18	NP	\$113,000 (FY 88)	NP
Department of Justice/ National Institute of Justice	Using Play Therapy Techniques To Assess Child's Allegations of Sex Abuse	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	Victims of child sexual abuse	NP	\$8,618	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program, Phase II	Local communities	At-risk youth	NDS	\$331,733	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Drug-Free Public Housing Project	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	NP	\$75,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network	Local communities	At-risk youth	NP	\$196,050 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement	Boy Scouts	All youth	NP	\$47,613	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Resource Center	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	All youth	NDS	\$443,235	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Mantua, Pennsylvania—Drug Summit	State and local community agencies and organizations	At-risk youth	NP	\$20,000	100%

* - Indicates FY 1990 program
 NP - Not provided
 NDS - Not direct service

- General program information
 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)

CHART 27—Goal 18 (continued)

AGENCY	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM RECIPIENT	TARGET YOUTH POPULATION	YOUTH SERVED UNDER 18	FUNDING LEVEL	% FUNDS SPENT ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNDER 18
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Criminal Justice Reference Service	Juvenile justice practi- tioners and policymakers	All youth	NDS	\$707,482	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	National Juvenile Court Data Archive	Juvenile justice practi- tioners and policymakers	All youth	NDS	\$615,135	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile justice practi- tioners and policymakers	Delinquent youth	NDS	\$548,290 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency	Juvenile justice practi- tioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$1,215,580	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	State Advisory Group Training	Juvenile justice advisory groups	All youth	NDS	\$96,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	All youth	NDS	\$799,570 (FY 90)	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Targeted Outreach Program with Drug Prevention/Intervention Component	Public housing residents	At-risk youth	1,750	\$400,000	100%
Department of Justice/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide	Juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers	At-risk youth	NDS	\$226,967	100%
Department of Transporta- tion/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives	Youth/juvenile justice professionals	At-risk youth age 15-24	NP	\$50,000 (FY 90)	NP
Department of Transporta- tion/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Technical Assistance Program	Community agencies, organizations in four region VIII States	At-risk youth age 15-24	NP	\$100,000	NP

* - Indicates FY 1990 program □ - General program information
 NP - Not provided 1 - Information based on program year (7/1/88 to 6/30/89)
 NDS - Not direct service

CHAPTER 4: Agency Program Descriptions

ACTION

ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program. Ninety-two grants were awarded through the ACTION Drug Alliance Demonstration Program to public and private nonprofit organizations in cities and rural communities to help youth remain drug free. Volunteers organize community drug-free activities, conduct workshops and forums, and conduct individual efforts to reverse peer pressure to use drugs. These volunteers, many of whom are minorities, live in low-income neighborhoods, and are former substance abusers. They strive to broaden community awareness, fight apathy towards illegal drug use and sales, and help establish drug-free neighborhoods. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$4.5 million.

Foster Grandparent Program. Annual grants are awarded to qualified public agencies and private nonprofit organizations to serve as project sponsors of the Foster Grandparent Program. Projects enroll low-income persons age 60 or older to serve as stipend-paid volunteers to assist children with exceptional or special needs, including those who are abused, neglected, or are substance abusers. Each day, 815 foster grandparents are assigned to 2,100 children with known drug abuse problems and to those who are at risk of substance abuse. Volunteers are generally placed through existing drug prevention programs. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$1.9 million.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program. The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) provides annual grants to qualified public

agencies and private nonprofit community-based organizations to provide volunteer opportunities for retired persons aged 60 or older. RSVP volunteers participate in a variety of community drug prevention activities including crisis hotlines, counseling programs, school dropout prevention programs, and "Just Say No" programs. RSVP gives children and adults an opportunity to share with each other in creative ways through intergenerational activities. Priority emphasis is placed on prevention of prescriptive and over-the-counter drug use by senior adults, as well as drug abuse prevention for youth. FY 1989 funding for RSVP totaled \$396,000.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). Approximately 320 VISTA Volunteers were assigned to 70 community-based projects in 1989 to work in low-income communities to address the problem of substance abuse. VISTA Volunteers are full-time, stipend-paid volunteers who commit to a minimum of 1 year of service to combat poverty and poverty-related issues in urban and rural areas. VISTA efforts include establishing and expanding drug prevention projects in schools; organizing and supporting low-income parent groups to address substance abuse issues; developing community service activities as alternatives to drug use for youth; and recruiting and training community volunteers. Funding for VISTA in FY 1989 totaled \$2.7 million.

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Department of Education

Basic State Grants—Opportunities Program. This program provides vocational education services and activities to meet the special education needs and enhance the participation of handicapped and disadvantaged individuals; adults needing training or retraining; single parents or homemakers; individuals participating in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education; and criminal offenders in correctional institutions. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program totaled \$850.7 million.

Drug Education Program. The Drug Education Program supports three initiatives aimed at reducing and eliminating drug use in schools. They are the Institution Wide Program; National College Student Organizational Network Program; and Approaches to Accountability in Prevention Programs. In FY 1990, \$14.18 million was appropriated for these three programs.

Drug Education: Institution Wide Program. The purpose of this program is to provide assistance to institutions of higher education to develop, implement, operate, and improve drug abuse education and prevention programs. Priority is given to comprehensive, institutionwide programs designed to prevent or eliminate students' use of illegal drugs and abuse of other drugs and alcohol, including activities that train students, faculty, and staff on drug abuse education and prevention.

Drug Education: National College Student Organizational Network Program. This program provides assistance to develop, operate, and improve drug abuse education and prevention programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education. Priority is given to initiatives that develop or implement programs conducted in conjunction with national student networks or organizations.

Drug Education: Approaches to Accountability in Prevention Programs. Assistance is provided to develop, implement, and operate drug abuse education and prevention programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education. Priority is given to new approaches to individual and institutional leadership and responsibility; and to papers that develop or articulate new theories, theoretical models, and conceptual approaches relating to individual and institutional leadership and responsibility in drug abuse prevention and education.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Federal Activities Program. The Federal Activities Program awards grants to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions to support drug and alcohol abuse and prevention activities, including newsletters, posters, and parent handbooks; the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information; nonprofit organizations to develop model programs, curriculums, and other prevention activities; and interagency Memorandums of Understanding to foster a more cohesive, coordinated approach to address the needs of youth facing drug abuse. The total allocation for this program was \$12.16 million in FY 1989. FY 1990 funds, totaling \$12.41 million included the development of prevention materials for pre-kindergartners.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Regional Centers. The Department of Education operates five regional centers in Saysville, New York; Atlanta, Georgia; Norman, Oklahoma; Chicago, Illinois; and Portland, Oregon. The Centers, which received \$15.6 million in FY 1989 (4.5 percent of the total Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act appropriation), train school teams to assess and combat their

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drug and alcohol abuse problems through prevention and education activities; help States and local educational agencies coordinate and strengthen prevention programs; help local school districts develop training programs for educational personnel; and evaluate and disseminate information about effective substance abuse prevention programs and strategies. The Centers received \$15.9 million in FY 1990.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—School Personnel Training Program. This program awards grants to State and local educational agencies, colleges, and universities to enhance, expand, or establish training programs or activities. Funds are used to train teachers, counselors, administrators, and other educational personnel on drug and alcohol use prevention and education. The focus of this training is for students in grades K through 12. In FY 1989, the Department of Education awarded 56 12-month grants nationwide for a total of \$7 million. The FY 1990 appropriation was \$9.18 million.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State and Local Program. This program provides assistance to States for grants to establish, operate, and improve local programs of drug abuse prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation, referral, and education for school-age youth. Assistance also is provided to States for services for high-risk youth, as well as for development, training, technical assistance, and coordination activities. FY 1989 funds totaled \$287.7 million, almost all of which was used for youth in grades K through 12. The FY 1990 appropriation was \$246.8 million.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training and Demonstration Projects.

Grants are awarded to colleges and universities for projects providing pre-service and inservice personnel training or curriculum demonstration in drug and alcohol abuse education for use in elementary and secondary schools. The FY 1990 appropriation totaled \$5 million.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities—Training for Native Hawaiians.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act mandates that 2 percent of the annual appropriation be allocated to this program to provide assistance to organizations serving Hawaiian natives, as designated by the State of Hawaii. Funds are used for drug abuse education and prevention programs for at-risk Hawaiian children in grades K through 12. Funding currently supports 17 projects for Hawaiian natives. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$1.06 million.

Education for the Homeless Children and Youth.

This formula grant discretionary program provides grants to State and local educational agencies to establish a State office to coordinate education for homeless children and youth, and exemplary programs that address the needs of homeless students in elementary and secondary school. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$4.9 million.

FIRST: Family School Partnership Program.

This program supports activities designed to develop family-school partnership projects that increase family involvement in improving the educational achievement of children, particularly those who are disadvantaged. The FY 1990 funding for this program totaled \$4.4 million.

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Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children. Through Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Pub. L. 100-297, as amended, funds are provided to State educational agencies (SEA's), which, in turn, fund State agencies and local education agencies (LEA's) to address the special education needs of neglected or delinquent youth under the age of 21. The goal of the program is to provide assistance for compensatory education to delinquent or neglected children in State institutions, or to youth in community day programs for delinquent or neglected youth. Chapter 1 activities include supplementary reading and math instruction; instruction in language arts; remedial education that includes drug prevention education, pupil services, counseling and psychological services; and support services to address varied needs of youth, including services to prevent drug abuse.

During FY 1989, approximately 53,000 youth under the age of 21 received services through this formula grant program. More than half were between the ages of 17 and 21. Sixty-one percent of the youth were in institutions for delinquent youth; 35 percent were in adult correctional facilities; and 4 percent were in institutions for neglected children. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$32.7 million.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of Need. This program provides fellowships to allow graduate students with financial need to participate in programs of higher education, and sustain and enhance the capacity of teaching and research in areas of national need. In FY 1990, the program received an appropriation of \$15.7 million.

Indian Education Formula Grant Program. This formula grant program awards grants to local educational agencies (LEA's) to meet the special education and culturally

related academic needs of American Indian students. Needs are determined locally by the LEA's in conjunction with a parent committee, and can include delinquency prevention activities. In FY 1990, 356,841 students were served through this program. The FY 1990 appropriation totaled \$54.27 million.

Innovative Projects for Student Community Service. Grants are awarded to support innovative projects that determine the feasibility of encouraging student participation in community service projects in exchange for educational services or financial assistance. The goal is to determine effective ways to help reduce the debt acquired by students while completing postsecondary education programs. The appropriation for this program in FY 1990 totaled \$1.48 million.

Law-Related Education Programs. The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education supports projects in State and local educational agencies that educate the public about the American legal system. These projects educate students and adults about the underlying principles of the legal system so they can become informed, effective citizens. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$4.9 million.

Law School Clinical Experience Program. The purpose of this program is to provide grants and contracts to accredited law schools to help fund (up to 90 percent of the cost) the establishment and expansion of programs to provide clinical experience to law students. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$4.9 million.

Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program. This program provides academic and support services to enable migrant and seasonal farm workers and their children, age 17 or older who have dropped out of high school, to obtain their high school diploma or its equiva-

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lent. Support also is provided to migrant workers and their children to obtain subsequent employment or further their education at a postsecondary school. In FY 1990, 3,090 children were served through this program. The FY 1990 appropriation totaled \$7.8 million.

National Center for Education Statistics.

The Augustus T. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, Pub. L. 100-297, extends the mission of the Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to collect comparable and uniform educational and informational data. Because of the difficulty in collecting correctional education data, the Office for Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) entered into an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections. The agreement was made to allow \$25,000 to be used to develop a survey instrument to collect correctional education data. With additional funds transferred from the National Center to OVAE, the total budget for this project was approximately \$91,000.

National Vocational and Adult Discretionary Education Programs—Cooperative Demonstration Program.

Two programs authorized through Section IV-B of the Carl D. Perkins Act focus on youth employment. The Cooperative Demonstration (High Technology) Program provides financial assistance to projects fostering cooperation and collaboration between private-sector employers and public-sector vocational education agencies for training in high-technology occupations. The program also supports model programs to improve access to quality vocational education programs; projects that address national skill shortage problems; and other activities as designated by the Secretary of Education. In FY 1989, \$9.15 million was awarded through this program.

The Cooperative Demonstration (Dropout Prevention) Program, authorized through Title IV-B of the Perkins Act, focuses on increasing the employability of at-risk youth through participation in vocational education programs. Funding supports education projects that help students stay in school, such as vocational education or fostered school reentry programs. Projects must demonstrate exemplary dropout prevention and reentry programs within vocational education, and must demonstrate success in dealing with potential or high school dropouts. In FY 1989, 10 new projects were funded for a total of \$4.7 million; 90 percent of the funds supported program grant activities, and 10 percent supported program evaluation.

Partnerships for Economic Development.

ED grants support efforts to link together educational institutions with State and local governments, labor, business, industry, and community organizations to address local problems and plan, maintain, and attract lasting economic improvement. No funds were awarded in FY 1989.

School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program.

Grants are awarded to local educational agencies to establish and demonstrate effective ways to (1) identify potential dropouts and prevent them from leaving school; (2) encourage dropouts to reenter school; (3) identify and assist at-risk students in the elementary and early secondary grades; and (4) collect and report data on dropouts to school officials. Approximately 150,000 children were served by this program in FY 1990. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$19.9 million.

State Assistance for Vocational Education: Consumer and Homemaking Program.

This program provides assistance to joint programs of eligible recipients and community-based organizations to conduct special vocational education services and

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activities, including outreach programs, preparation, basic skills development, transitional services, and guidance and counseling. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$34.17 million.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs. Sections 721-25 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Pub. L. 100-77, provide funds to State education agencies to develop and implement education and literacy programs for homeless youth and adults. Because the Act defines an adult as an individual who is out of school and 16 years of age and older, funds can be used for runaway or homeless youth who have dropped out of school and who are 16 or older. The Act requires that homeless children have access to free, appropriate education, regardless of State residency requirements. Further, the Act requires implementation of State plans for educating homeless children. The FY 1989 appropriation was \$10 million. The FY 1990 appropriation was \$7.39 million.

Urban Community Service. Grants are awarded to urban universities to support cooperative projects that provide urban areas with applied research, planning services, specialized training, technical assistance, or other services to address high priority needs. The FY 1990 appropriation for this program was \$1.98 million.

Vocational Education: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Program. Assistance is provided to States to conduct career guidance and counseling projects, services, and activities that improve, expand, and extend career guidance and counseling programs for vocational education students and potential students.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Follow-up and Follow-along. This project is designed and funded to demonstrate and test a comprehensive follow-up/follow-along tracking system. Information generated from the implementation of this system will be used to develop systematic improvements. The youth who are being tracked are between the ages of 12 to 27. In FY 1989, 11,615 youth under the age of 18 were served by this project. FY 1989 funds totaled \$1.8 million. Funding for this project in FY 1990 was \$1.92 million.

Special Education and Rehabilitative Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders. This FY 1990 program is developing and testing prototype programs and practices for providing special education and rehabilitation services to serious juvenile offenders who also are involved in illegal gang and drug activities. This is a cooperative effort by OSERS and OJJDP. OJJDP transferred \$200,000 to OSERS for this program. FY 1990 funding from OSERS was \$77,000. The total project cost was \$277,000.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug-Free Youth. This FY 1990 program develops, implements, and evaluates a comprehensive drug information training program for State vocational rehabilitation agency counselors and administrators. The goal of this program is to enhance referrals and the successful vocational rehabilitation of youth between the ages of 14 to 18 who are or have been drug dependent. FY 1990 funding for this program was \$215,000.

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Department of Health and Human Services

Cities in Schools. CIS is a public/private partnership demonstration program that helps prevent students from dropping out of school by providing a comprehensive support system for at-risk youth. CIS brings together local government, school officials, and private businesses to assess community needs. Social workers, employment counselors, recreational coaches, educators, health professionals, volunteers, and others at the local level provide support services to youth to reduce their risk of dropping out of school. The individualized and coordinated service delivery provided to each young person through CIS helps ensure that the necessary services are available to resolve the social, educational, health, and emotional problems that impede success in school.

Since its inception more than 10 years ago, more than 18,500 youth have been served. CIS is funded in part by the Department of Labor; the Department of Health and Human Services; and the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. HHS funding for this program in FY 1989 totaled \$200,000.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Children's Bureau

Independent Living Program. The Independent Living Program, conducted in every State except Washington and the District of Columbia, provides funding for services that help children make the transition from foster care to independent living. The program provides services to youth following placement in foster care. Services supported by this program help youth earn a high school diploma or its equivalent; provide training in daily living skills, budgeting, locating and maintaining a home, and career planning; offer in-

dividual and group counseling; provide outreach to attract individuals eligible for program participation; and develop written transitional plans. Many States also conduct training for foster parents to increase their understanding of the needs of youth prior to and after foster care; and establish linkages between State educational and employment systems. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$45 million.

Family and Youth Services Bureau

Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth. This program provides individual, family, and group counseling to runaway and homeless youth to prevent their involvement in the use of illegal drugs; develops and supports peer counseling programs; develops and supports community education activities; provides runaway and homeless youth in rural areas with assistance; provides information and training; supports research; and works toward improving the availability of coordinated services. The program helps communities address problems of drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth through prevention, education, early intervention, and reduction of drug dependency.

In FY 1989, 104 grants were awarded to provide a variety of services to at-risk homeless youth through four priority areas. The areas include comprehensive service projects designed to expand services aimed at reducing or preventing illegal drug use by runaway and homeless youth; community networking projects focused on rural communities; demonstration projects to support the development of model approaches to prevent and reduce involvement in illegal drugs; and prevention programs for Native American

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youth. FY 1989 funding for these grants totaled \$15 million. In FY 1990 a training conference on drug-related issues was conducted for runaway and homeless youth providers.

Incidence and Prevalence of Drug Abuse Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.

The purpose of this study is to investigate drug abuse by runaway and homeless youth. The study will focus on several issues, including the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse; the role of drug abuse by family members in the youth's decision to run away; the relationship between family drug use and youth suicide attempts; the nature of drug abuse prevention and treatment services; and characteristics that distinguish runaway and homeless youth with drug problems from those without drug problems. FY 1989 funding for this project totaled \$550,000.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP). RHYP provides funding to approximately 350 basic centers in all States and territories to provide short-term services, such as shelter, food, clothing, counseling, and referrals, to about 64,000 runaway and homeless youth and their families each year. Centers also provide counseling and related services to potential runaway and homeless youth; and provide services and counseling relating to delinquency prevention, family strengthening, and dropout prevention. Each year, more than 55,000 runaway and homeless youth and their families receive counseling and referrals over a national runaway hotline (1-800-621-4000), as do 3,000 youth at risk of suicide. RHYP supports 10 coordinated network grants, 1 in each Federal region, which provide training and technical assistance to individual basic centers. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$26.12 million.

Targeted Outreach Program With Drug Prevention/Intervention Component. This 2-year grant provides supplemental funding for the Boys Clubs of America to develop Boys Clubs Targeted Outreach programs, which offer services to at-risk boys and girls in 50 Boys and Girls Clubs, to prevent youth from becoming involved in gangs. The clubs reach out to youth who are at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse and who are involved in the sale and distribution of drugs. Specific gang intervention techniques will take place in at least five clubs. A manual on effective intervention and prevention strategies, for use by other youth-serving agencies as well, is being developed. ACYF collaborated with OJJDP in FY 1990 for funding of this program. The ACYF contribution was \$65,000.

Transitional Living Grant Program. This program was begun in FY 1990 and supports projects providing shelter and ancillary services to promote a smooth transition to self-sufficient living and prevent long-term dependency on social services by homeless youth. Youth between the ages of 16 and 21, who have no other safe alternative living arrangement, are eligible for services provided through this initiative. Funding for this program in FY 1990 totaled \$9.5 million.

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs. This program helps communities control the spread of gang- and drug-related activities through prevention, early intervention, and diversion of gang membership. The program also supports activities designed to achieve the goals of the Act. The goals of the program are to prevent and reduce participation of youth, age 11 to 14, in

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gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities; promote their involvement in lawful activities; and prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment. The program supports law enforcement activities aimed at educational outreach; and facilitates coordination of juvenile justice, law enforcement, social services, and drug abuse programs to prevent or reduce participation in illicit activities.

Fifty-two grants awarded in FY 1989 totaled \$15 million. Sixteen of these grants support the development of community-based consortia to conduct innovative, comprehensive approaches to current and emerging problems of youth gangs and their involvement in illicit drugs. Thirty grants support prevention, intervention, and diversion programs. The remaining six grants focus on family education, empowerment, and involvement in prevention, intervention, and diversion activities. In FY 1990, these grants became operational, and a contract was awarded to study their impact on youth gang involvement in drugs.

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program—Impact Assessment. A contract has been awarded through the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program to determine the impact and effect of individual youth gang drug prevention projects in their communities. Funding for this program in FY 1989 totaled \$393,000.

Administration for Native Americans

Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program. ANA develops priority areas for funding alcohol and substance abuse prevention projects, as well as youth entrepreneurial projects, under the Administration for Children and Families Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program. Through this agencywide program, ANA provides financial support to Indian tribes and

Native American organizations for two primary programs. Funds are provided to support the development of a comprehensive prevention approach to reduce alcohol and substance abuse through a cultural approach aimed at traditional Native American practices. In FY 1989, five projects totaling \$243,809 were awarded. In addition, ANA funded four additional projects in 1989 for a total of \$375,630 to develop entrepreneurial skills among young Native Americans.

National Institute of Mental Health

Delinquency-Related Research Grants. The Anti-Social and Violent Behavior Branch of the Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences of NIMH currently funds 12 delinquency-related research grants that are focused on antisocial and deviant behavior in children and adolescents. These grants include research on the predictors and development of delinquent behaviors in order to understand such behaviors, identify the psychological risk factors, and develop strategies for prevention and early intervention. In FY 1989, funding for these grants was \$2.4 million.

Mental Health Services Demonstration Grants for Homeless and the Mentally Ill. In FY 1988, NIMH awarded 2-year grants to 12 State mental health authorities for community-based services and demonstration projects for homeless adults with severe, long-term mental illness; and for homeless children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances. Eight of the 12 projects received third-year renewals in FY 1989.

One of these demonstration projects, the Mental Health Services for Homeless Youth Project, focuses on homeless children. The project, serving Chittenden County, Vermont, was developed and implemented by Spectrum, a youth and family service agency in Burlington, Vermont. The program is providing out-

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reach, case management, psychotherapy, expressive therapy, and transitional independent living services to homeless children. The funding for this project was \$220,000.

Research and Demonstrations on Homeless, Severely Mentally Ill Adults, and Homeless Families With Children Who Are At-Risk of Severe Emotional Disturbance. In December 1988, NIMH announced this new initiative to encourage investigator-initiated research and research demonstrations that are focused on mental health services for the severely mentally ill, homeless adults, and children. The target population includes severely mentally ill adults who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, and homeless families with children who are severely emotionally disturbed or at high risk of emotional disturbance. Awards were made from the first round of applications submitted under this announcement. One grant focused on homeless mothers with children; however, none of the grants in the first phase focused specifically on runaway or homeless youth. In FY 1989, \$3.1 million was available for research in this program.

Research on Children and Adolescents with Mental, Behavioral, and Developmental Disorders. This report, commissioned by the Director of NIMH in July 1988 and published by the Institute of Medicine in 1989, examines the current status of research on child and adolescent mental disorders. The report was commissioned because of the importance of this issue and the enormous societal burden that mental disorders, alcoholism, and drug addictions impose.

Suicide Consortium. This NIMH consortium coordinates program development activities in the NIMH regarding suicide research. In FY 1989, the consortium published the Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Youth Suicide, which examined

data on youth suicide, including data on the effectiveness of interventions to prevent youth suicides, and suggested strategies for suicide prevention. The consortium also collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control in drafting objectives for reducing the suicide rate by the year 2000.

The Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP). The overall goal of CASSP is to increase the quality and availability of services for seriously emotionally disturbed (SED) children, adolescents, and their families. With special emphasis on the prevention of homelessness and its effects, NIMH accomplishes this goal largely by increasing its knowledge of the efficacy of various State and community strategies for developing improved community-based service systems for SED children and adolescents. A major goal of CASSP is to improve the availability of a continuum of care for SED children and adolescents specifically at the community level. In turn, this will improve the availability and access to the appropriate child service systems, including the juvenile justice system. Support is provided to States and communities through grants and capacity building, as well as through technical assistance activities. In FY 1989, funding for CASSP was \$9.8 million.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers. The purpose of this project is to conduct an empirical investigation of cognitions, attitudes, intentions, and social-psychological variables in a high school population relevant to drunk driving. Educational materials for use in the classroom also are being developed through this effort. FY 1988 funding was \$144,500. The project continued into FY 1989.

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Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals. The Community Demonstration Grant Projects, funded through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, provides and evaluates approaches to community-based alcohol/drug treatment and rehabilitative services for individuals with alcohol or other drug-related problems who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Nine programs in eight major cities are the focus of this evaluation. The programs represent a variety of approaches for addressing problems associated with alcohol/drug abuse among homeless persons, including outreach and engagement, intensive case management, supportive housing arrangements, and systems-level interventions. During the first year of funding, more than 3,500 persons received services through this grant program, including women with children, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons with serious mental illness and alcohol or other drug problems. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$4.5 million.

Cooperative Agreement Research Demonstration Program for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals. The focus of this program is to assess the efficacy of a variety of client-centered interventions targeted on homeless persons with alcohol and other drug problems. The goal of this program is to develop information about effective interventions for homeless persons with alcohol and/or other drug problems. Projects funded through this initiative are aimed at reducing the consumption of alcohol or other drugs; increasing the levels of shelter and residential stability; and enhancing the economic or employment status of the target population. Services provided through individual programs include outreach, sobering, shelter, detoxification,

recovery and treatment, case management, and alcohol- and drug-free residential services. FY 1990 funding for this program totaled \$16.4 million.

Environmental Approaches to Prevention. The Prevention Research Center of NIAAA uses a public health system model to prevent alcohol-related problems. This research is focusing on understanding social and physical environmental factors that influence individual behavior and problems relating to alcohol abuse. Complex research designs and statistical tools are being used to examine multiple and complex relationships in the prevention field. Studies are being conducted on adolescent beliefs and behaviors about alcohol use, the impact of State alcohol beverage control policies and laws on alcohol distribution and consumption, and the portrayal of alcohol use on television. FY 1988 funding for this project, which continued into FY 1989, was \$890,000.

Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program. This project involves the comparison and evaluation of several statewide community traffic safety programs. Programs included in this evaluation and comparison focus on increased police enforcement, increased information to schools and the public, seatbelt enforcement, and driver education. FY 1988 funding for this project totaled \$230,400.

Parenting Skills and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. The purpose of this project is to develop, implement, and evaluate a school-based alcohol and drug abuse prevention program for fifth graders. The school-based program is peer facilitated and involves the participation of the students' parents. Funding for this program totaled \$116,200 in FY 1988. This program continued into FY 1989.

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Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's. The goal of this project is to estimate the probability of drinking and driving in drivers already convicted of DUI (driving under the influence). Building upon previous research, the results of this investigation will have implications for early identification of high-risk, problem drinker-drivers, especially youth; and for evaluating the relative effectiveness of different types of alcohol programs and sanctions for repeat DUI offenders. Funding for this project, which continued into FY 1989, was \$322,500 in FY 1988.

Reducing Teenage Drinking by Altering Expectancies. The goal of this longitudinal research study is to determine the capacity of alcohol-related expectancies to predict future drinking patterns in adolescents. The predictive power and mediational capacities of alcohol expectancies will also be examined as they relate to other predictive variables. FY 1988 funding for this project was \$88,400. This program continued into FY 1989.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Adolescent Drug Abuse: A Social Cognitive Approach. This project is completing an analysis of data on the effectiveness of a 6-year school-based prevention model involving cognitive skill building with adolescents and their parents. During this current phase of the analysis, researchers are assessing risk factors on a subsample of students and parents. FY 1989 funds totaled \$40,885.

Adolescent Substance Abuse Predictive Scale Validation. The goal of this project is to develop and validate an instrument which can be a reliable predictor of adolescent drug abuse. The instrument will be designed to assess environmental influences related to drug abuse, such as family history and peer influences. FY

1989 funding for this project totaled \$4,776.

Affective Development in Human Infants. The study is examining the calming effects of sucrose and other sugars on infants following painful medical procedures such as circumcision, and is determining if the effect is opiate-mediated. The study subjects include normally developing infants, and infants born to heroin-addicted mothers.

AIDS Outreach Demonstration Grants. AIDS demonstration projects provide outreach, AIDS education, and counseling for people who may be at risk of contracting AIDS. These people include prostitutes, sexual partners of IV drug users, therapeutic community contacts and clients, and pregnant women. Forty-one research demonstration projects were funded through this initiative. The program supports projects for 3 years in 63 sites. Two evaluation contracts also have been awarded to design outcome measures and instruments, measure program efficacy, train personnel, analyze data, and generate reports and findings based on the evaluation. Total funding in FY 1989 was \$70 million.

AIDS Outreach and Counseling to Drug Abusers and Residents of Public Housing. This 3-year NIDA program is implementing an AIDS outreach community model that will educate public housing residents about AIDS and counsel individuals engaged in high-risk behavior. The program model is being tested in two sites—Buffalo, New York, and Tampa, Florida. In FY 1989, funding for this project totaled \$1 million.

Behavior of School-Age Children From Drug Abusing Families. This followup study is assessing the psychiatric and intellectual functioning in a sample of low-income black youth, age 9, who were

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prenatally exposed to heroin. FY 1989 funding for this study was \$167,919.

Center for AIDS Training. The focus of this contract is to develop the AIDS training capacity of States. The Center for AIDS Training has developed and field tested 11 courses on AIDS and substance abuse. The Center also trains and certifies State trainers in this NIDA-developed curriculum. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$3.9 million.

Childhood Etiology and Determinant of Adolescent Drug Use. This longitudinal study is examining the interrelations and interactions of personality, family, peer, and ecological factors that affect the onset of drug use. FY 1989 funding totaled \$230,221.

Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups. The goal of this research is to study the etiology and patterns of drug use among black, Asian, and white urban youth to determine the relative importance of risk factors of different developmental levels. This research project received \$29,906 in FY 1988, and continued into FY 1989.

Comprehensive Community Drug Abuse Prevention Program. The project is evaluating the effectiveness of a comprehensive resistance skills approach for refusing drug use in an entire community. Multiple strategies targeted towards children in grades 6 and 7 are being used. These strategies also involve the family, school, and media. FY 1989 funding was \$982,659.

Comprehensive Smoking Prevention. The purpose of this project is to test the effectiveness of different approaches for implementing a comprehensive smoking prevention/cessation program. The goals of this effort are to reduce the number of children who will become cigarette smokers, and to encourage adults to quit

smoking. Initially funded in 1984, the project received \$62,170 in FY 1988, and continued into FY 1989.

Coping and Competence in Adolescent Drug Use. This 3-year study of seventh-grade students is testing the hypothesis that a combination of low academic and social competence is a risk factor that is mediated through increased levels of negative affect and affiliation with drug-using peers; and that low competence is related to life stress and temperament. Funding for this project in FY 1989 totaled \$260,991.

Decreasing Adolescent Use of Smokeless Tobacco. A series of group discussions are being conducted with adolescents to determine reasons for using smokeless tobacco. Based on the results of these discussions, a questionnaire will be developed and a survey conducted to establish incidence and prevalence rates. FY 1988 funding for this project was \$95,095. The project continued into FY 1989.

Drug Abuse Prediction and Prevention in High-Risk Families. Software is being developed and field tested as a substance abuse risk assessment tool for use with adolescents and their families. FY 1988 funding for this project was \$238,257.

Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study—Adolescents. This survey seeks information on drug treatment specifically for adolescents. The goal of this project is to examine treatment effectiveness in adolescence; and the role of families, peers, and the educational system in the success or failure of treatment.

Drug Abuse Vulnerability—Mechanisms and Manifestations. This is a multimodal, multidisciplinary investigation of the biological, psychological and social factors that determine a person's susceptibility to substance abuse. One component of this research will be a longitudinal behavioral

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study of children of identified substance abusers. FY 1989 funding for this research was \$933,040.

Drug Prevention With American Indians. The goal of this study is to evaluate the effect of two drug prevention strategies on Indian youth. One strategy focuses on self-esteem building and ethnic pride. The second strategy involves drug education, leadership training, and social support. FY 1988 funding for this research was \$315,925. The research continued into FY 1989.

Drug Resistance Strategies. Interviews are being conducted with students to identify strategies they use to resist drug and alcohol use. Based on the results of these interviews, a training program will be designed to teach drug resistance strategies to other youth. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$237,982.

Drug Use Among Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents. Researchers are studying the interrelationships between pre-pregnancy drug use, early pregnancy, and child-bearing; and post-pregnancy patterns of drug use, repeat pregnancy, and mother/infant development. Funding for this research totaled \$259,858 in FY 1988. The research continued into FY 1989.

Epidemiological/Familial Aspect of Drug Use. This study, which began in 1986, continues to examine the mental health, behavioral, inter- and intrapersonal determinants, and consequences of drug use in young adulthood. It also is studying the developmental patterns of involvement and regressions in drug use. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$61,701.

Epidemiological Prevention Center for Early Risk Behavior. This cooperative effort between the prevention research center of Johns Hopkins University and the Baltimore city schools provides techniques for teachers of grades one and

two to encourage learning and good behavior. Early results of this project show increases in math and reading levels and improved school behaviors, which are believed to mediate drug use in pre-adolescence and adolescence.

Etiology and Consequences of Adolescent Drug Use. This research, which began in 1986, is examining the personality, family, and peer factors relating to adolescent drug use. The research also is examining the transmission of risk factors across generations, and the consequences of drug use on individual functioning. FY 1989 funding for this research totaled \$60,750.

Etiology and Prevention of Drug-Related Behavior. Researchers are conducting a preventive field trial and nested case-control study to examine the relationships between disobedience, aggression, and drug-related behavior; and between learning problems and drug-related behavior. FY 1988 funding was \$265,490. The project continued into FY 1989.

Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth. The goal of this research is to investigate the etiology of substance abuse among unemployed black teenagers in the Baltimore area. The primary predictor variables to be assessed include life stress, identity/lifestyles, and psychological well-being. FY 1988 funding totaled \$36,094, and continued into FY 1989.

Family Centered Youth Substance Abuse Program. A nine-session parenting and life skills training program was designed and field tested for use by community organizations that serve families with preadolescents. During Phase I, curriculum and teaching materials were developed. FY 1988 funding for this project was \$49,861. The project continued into FY 1989.

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Family Functioning and Adolescent Substance Abuse. The purpose of this research is to study the role of the family in shaping adolescent drug use behavior. The variables included in this study are family system functioning; family stressors and strains, adolescent coping, and extrafamilial peer group influence. FY 1988 funding for this program was \$291,097. It continued into FY 1989.

Family Predictors of Adolescent Drug Use. The purpose of this study is to examine the onset and cessation of substance use in adolescents over an 8-year period. The study will identify familial, personal, and peer factors that influence substance use; and will examine sociocognitive and behavioral consequences for adolescents. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$403,266.

Family Therapy for Drug Abusing Adolescents. This study determines whether the Purdue family therapy model will affect the behavior of drug-abusing adolescents. Specific measures included in this study are behavioral as well as interpersonal indexes related to drug abuse and healthy family functioning. FY 1985 funding for this project was \$192,874. This project continued through FY 1989.

Female Marijuana Use and Familial Alcoholism. This research is studying the relationship between family history of alcoholism and marijuana use in women. Standardized measures of family history, mental/physical health, and subjective behavior/psychomotor variables are being used in this study. FY 1989 funding totaled \$206,208.

Healthy for Life: Efficacy Test of Two Program Versions. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive health promotion program for middle-school students that is based on a social influences theory of

adolescent health behavior, and is designed to prevent substance abuse. FY 1988 funding totaled \$280,953, and the project continued through FY 1989.

Meta-Analysis of Adolescent Drug Prevention Programs. This is an update and analysis of the original meta-analysis of 143 drug abuse prevention programs. This study is comparing the relative impact of the program's strategy in reducing teenage drug use. FY 1989 funding was \$80,569.

Monitoring the Future (High School Senior Survey). While many NIDA surveys gather data on youth, the High School Senior Survey focuses specifically on measuring the drug use and attitudes of this segment of teenagers. This survey, which began in 1975, now includes a followup survey of a sample of graduates to measure the effect of maturation on drug use trends. Data are obtained from 10,000 to 17,000 seniors in a sample of 130-140 high schools from a followup panel of 2,000 graduates. Questions include respondent demographic characteristics, type and frequency of nonmedical drug use, and attitudes and beliefs about drug use. Future surveys will be extended to include youth in the 8th and 10th grades.

National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline. The National Drug Information and Treatment Hotline provides drug-related information to help drug users and their friends or family find and use treatment and support services. The Hotline is staffed by caring individuals specially trained to provide confidential information about drug abuse and treatment. A Spanish Hotline is staffed to provide similar service to the Hispanic community. Hotline callers also receive information about AIDS to educate and inform them about risks, and to encourage them to get treatment. FY 1989 funding for this project totaled \$1 million.

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National Media Campaign. NIDA is working with the Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America to assist in a mass media prevention campaign. The Partnership, a consortium of members of the communications industry, receives ideas and information from NIDA as well as from its advertising creative staff to form media campaigns. The latest campaign is focused on teens, entitled "AIDS: Another Way Drugs Can Kill." Public service announcements for television were filmed as "minimovies" by Oscar-winning film director Martin Scorsese and narrated by Spike Lee. The new campaign, consisting of TV, radio, and print public service advertisements as well as a 60-second spot for movie theaters, seeks to send the message "using drugs, any drug, can cloud my judgement. In this state, I could do something to put myself at risk for getting AIDS. Nothing is worth the risk."

Another current media campaign is "Overcoming Barriers to Drug Abuse Treatment." The goal of this campaign is to develop media spots and models to help communities bring about a greater awareness of the advantages of drug treatment; and to address resistance to the establishment of new treatment facilities. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$1.5 million.

New Hampshire Substance Abuse Intervention Project. The purpose of this project is to test the effectiveness of a multicomponent prevention program that includes a school-based strategy that emphasizes self-image and decisionmaking. The prevention component also includes parent training, a community task force, and a media campaign. Funding for this project totaled \$194,333 in FY 1989.

Non-Dependent Smokers: Smoking Behavior and Pharmacology. The purpose of this research is to conduct a series of studies comparing nondependent smokers

to regular smokers in terms of biological and psychological factors. Results of these studies will be used to determine the factors that contribute to resisting dependence on smoking. FY 1989 funding totaled \$68,672.

Preventing Substance Misuse Among the Mentally Retarded. The focus of this research is to determine the extent of substance abuse in a group of mentally retarded adults. The research will explore the personality-cognitive, and social-behavioral correlates of drug use in the group. Results of this research will be used to develop prevention strategies. Funding for this project in FY 1989 was \$138,119.

Preventing Youthful Drug Abuse: A Longitudinal Study. The purpose of this research is to conduct a followup study of a panel of youth in fifth grade to examine the extent to which successful reduction of early risk factors leads to lower rates of drug use and problems in grades 7 through 10. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$428,419.

Reconnecting At-Risk Youth: Drug Users and Dropouts. This research is testing the effectiveness of a school-based program that focuses on such risk factors as peer pressure, stress, skill deficiencies, and social disorganization for reducing drug use. FY 1988 funding for this project was \$245,143. It continued through FY 1989.

Risk Factors for Substance Abuse—A Longitudinal Study. Researchers are gathering longitudinal data from a representative sample of women to study the relationship between drug use and victimization experiences, such as rape, sexual molestation, and assault. FY 1989 funding for this research was \$314,980.

Rural Family Economic Stress and Adolescent Drug Use. This study is examining the effects of rural economic

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stress on adolescent drug use. Characteristics of family members and family interactions that exacerbate or protect against the risk of substance abuse will be identified. FY 1988 funding totaled \$198,542. The project continued through FY 1989.

Sensation Seeking and Drug Abuse Prevention. This longitudinal study is examining the interrelationships of sensation-seeking, peer influences, and the development of drug-using behavior in adolescents. FY 1989 funding for this project totaled \$50,886.

Smoking Cessation by Cable Television. The goal of this project is to develop and test a cable television smoking cessation series. This series will incorporate a real-life television audience to provide feedback and participate in thiocyanate testing to verify the results. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$161,543.

Smoking Intervention Program for School Children. The goal of this research is to investigate factors contributing to adolescent smoking, including the effect of parental attitudes and motivations for quitting. FY 1989 funding was \$248,742.

Socio-Familial Context of Black Drug Use and Delinquency. This study is investigating the role of family attributes in enhancing or moderating the risk for substance abuse and juvenile delinquency in inner-city black children. Funding for this program in FY 1987 totaled \$39,195. The study continued through FY 1989.

Structural Family Therapy. The purpose of this project is to continue to investigate the effectiveness of family therapy, family education classes, and group therapy as interventions for adolescent drug abusers. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$225,635.

Substance Use Among Adolescent Children of Alcoholics. This study is investigating the patterns and social-psychological determinants of substance abuse among adolescent children of alcoholics. This study received \$304,258 in FY 1988, and continued through FY 1989.

The Role of Father, Mother, and Siblings in Adolescent Drug Use. This etiological research project funded by NIDA is examining personality, family, and peer factors as they relate to adolescent drug use; the transmission of risk factors across generations; and the consequences of drug use on individual functioning. Based on an initial study of mother-child risk factors, a model was developed regarding risk factors of drug use or protective factors that might mitigate against drug involvement. The subjects of this study were college age students, their fathers, mothers, and siblings; mother-child (13-18 years) dyads; white male and female high school students; female college students and their fathers; matched male college students and their fathers; and matched college students and their younger siblings.

Preliminary data indicate that the father's attitude affects the son's drug use, and that strong ties between children and parents reduce the chances of the children using drugs. Further results will help to specify additional factors related to drug use. In FY 1989, funding totaled \$270,000.

Tools for Improving Drug and Alcohol Education/Prevention. This project is testing the feasibility of using information processing techniques, such as mapping and scripted cooperation, in drug abuse prevention and education programming. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$109,716.

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Unitas Evaluation—Drug Abuse Prevention Project. This study is evaluating the effectiveness of a community prevention program directed at Hispanic and black adolescents in the South Bronx. The program involves older siblings and teenagers acting as surrogate parents. FY 1988 funding was \$236,041. The study continued through FY 1989.

Office of Community Services

Demonstration Partnership Program. The Demonstration Partnership Program funds the testing and evaluation of new approaches that help low-income individuals achieve greater self-sufficiency. The results of these tests and evaluations are disseminated for replication in other communities. Research demonstration programs are funded for 2 years, and include an independent evaluation to test these approaches. In 1990, \$3.5 million was available to develop new approaches to provide for greater self-sufficiency of the poor, and to disseminate these results.

Within this program, seven individual projects address the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act. They are as follows:

Career and Life United in Boston. Career and Life United in Boston (CLUB), serves black and Hispanic males between the ages of 18 and 24 who meet 125 percent of DHHS poverty guidelines. CLUB focuses on economic and social development through personal, interpersonal, and social action. This includes self-help leadership development, social support, family involvement, and community service. The program, serving 50 youth, also provides job training, work experience, and/or education. The FY 1988 funding for the program totaled \$250,000, and continued into FY 1989.

Developing Black Males, Operation Threshold. Developing Black Males, Operation Threshold in Waterloo, Iowa,

provides third- and fourth-grade black males with environmental and culturally relevant educational support to overcome fourth-grade failure syndrome. Families are enrolled in self-sufficiency programs, teachers receive training in effective ways of interacting with black students, and positive role models are provided to the students. The program serves black males from low-income female-headed household families meeting DHHS poverty guidelines. The total FY 1989 funding for this program was \$73,881. The program served 60 youth in FY 1989.

High-Risk Youth Program. The High-Risk Youth Program in Yolo County (Woodland), California, serves at-risk youth between the ages of 16 and 18, meeting 125 percent of DHHS poverty guidelines. The program will increase the number of youth graduating from high school and entering the labor market through self-esteem building, motivation training, literacy skills building, individual counseling, and summer youth experience. All of the FY 1989 funding of \$250,000 was spent on youth under 18. Approximately 80 youth were served during FY 1989.

Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project. Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project—Social Development Commission, operating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is an individualized, comprehensive, long-term case management approach that provides assessment; skill training; an individual development plan; vocational training; and parenting skills. The project goal is to increase the ability of minority males to become self-sufficient, more involved with their children and families, and contributing members of the community. The program serves minority males between the ages of 18 and 25, meeting 125 percent of DHHS poverty guidelines.

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In FY 1988 funds for this program were \$250,000, and continued into FY 1989. It served approximately 150 youth.

Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency. Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency serves at-risk youth from AFDC households who are in grades 10 to 12. The San Diego Unified School District, San Diego, California, High School, Department of Social Services; and San Diego University have joined together to form the Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency. The program provides employment preparation, skill training, and employment to at-risk youth, as well as counseling and problem-solving assistance. In FY 1989, program funding totaled \$250,000, which served approximately 160 youth.

Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project. The goal of the Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project (TPP) is to increase self-sufficiency of teenage parents by establishing a community-based case management partnership to provide enhanced, integrated services to these parents and their families. The program is enhancing the existing services of the Family Independence Program in Snohomish County (Everett), Washington. TPP serves youth 16 to 18 years who have not completed high school or earned a GED and are not in the custodial care of their parents. Program participants are AFDC recipients. In FY 1988, funds for this program totaled \$250,000, and continued into FY 1989.

Young Families CAN. Young Families CAN, operating in Phoenix, Arizona, serves single teen mothers between the ages of 14 to 19, who have dropped out of school. The goal of the program is to increase their economic, social, and psychological self-sufficiency through intensive, integrated case management services. The program, serving 200 youth, is testing the hypothesis that the welfare

system and its bureaucracy is the principal impediment to self-sufficiency among the poor; and that the degree to which this theory is true can be determined when the barriers are removed. In FY 1987, funds for this project totaled \$250,000, and continued into FY 1989.

National Youth Sports Program, National Collegiate Athletic Association. The purpose of this program is to motivate economically disadvantaged youngsters, ages 10 to 16, to earn and learn self-respect and improve their physical fitness by participating in a program of sports instruction and competition. The program provides counseling in drug/alcohol abuse prevention, job responsibilities, education and career opportunities, and good study and nutritional practices. The program, implemented at 145 colleges and universities across the country, targets youth who meet DHHS poverty guidelines. The FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$9.69 million.

Office of Policy, Planning and Legislation

Coordinated Discretionary Grant Program. The Office of Human Development Services (HDS) targets a substantial amount of its discretionary grant funds to address problems of adolescents. In 1986, HDS and other agencies within HHS funded the Youth Self-Sufficiency Project in conjunction with the Department of Labor. Youth 2000 Grants were designed to help at-risk youth avoid drug and alcohol use, postpone pregnancy, and complete school. In addition, HDS funded and participated with national organizations in designing the project, "Making the Grade." From FY 1988 to FY 1989, HDS nearly doubled its research and demonstration budget from \$52 million to \$102 million, with 30 percent to 50 percent of these funds being expended on projects that address youth issues. Approximately 100 grants are awarded

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each year, with an average grant size of \$100,000 per year.

Social Services Block Grant Program. The Social Service Block Grant Program provides funds to States to determine funding priorities, requirements, and programs to meet the needs of their own youth population. In FY 1989, 16 States provided special services to juvenile delinquents through block grant funds, including permanency planning activities that promote a sustained commitment to family life and a nurturing environment; self-sufficiency programs to help individuals and families provide for themselves without further crises and reliance on government services; and coordination to eliminate fragmentation and reduce duplication.

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program. This program supports comprehensive communitywide projects aimed at preventing alcohol and other drug use. Rather than fund direct prevention services, grants are used to identify needs and service gaps in particular areas. The goals of the program are to: (1) stimulate the formation of local coalitions, consortia, and partnerships to develop comprehensive, multidisciplinary drug abuse prevention and treatment systems in local communities; (2) create a forum that allows parents, youth, and community leaders to come together to plan and monitor communitywide alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment initiatives; and (3) encourage and foster the development of voluntary alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment initiatives among local civic and community organizations. In FY 1990, the appropriation for this project was \$50 million.

Community Youth Activities Program. The Community Youth Activities Program consists of several programs, including community youth activities grants, block grants, and projects of national significance. Community Youth Activities grants are competitively awarded to States, which apply on behalf of specific communities. Priority is given to projects focusing on specific target groups, including programs focused on school dropouts or those at risk of dropping out; programs that reinvolve dropouts in education, training, and employment opportunities, or afterschool, vacation, and weekend activities that encourage participation; outreach programs for youth at-risk of drug abuse; and those targeting youth involved in gangs.

Block grants are awarded equally to all States for prevention programs for high-risk youth. Block grant funds are awarded in lesser amounts to U.S. territories. Five percent of the block grant funds are reserved for Projects of National Significance, which are expected to have a major impact on drug abuse prevention for youth. In FY 1989, the total funding level for these activities was \$15 million.

Conference Grant Program. The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention will assist and support planned meetings and conferences that are sponsored by new or ongoing constituent organizations or coalitions. Priority is given to applicants demonstrating the potential for disseminating knowledge, integrating health promotion concepts and practices, and using resources and building consensus to promote OSAP's mission to combat alcohol and drug abuse. Conferences funded in FY 1989 include: "Training Teams of Teens: A Network for Prevention," emphasizing rural youth; "The 4-C's: the Challenge of a Coordinated Community-Based Continuum of Services," focusing on high-risk runaway and homeless youth; "Making a

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Difference With Youth," addressing community, family, and school needs of youth; "Substance Abuse Parenting Conference," addressing the importance of parenting education in prevention; "Community Education Conference on Adolescent Substance Abuse and Strategies for Social Change"; and "National Conference on Substance Abuse and Gang Violence," focusing on prevention efforts involving gangs. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$1 million.

Gang Community Reclamation Project.

This project is designed to systematically confront the continued escalation of unlawful and violent gang activities in Los Angeles County. It focuses on prevention and suppression of gang-related crime, and treatment of gang offenders through the intensive coordination of system and community-based resources and activities. A variety of services and programs are being coordinated and concentrated to affect the gang problem. The project is helping residents reclaim an area of their community where gang-related activity has begun to develop yet has not overrun the community. This is a collaborative effort between OSAP and OJJDP. FY 1988 funding for this project totaled \$1,050,000 and continued into FY 1989. The OJJDP contribution totaled \$579,000 and the OSAP contribution totaled approximately \$470,000.

High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program.

The High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program demonstrates effective drug and alcohol abuse prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities, focusing on high-risk youth and their families. Through support and evaluation of such programs, OSAP hopes to: decrease the incidence and prevalence of drug and alcohol use among high-risk youth; reduce the risk factors associated with drug and alcohol abuse; increase protective factors that prevent drug and alcohol abuse; coordinate and integrate

prevention messages and activities into comprehensive, community, multilevel prevention systems; increase availability and accessibility of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services; and reduce the severity and promote the rehabilitation of youths already using alcohol and other drugs.

This program is supported by the OSAP National Learning Community, a dynamic network of individuals working together and in their own settings to quickly pass along new materials, research findings, prevention curriculums, and evaluation strategies. The Learning Community also provides support to efforts to reduce the vulnerability of high-risk youth and pregnant post partum women and their infants to alcohol and other drug abuse. In FY 1989, 29 new grants were awarded, and 84 continuing grants were supported for a total of \$26.4 million.

Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project.

The Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project provides onsite technical assistance and regional training workshops to ethnic minority groups throughout the country. The purpose of this project is to raise the level of awareness in minority populations about the harmful effects and negative consequences of alcohol and other drug use and abuse; and to encourage minority-operated organizations, as well as organizations serving minority populations, to make alcohol and other drug abuse prevention a priority. Funding for this program totaled \$500,000 in FY 1988. It continued through FY 1989.

Model Projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants.

The goal of this program is to identify and fund programs to develop and implement promising or innovative programs and activities that: promote involvement and coordinated participation of multiple organizations in delivering comprehensive

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services to substance-using pregnant and post partum women and their infants; decrease the incidence and prevalence of drug and alcohol use among this population; increase the availability and accessibility of prevention, early intervention, and treatment services; improve the birth outcomes of women who used alcohol and other drugs during pregnancy; decrease the incidence of infants affected by maternal substance abuse; and reduce the severity of impairment among children born to substance-using women. Funds are provided to projects providing or coordinating comprehensive services to meet multiple needs. In FY 1989, the first year of operation of this program, 20 grants were awarded for a total of \$4.6 million.

National Urban Youth Public Education Campaign. This new project will design and implement a multimedia alcohol/drug prevention campaign for urban preteens and early adolescents in the top 12 African American media markets in the United States. Special outreach efforts will be made to deliver messages to hard-to-reach youth. By focusing on community and ethnic pride, the campaign will convey strong appeals for action. Specific messages will encourage collective anti-drug action and strengthen community norms against the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The project will document research and formative evaluation activities, as well as campaign implementation and assessment. A total of \$3 million was awarded to this project in FY 1990.

OSAP Communications Grants. This cooperative agreement program provides funds for investigator-initiated efforts to improve mass media and communications networks aimed at reducing alcohol and other drug-related problems among youth and young adults in high-risk environments. The resulting communications products, which have been thoroughly

field tested, will strengthen social norms against drug use and improve networking among organizations working toward this goal. Funding for this program totaled \$2 million in FY 1990.

OSAP Community Assistance Services Contract. The Community Assistance Services Contract helps national, State, and local organizations plan and conduct activities to prevent alcohol and other drug problems. The goals of this 2-year project are to identify promising anti-drug strategies and to develop the local capability to implement long-term solutions for alcohol and other drug problems. The results and products of this project will include a consultant bank, manuals on parenting skills, the Community Framework Resources Guide, and numerous papers and reports. Total funding for this project was \$2 million in FY 1989.

OSAP National Training System. The National Training System (NTS) is designed to establish a unified systems approach in broad-based treatment and prevention programs. NTS can provide training for all elements of this system—from preservice training for primary care providers to community-based training for parents and youth. Training modules will be pilot tested in selected sites and the results will be disseminated nationally. Funding for this project in FY 1989 totaled \$2 million.

Prevention Communications Program. The Prevention Communications Program develops and disseminates media spots, advertisements, and supporting materials to discourage drug and alcohol use and encourage users to seek help. In FY 1989, OSAP revised and expanded the campaign: "Be Smart! Don't Start!—Just Say No!" which targets 8- to 12-year-old youth. Enhancements to this campaign included a component targeting black children, featuring Dawn Lewis in a new

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video and print materials; and a component featuring Hispanic celebrities in video and print materials. The Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network, comprised of State prevention resource centers, information centers, and clearinghouses, distributes campaign materials, including booklets, posters, games, stickers, and guides to teachers, students, and parents. In FY 1989, \$1 million was expended for this program.

Programs of National Significance. The goal of this program is to support and encourage the development of innovative youth prevention approaches to alcohol and other drug use. OSAP is presently funding 7 national organizations, with at least 10 existing chapters, for a 3-year period. The national organizations include the American Medical Student Association Foundation; the National Youth Sports Coaches Association; the National Head Start Association Foundation; the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO); the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE); the National Council on Alcoholism and Other Dependencies; and the National Asian Pacific American Families Against Abuse.

The program is designed to reach disadvantaged high-risk youth through sports skills instruction; competition; physical fitness; education programs in drug abuse, nutrition, and personal health; career opportunities; job responsibilities; and higher education. Funding for this 3-year program totaled \$3.15 million in FY 1989.

Regional Communications Seminars. The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

sponsors seminars to share state-of-the-art communications techniques and strategies regarding drug and alcohol abuse prevention among national, State, and local practitioners. Seminars focus on media and clearinghouse methods and technologies, relying heavily on lessons learned from previous successes or failures of communications efforts. In 1989, these seminars focused on dissemination, informing the public about available prevention information, and developing new materials for dissemination. The seminars also emphasized outreach to parents, primary health care providers, minorities, high-risk families, and intermediaries. In FY 1989, \$400,000 was expended on this project.

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI). The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), funded by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, collects, analyzes, processes, prepares, promotes, and disseminates information on alcohol and other drugs to scientists, policymakers, practitioners, educators, and the general public. NCADI develops and maintains a bibliographic data base on scientific and related aspects of drugs and alcohol; responds to inquiries; develops publications, periodicals, and other materials; warehouses and distributes materials; and provides mailing and duplication services. Materials developed by other Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration institutes are distributed through NCADI, along with materials from the Departments of Education, Defense, and Labor. This project is co-sponsored with the Department of Education. FY 1990 funding totaled \$4.5 million.

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Department of Housing and Urban Development

Drug Information and Strategy Clearinghouse. A Drug Information Clearinghouse has been established within the Office of Public Housing. The clearinghouse collects and disseminates information on programs, public and Indian housing authorities, institutions, and agencies that effectively focus on drug elimination in public and Indian housing across the country. In addition to responding to inquiries from public housing officials, residents, and the general public, the clearinghouse produces a newsletter, informational brochures, and provides policy support for HUD's anti-drug initiative.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is distributing grants to public housing and Indian housing authorities to develop and implement programs that eliminate and prevent drugs in public housing projects. In FY 1989, \$8.2 million was appropriated for this initiative. Programs target youth at risk of involvement in illegal drug activities as well as other public housing residents. The level of funding for FY 1990 was \$97.7 million.

Youth Sports Program. In FY 1990, grants in the amount of \$25,000 each were awarded to 100 cities for sports leagues, Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scout organizations, and other sports-oriented programs as alternatives to drug and alcohol abuse by youth living in public housing. These programs not only serve as alternatives to drug use, but help youth develop the physical stamina and confidence to avoid use of illegal drugs. Ten percent of the FY 1991 funds was set aside for minigrants to be matched with private-sector funding from the Boys Clubs, Boy Scouts, and private foundations. Youth leadership conferences were held across the country during FY 1991.

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Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Child Welfare Assistance Program. This program contains three major components that focus on Indian children and youth. First, the program provides for the placement of Indian children in foster homes when living in their own homes is not desirable or possible. The program also identifies handicapped Indian children in need of special care and makes arrangements for such care. Finally, services and consultation are given to tribal courts to help them effectively care for Indian children. Total FY 1989 funding for this program was \$14.75 million.

Employment Assistance—Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment. The goal of the Employment Assistance Program is to train eligible Indians in order to make them employable. Individuals between 18 to 35 years of age, as well as those over age 17 who are high school graduates, are eligible for the program. This direct employment program is geared to individuals who have job skills but are unemployed and lack the ability to become gainfully employed. Some program locations are working with other Federal agencies to provide work experience in the summer for junior and senior high school students. The Employment Assistance Program provides stipends to participants while other Federal agencies provide work experience. In FY 1990, emphasis was placed on individuals with alcohol or drug problems, especially families with juveniles. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$21 million.

General Assistance Program. The General Assistance Program provides assistance to needy Indian families who meet the eligibility requirements of residency and verifiable Indian status. Payments are in the same amounts as to individuals who

receive State welfare assistance. Assistance is provided to Indians in need of care in institutions as well as nursing homes. The General Assistance Program also involves a tribal work experience program for employable Indians. Total funding for this program, in FY 1989, was \$57.89 million.

Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program. Federally recognized Indian tribes and organizations receive grant funds through the Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program to establish and operate Indian Child and Family Service Programs that promote Indian family stability. The goal of every Indian Child and Family Service Program is to prevent the breakup of Indian families and to ensure that permanent removal of Indian children from their families is done only as a last resort.

This grant program provides matching funds to programs receiving other Federal assistance. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$8.8 million.

Indian Police Academy. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) maintains the Indian Police Academy at Marana, Arizona, to provide technical assistance and training to BIA tribal law enforcement officers in basic and advanced law enforcement topics. A law enforcement training facility, operated in cooperation with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), conducts Drug Abuse Resistance Education training for police officers, and certifies them to teach DARE in the local school systems.

Indian Youth Alcoholism and Drug Prevention Conference. The Bureau of Indian Affairs assisted the Albuquerque Area Tribal Coordinating Committee (AATCC) in planning a November 1990 conference among Indian youth from 11 Western States. Leadership, teens, crime,

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community, and the legal obligations of a good citizen were conference topics. Tribal funding for the conference was complemented by Federal resources, including funding from OJJDP to be provided to AATCC under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS). Juvenile delinquency problems on reservations are rarely addressed by the Federal court system, but are referred to tribal courts for resolution. The Division of Law Enforcement, through the Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS), will gather information on the problem of juvenile delinquency on Indian reservations. This data, in conjunction with case disposition information from tribal courts, will help determine the effectiveness of law enforcement programs in addressing juvenile delinquency problems on a particular reservation. IPLEMS is an automated data storage/retrieval system designed to collect information for use in coordinating law enforcement efforts on Indian reservations, improving program management, and providing for the evaluation of law enforcement

programs. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$155,000. IPLEMS will be operational before 1994.

National Conferences for High-Risk Indian Youth and Professional Education Personnel. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) held several conferences in FY 1989 for high-risk Indian youth and professional education personnel, including a National Alcohol and Substance Abuse Convention; National Indian Youth Conference; Chemawa Indian School Intervention Case Management Project; and Counselor Training at the local school level. Supplemental funding for these conferences was provided by the Department of Education.

Planning of New Institutions (PONI). The Planning of Institutions Program (PONI) is a three-phase planning project designed by the National Institute of Corrections to help Indian agencies plan for new jails and detention centers on reservations. PONI will help identify Indian communities that have the greatest need for juvenile and adult detention facilities. Applications for program funds were submitted by Indian agencies during the latter part of FY 1989. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$7.5 million.

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Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Congress of National Black Churches.

OJJDP and BJA are jointly funding this project to design and test a planning and community organization strategy to address drug supply and demand reduction among youth and families. Churches will organize neighborhood decisionmakers to implement the comprehensive strategy. The project, which is being conducted in the District of Columbia, San Diego, Memphis, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago, is expected to produce a replicable model for community organization against drugs. BJA contributed \$150,000 to this effort in FY 1989 and the same amount in FY 1990. The Community Relations Service is providing technical assistance and staff support for this effort.

D.C. Drug-Free School Zones. This collaborative project between OJJDP and BJA is focused on designing and demonstrating a process for developing and implementing drug-free school zones in five District of Columbia schools and surrounding communities. The result of this joint effort will be the development of a model program for replication in other communities. BJA contributed \$37,500 to this effort in FY 1990.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Regional Training Centers. BJA is currently supporting five Regional Training Centers to provide training to law enforcement personnel to become DARE instructors in schools. DARE is a series of classroom lessons, primarily for elementary and junior high school students. Children are taught to resist peer pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol. The DARE program is currently operating in 50 States, the District of Columbia, Australia, New Zealand, Guam, Puerto

Rico, Korea, Spain, Germany, Mexico, American Samoa, Canada, and in the Department of Defense schools nationwide.

In FY 1990, a parents component was added to the DARE program. The BJA discretionary funding for DARE totaled \$625,000 in FY 1989. The FY 1990 funding was increased to \$1 million.

Drug-Free Public Housing. OJJDP and BJA are working together to establish the Drug-Free Public Housing Project in Wilmington, Delaware. The goal of this project is to design and implement a comprehensive, systemwide community organization and planning strategy for creating drug-free public housing. It will transform the selected public housing complex from housing-of-last-resort to a center of opportunity and learning, thereby promoting individual and family renewal. This effort will result in the development of a model program for reducing drug use by residents of public housing. OJJDP and BJA each allocated \$75,000 to this effort (\$37,500 in FY 1989, and \$37,500 in FY 1990).

Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camps) Program.

BJA expanded its intermediate sanctions program in FY 1990 to include juvenile boot camp demonstration programs jointly funded with OJJDP, and an adult boot camp demonstration program. BJA plans to initiate training for State and local officials on developing and implementing boot camps as intermediate sanctions. Of the \$2.3 million appropriated in FY 1990, \$500,000 was awarded. BJA transferred \$1.6 million to OJJDP, which is being awarded to three demonstration sites.

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National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign. The National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign features McGruff, the Crime Dog, who teaches children and adults about crime and drug prevention strategies. Drug prevention activities targeting youth include public service advertising; response materials related to these ads including kits, brochures, comic books, and posters; and demonstration projects involving youth as key participants. Materials developed through this program are used by elementary schools; Federal, State, and local agencies; crime and drug prevention practitioners (including law enforcement); citizen groups; youth organizations; and the 130-member Crime Prevention Coalition. Approximately \$1 million was spent in FY 1989 for drug prevention for youth. Program funding in FY 1990 was \$2.7 million for the campaign, and \$1 million for Community Drug Abuse Prevention run by the National Crime Prevention Council.

Serious Juvenile Offender Project: Accountability in Disposition for Juvenile Drug Offenders. This project provides technical assistance and training for block grant recipients who administer programs addressing the problems of serious juvenile offenders. A Program Brief entitled "Restitution by Juveniles" documents critical program elements and performance standards for administering a restitution program plan. Training is being provided primarily at cluster conferences to State and local officials. A monograph titled "Accountability in Dispositions for Juvenile Drug Offenders" is nearing completion. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$199,900.

Drug Enforcement Administration

Sports Drug Awareness Program. Drug Enforcement Administration Coordinators

are teaching high school coaches ways to establish anti-drug programs for their athletes in high school. Coaches receive training at clinics held around the country. This past year, about 150 coaches also participated in an advanced 3-day seminar in Bismarck, North Dakota, earning them college credits. Many of these anti-drug programs embrace the entire student body. Funding for this program was \$100,000 in FY 1990, and \$170,000 in FY 1991.

Cooperation with National Youth Sports Coaches Association. The Drug Enforcement Agency is providing assistance to the National Youth Sports Coaches Association volunteers who coach recreational, church, and other community league sports for millions of children in the summer and during free time the rest of the year. During orientation, volunteers are given coaching pointers as well as education on drug abuse and ways to include anti-drug messages in their coaching. It is estimated that 3 million young people, between the ages of 5 and 14, benefit from this program. Funding totaled \$15,000 in FY 1990, and \$10,000 in FY 1991.

Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse. The Drug Enforcement Agency teaches principals and teachers of elementary and junior high schools ways to organize clubs to give pupils positive, wholesome activities as an alternative to drug use. Demonstration programs were established in five pilot cities in FY 1989: St. Louis, Missouri; Camden, New Jersey; Detroit, Michigan; Washington, D.C.; and Orlando, Florida. Some 2,500 inner-city youth between the ages of 8 and 15 benefited from this initiative. The goal is to give youth a fun alternative to drug use, and to provide basic education that includes information about drugs, and instills anti-drug motivation. Total FY 1990 funds were \$20,000, with an additional \$20,000 for FY 1991.

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National Institute of Justice

Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior. The purpose of this 1-year study is to examine the relationship between early child abuse and neglect and later violent criminal behavior, and to determine how the effects and consequences of child abuse and neglect can be controlled or effectively mitigated. This is a followup to a study that examined 2,100 child abuse and neglect cases from Marion County, Indiana, comparing them to a control group of 700 to determine the extent of later violent criminal behavior. Researchers are paying particular attention to early childhood and life experiences, self-reported delinquency, and adult adjustment, as well as possible "protection" factors that may have buffered individuals from developing maladaptive behaviors. Researchers also are examining other possible alternative manifestations of negative consequences, such as depression, alcohol and drug problems, or other self-destructive behaviors. In FY 1989, funding for this project was \$110,000.

Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort. This study is analyzing data on crime and mental illness from a large sample of Danish men and women. Because of the highly accurate national registers in Denmark, this study is able to determine: (1) dates and diagnoses for admissions and discharges from mental hospitals; and (2) dates, offense type, and disposition for arrests of this population from the ages of 40 to 44. The findings from this study will help to further our understanding of crime and mental illness as forms of human deviance, as well as implications for changing public policy and planning. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$24,000.

Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase II. This research program is

reanalyzing data collected by the Gluecks for their 25-year prospective study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior. In the original study, 500 urban male delinquents and 500 urban male non-delinquents between the ages of 11 and 17 were matched case by case according to age, race/ethnicity, IQ, and low-income residence. Data were collected on social, psychological, and biological factors; changes in salient life events; patterns of criminal careers as measured by official records and personal interviews; and official criminal justice interventions (e.g., arrest, incarceration) up to age 32. The current research is examining four fundamental parameters of criminal careers— participation, frequency, seriousness of offenses committed, and career length. This 2-year study, funded by NIJ in FY 1989 in the amount of \$203,427, will also identify the effectiveness of crime control intervention policies on these parameters.

Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders. This project is examining data on criminal narcotic addicts over a 25-year followup period to develop models of criminal and addiction career patterns and assess the effects of official interventions and sanctions. By combining information on narcotic use, employment, criminality, recidivism, and other behavioral and life events, the research will identify periods in the criminal careers of juveniles and adults when legal and treatment interventions are most effective. Additionally, the study will identify interventions that are most cost-effective for different types of drug-using offenders. FY 1989 funds totaled \$99,880.

Drug-Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children. This 2-year project examined the extent to which drug-abusing parents are represented in the case loads of child protection workers in all 50 States. It also reviewed the treatment and placement dispositions for parents and children in these cases and

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made recommendations for dealing with this population, to reduce the risk to children. FY 1989 funds totaled \$54,000.

Drug Use Forecasting—Juveniles. The purpose of the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Project is to obtain a picture of levels and types of drug use among adult and juvenile arrestee populations in major cities across the country. There are 25 DUF sites nationally. Eleven of these sites collect DUF data in addition to adult samples. Currently, six juvenile DUF sites are cofunded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance: Cleveland, Kansas City, Portland, San Antonio, San Jose, and Washington, D.C. Youth are interviewed after arrest to obtain demographic and self-reported drug use information. A urine sample also is collected and analyzed for 10 different drugs. Results of these tests are compared with the self-reported information to determine accuracy of the self-reported drug use. Other analyses are conducted by NIJ. Funding for this project in FY 1989 totaled \$190,000.

Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime. This study is providing the first detailed data on the linkages between drugs, alcohol, and campus crime. Information is being obtained through a nationwide sample of 50 colleges and universities with known perpetrators and victims of violent incidents, as well as control groups of noninvolved campus students and staff. Data are focusing on types of drugs and violence, characteristics of offenders and victims, and the environment and behavior that led to each incident. The results of this study will be useful to university officials, campus security, and local police to plan effective strategies to ensure a safe campus environment. In FY 1989, funds were \$17,211.

Employment Status, School Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample. This research is exploring the relationship between employment status and crime; looking at whether there are specific groups for whom employment (or unemployment) is more or less strongly associated with criminal activity. The research is also examining the effect of dropping out of high school on subsequent delinquency, and whether becoming employed is related to a decrease in criminal or delinquency activity. The study is using a sample of 12,686 high-risk youth from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. FY 1989 funds expended on this effort were \$9,470.

Evaluation of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing Program for Juveniles. This project is examining juvenile drug testing in Washington, D.C., to answer several questions. First, how do judges view or use drug testing information? How are other municipal agencies used in conjunction with drug testing? Do judges systematically sanction violators? Do intermediate sanctions increase compliance rates? To answer these questions, interviews are being conducted with judges and agency personnel; defendant case histories are being reviewed; defendants are being tracked; and intermediate sanctions programs are being analyzed. The information and results generated from this monitoring of 5,000 juveniles will be useful in developing programs, policies, and procedures for addressing drug and alcohol use by youth. FY 1990 funding totaled \$503,000.

Influence on Adolescent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers. Most previous research has left unexplored the question of what factors might affect the degree to which antisocial behavior is influenced by

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deviant peers. This study is exploring this question by examining several adolescent characteristics (such as social problem solving). The study also is looking at social networks (e.g., relations with parents and other adults) that may directly or indirectly influence adolescent delinquency. In FY 1989, funds for this project were \$5,500.

Inter- and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence. This study of parolees is focusing on the relationships between domestic and nondomestic violence, alcohol, and drug use. The goal of this study is to determine ways to reduce the effects of parental violence and alcohol and drug abuse. Several major research questions are being addressed: (1) What is the impact of a parent's experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on his or her current violent behavior? (2) What is the impact of a person's experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on current domestic violence? (3) What is the relationship between parents, parolee, and spouse variables to domestic and nondomestic violence? (4) What is the impact of a person's history of violence on his or her child's aggressive and antisocial behavior in the family and school? Sources of data for this study include criminal records, interviews with the parolee and spouse, and teacher ratings of children. FY 1989 funds for this effort were \$15,643.

Juvenile Case Processing in Context: The Influence of Social Organization in Policy Effectiveness. This study is testing a theoretical model that identifies and analyzes important structural, legal, and policy components inherent in social organization "process" of juvenile justice systems. Through key individual surveys, the relationship of these processes to the implementation and achievement of policy objectives is being examined. This research is analyzing the importance of

structural and behavioral components of a working group in the juvenile justice system, and the impact of working group characteristics on juvenile policy implementation and outcomes for serious offenders. In FY 1989, \$11,000 was expended on this effort.

Juvenile Operations—Maricopa County, Arizona. This program drug tests and interviews all juveniles, up to 17, who are arrested in Maricopa County. The survey instrument used in this program is identical to the one used in the NIJ Drug Use Forecasting Program. The goals of this program are to refer drug-positive defendants to treatment, and to construct a data base to develop a fully documented cohort that can be studied in upcoming years. In FY 1989 NIJ provided \$118,000 to support this 1-year program.

NIJ Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime Research. NIJ sponsored research in FY 1990 to develop new ways to prevent and reduce crime, particularly as it relates to drug gangs and violent drug crime. Drug-related violence has exploded in cities across the Nation. In many urban areas gangs have emerged as the dominant factor affecting local drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime. Although in different areas the ethnic composition of gangs varies, they are increasingly changing from social groups to entrepreneurial organizations built around the distribution and sale of drugs and control of local drug markets. Even when gangs are not prevalent, drug use and trafficking have corroded many urban areas and escalated violence to the point where drugs have become an overriding political and social concern for residents and local government. NIJ is supporting new research to address many of these issues and problems associated with juvenile drug use and violence. FY 1990 funding was \$1,300,000.

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Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior Program: Development Models of Young Adult Criminality. The objectives of this research are to: (1) estimate the individual probabilities of criminal behavior by young male offenders between the ages of 12 and 23; (2) identify characteristics of young adults who end intervention; and (3) provide information for intervention strategies. There were 500 young adults interviewed in 1982. They are being reinterviewed to obtain data on community, family, school, work, and mental health factors. The final report will provide details on designing effective intervention programs for specific types of juvenile offenders. FY 1989 funds equaled \$70,000.

Police Handling of Child Abuse Cases. Researchers are reviewing recent changes in State statutes regarding police/prosecutor responsibilities in child abuse cases, and are conducting a survey of police departments to determine whether policy and practices have changed with regard to child abuse investigations. Practices focusing on victims of child abuse under the age of 18 are being examined indepth in four sites in this study. In FY 1988, this study was funded for \$113,000. The study continued into FY 1989.

Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior. This research program is designed to investigate the effects of early childhood development on later antisocial, delinquent, and criminal behavior among males and females in high-risk urban communities. The current design calls for examining biological, social, and community influences on several forms of antisocial behavior from birth to age 25. This program was initiated by NIJ in cooperation with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which jointly funds this 2-year research program. The goal of this program is to identify key factors that

influence antisocial, delinquent, and criminal behavior; and to identify positive intervention strategies. The MacArthur Foundation and NIJ together allocated \$600,000 for this research in FY 1988. This research continued into FY 1989.

SMART: School Management and Resource Teams. SMART is a process that enables school administrators to manage and control crime and discipline problems of youth in grades 1 through 12 in the schools and the school system. SMART consists of several elements. First, safety audits are conducted to examine school district policy, procedure, and practice. Second, a clear distinction is made between criminal and noncriminal incidents. Data are collected and analyzed on both types of incidents. School resource teams are mobilized to solve specific problems. Data-based intervention strategies are developed and evaluated. Finally, school board policies are coordinated with law enforcement and community service agencies. FY 1989 funds for this effort totaled \$300,000.

Substance Abuse Prevention in the Inner City: A National Study of Exemplary Programs for High-Risk Youth. The National Institute of Justice and the Pew Foundation are supporting a study and evaluation of promising approaches to substance abuse prevention for high-risk youth in inner-city neighborhoods. They are disseminating results through a handbook and a training program. Research is focusing on programs that involve multiple organizations, including law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, in preventing drug involvement by youth. Eight sites are included in this study. This project is being coordinated with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. NIJ funded this effort for \$299,962 in FY 1989; the Pew provided matching funds.

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The Impact of Intensive Residential Treatment and Community Supervision: An Experimental Assessment of Paint Creek Youth Center. The purpose of this project is to complete an evaluation of Paint Creek Youth Center (PCYC), a privately run residential program for chronic juvenile offenders in Bainbridge, Ohio. This evaluation is an ongoing, 4-year cooperative effort between PCYC, the Ohio Department of Youth Services, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and The RAND Corporation. The results of this study will yield significant information about effective programming for serious chronic juvenile offenders. To date, RAND staff have implemented random program assignment procedures, monitored program implementation, devised data collection instruments, and collected data for the evaluation. This is the first serious experimental program for chronic juvenile offenders that treats an adequate experimental sample selected at random since Silverlake and the California Youth Authority's Community Treatment Project. FY 1989 funds for this project totaled \$162,536.

The Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults: A Longitudinal Study and Repeated Cross-Section Study. This project is analyzing data from the National Youth Survey and Monitoring the Future on conventional lifestyles; routine activities (e.g., school, peers, family activities); criminal victimization; and delinquency (e.g., violence, theft, drug/alcohol use) of a large national sample of 13- to 19-year olds. The analysis will identify individual, family, community, and institutional factors that lead youth toward, or away from, involvement in criminality and/or victimization. The results and findings of this research will be useful in developing policies that address risk factors associated with delinquency and victimization, including

drug and alcohol abuse. Funding for this project in FY 1989 totaled \$73,320.

Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youth. Urine testing of adult offenders has indicated strong associations between the use of illicit drugs and criminal behaviors, and has been valuable in identifying offenders at high risk of recidivism. At a regional detention center in Tampa, Florida, 400 entering youth are being studied to determine their alcohol, drug use, patterns of offending, and mental health histories. Voluntary urine specimens were obtained when youth entered the program, with followup data collected at 6-, 12-, and 18-month intervals from official records, further interviews, and urinalysis. The results of this study will be valuable in identifying relationships between substance abuse and criminality, and matching youth characteristics and early intervention strategies. In FY 1989, funds totaled \$48,529.

Using Play Therapy Techniques To Assess Child's Allegations of Sex Abuse. This project is examining the use of anatomically correct dolls in assessments of children who make allegations of child sexual abuse. Through telephone interviews with Boston-area social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, physicians, nurses, and law enforcement officers working with child victims of sexual abuse, researchers are studying how these dolls are used by professionals. Funds for this program in FY 1989 were \$8,618.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Alternative School Program. CIS, OJJDP, and the Burger King Corporation have formed a partnership to establish "corporate academies" (alternative schools) in nine sites throughout the country. Each academy will serve 125 youth who have dropped out of school or who are at risk

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of dropping out of school. Academies are located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Long Beach, California; Inglewood, California; Columbia, South Carolina; Sacramento, California; Miami, Florida; West Palm Beach, Florida; and San Antonio, Texas. Additional sites may be selected in the future. CIS is a collaborative effort among OJJDP, DOL, and HHS. FY 1989 funding for this program from OJJDP totaled \$600,000.

American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Study of Tribal Justice Systems. The 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, directed OJJDP to conduct a study of how juveniles who are Alaska Natives and American Indians are treated under their respective systems of justice. The American Indian Law Center, Inc. (AILC) and the coapplicant Walter R. McDonald and Associates, Inc. (WRMA) are conducting this study to determine how youths are handled by tribal and Native juvenile justice systems; determine what resources are available to those systems; determine the extent to which the tribes and Native organizations comply with the JJDP Act mandates; identify promising innovations in the juvenile justice systems among tribal and Native programs; and provide recommendations for improving tribal and Native juvenile justice systems. AILC is directing and coordinating the overall project and WRMA is assisting in survey design and data collection and analysis. FY 1990 funding for this study totaled \$724,877. An additional \$324,960 was awarded in FY 1991.

Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program. This program is testing various techniques for improving the juvenile justice system's handling of child victims in order to enhance the understanding of the effects of court policies and procedures on child

witnesses. The goals of this program are to: increase information and knowledge about how legal proceedings affect child witnesses; develop and test strategies to make court policies more supportive of child victims/witnesses; and establish collaborative relationships among courts, prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, and protective services to reduce the trauma children face during the legal process. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$400,000.

Children in Custody Census. The Children in Custody Census (CIC) juvenile detention and correctional facility census began in 1971, and has been sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention since 1977. In this program the Bureau of the Census will complete work on the 1986-1987 national census of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities and provide the Bureau of Justice Statistics with data tabulations and file documentation related to the historical series under production. Work on a study to determine the feasibility of collecting data on characteristics of juveniles in custody will also be completed. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$300,000.

Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program, Phase II. This program is helping communities fight drug abuse by identifying and highlighting, through a satellite teleconference, effective, small, neighborhood-based programs from around the country that focus on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. The teleconference helped to promote greater public support and understanding of these programs. FY 1989 funding totaled \$331,733.

Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program. OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance have collaborated to fund this project, which is designing and testing a planning and

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community organization strategy to address drug supply and demand reduction among youth and families. This program addresses these drug problems by working with church leadership in metropolitan areas that are besieged by juvenile drug use and trafficking. The program helps church leaders mobilize community residents to join forces with local and State law enforcement, and social service agencies in developing a plan to rid their communities of illegal drugs from both the supply side and the demand side. The program is intended to impact on the values of the black community in its awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and drug crime. The project is being conducted in the District of Columbia, San Diego, Memphis, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago. OJJDP funding for this program in FY 1989 totaled \$150,000.

Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)—A National Training and Technical Assistance Project. This program provides trained volunteers to serve as advocates for exploited, abused, or neglected children whose home placement is being decided on by the courts. The goal of the program is to ensure that a child's rights to a safe and permanent home are acted upon by the courts in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA volunteer works one-on-one with the child, taking time to find out what is the best possible home situation for the child. By helping children find permanent homes, CASA breaks the cycle of child abuse, giving children a chance to reach their potential and lead a full and productive life. FY 1989 funding totaled \$499,985.

D.C. Drug-Free School Zones. The purpose of this project is to design and implement a comprehensive systemwide community organization and planning strategy for creating drug-free schools. Currently in its planning stage, the project will involve the implementation of a

crime reduction strategy that targets and reduces the supply-side problems and needs in the targeted schools. The project will also identify existing private, Federal, State, city, community, and human service resources and coordinate and redeploy those resources in the schools to effectively deliver services to the residents. This is a collaborative effort between OJJDP and BJA. OJJDP FY 1989 funding for this program was \$37,500.

Demonstration of Post Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Programs. This project will assist the juvenile corrections field in identifying promising and effective postadjudication intensive supervision programs and demonstrating program models in select sites. The three goals of this project are to identify and assess effective intensive supervision models; provide training and technical assistance to help selected localities implement intensive supervision models for serious juvenile offenders; and disseminate effective postadjudicatory nonresidential models to improve the supervision of serious juvenile offenders. Funding for this program in FY 1987 was \$350,000. This program continued into FY 1989.

Drug Abuse and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention. This study is examining the relationship between drug use and acculturation of Hispanic youth living in the United States. The hypothesis of the study is that acculturation is a process involving transition from cultural views and values of the native culture, to cultural views and values endemic to the new culture or environment. This research is examining various stages of acculturation in order to identify characteristics relevant to prevention and intervention. FY 1987 funding for this effort was \$80,530. This research continued into FY 1989.

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Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program. The OJJDP jointly funded a training conference for personnel from targeted schools to assist in the implementation of the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Drug Education Activities Program. The goals of the program were to provide positive peer support groups for the students in target schools and to promote positive attitudes, healthy behavior, and alternatives to drugs. The FY 1989 level of funding from OJJDP was \$13,000.

Drug-Free Public Housing Project. The purpose of this project is to design and implement a comprehensive systemwide community organization and planning strategy for creating drug-free public housing, promoting individual and family renewal by transforming the selected public housing complex from housing of last resort to a center of opportunity. The project is implementing a crime reduction strategy that targets and reduces the supply-side problems and needs in the public housing complex in Wilmington, Delaware. It is identifying existing private, Federal, State, city, community, and human service resources for coordination and redeployment to the public housing complex. This is an 18-month collaborative effort between OJJDP and BJA. OJJDP FY 1989 funding for this project was \$75,000.

Drug Identification and Classification Project. The purpose of this program is to adapt the Drug Evaluation and Classification Project, developed for use by police departments, for use in juvenile probation and aftercare. Training and technical assistance will be provided to juvenile probation and parole personnel on screening juvenile probationers to determine if they may be using illegal drugs. The program will also provide information on policies and

procedures for the use of chemical drug testing on juvenile probationers. FY 1988 funds totaled \$97,771. The program continued into FY 1989.

Drug Testing Guidelines in Juvenile Justice. This project is developing drug testing guidelines for juvenile justice agencies. The guidelines focus on criteria for determining who should be tested, appropriate testing procedures, who should conduct the tests, and how the test results should be used. This project is being closely coordinated with the BJA-funded study titled "Drug Testing Guidelines Project." Funding for this program totaled \$74,541 in FY 1988. The project continued into FY 1989.

DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. The goal of this research program is to evaluate the impact of deinstitutionalization (DSO) policies on youth, their parents, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies. It will result in an assessment of the level and source of services provided. The study is focusing on DSO as a social reform process, as opposed to a series of service programs. Of particular emphasis and interest in this study is an analysis of State legislation to define different approaches to defining and handling status offenders through interviews with State and local government officials, juvenile justice personnel, public and private youth-serving professionals, and youth. This program documents the handling and disposition of status offenders and determines the effects of different intervention strategies on delinquency and victimization. Surveys of local service providers assess the type and level of local services available to status offenders. FY 1990 funding for this program was \$65,000.

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Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network. OJJDP, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Department of Agriculture/Cooperative Extension Service collaborated on this FY 1990 program to help communities understand and respond to the problem of illegal drugs. Extension service agents joined with juvenile court judges to serve as catalysts for communities to institute strategies against drug abuse. This was accomplished by bringing together community agencies in various size jurisdictions throughout the Nation to more effectively coordinate resources. FY 1990 funding totaled \$196,050.

Etiology of Drug Abuse Among Ethnic and Minority Populations. The purpose of this program, jointly funded with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is to increase understanding of the causes of drug abuse among minority youth and the implications for developing effective prevention programs. Five grantees are examining factors that play a role in determining vulnerability to drug use. They include: the Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies, Inc., which is examining the relationship between drug abuse and acculturation of Puerto Rican youth living in the United States; the University of Washington's Center for Social Research, which is conducting comparative research on the etiology and patterns of drug use among black, Asian, and white urban youth; the University of Kentucky Research Foundation, which is investigating the patterns, etiology, and consequences of drug use among minority youth by examining adolescent minority drug use as part of the transition to adulthood; the University of Maryland, which is investigating psychological predictors of substance abuse among black unemployed adolescents; and the Center for the Improvement of Child Caring, which is conducting research on the role of family attributes in enhancing or moderating the risk for substance abuse

and juvenile delinquency among inner-city black children. FY 1987 funding for this multiyear effort totaled \$73,463. The program continued into FY 1989.

Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth. This study is examining the psychosocial predictors of substance abuse among unemployed black men. The study is testing the relative predictive value of life stress, coping, social support, identity/lifestyle, and psychological well-being to determine if such factors are helpful in explaining the reasons for drug use among unemployed urban black teenagers. Funding for this program totaled \$110,603 in FY 1987. The study continued in FY 1989.

Evaluation of Private-Sector Corrections Initiatives for Serious Juvenile Offenders. This program is assessing the effectiveness of selected innovative private-sector corrections programs that have been designed as alternatives to traditional institutional programs. The evaluation is designed to determine the effectiveness of selected programs in reducing recidivism rates of serious juvenile offenders. The study uses an experimental design to compare the recidivism rates of youth in correctional programs. Researchers also are examining the management and programming techniques of private-sector vendors and the regulatory factors that affect the quality and growth of private-sector programs. Based on the results of this research, a demonstration program titled Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections was funded in FY 1990. FY 1989 funding totaled \$35,687.

Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement. This program provides opportunities for youth in the Boy Scouts National Explorer program to learn about careers in criminal justice or law enforcement by working directly with law enforcement agencies. Funding for this program in FY 1989 was \$47,613. The

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U.S. Park Service participated in this project in FY 1990.

Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions. This program is studying effective treatment strategies that help lessen the adverse consequences of abduction and sexual exploitation for the parents, the missing child, and other siblings. The research is focusing on all categories of missing children, including family abductions, non-family abductions, runaways, and throwaways. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$499,987.

Firearms, Drugs, and Violence Among Urban and Incarcerated Juveniles. OJJDP is funding an expansion of this ongoing NIJ project in order to conduct a survey of incarcerated urban youth regarding their acquisition and use of guns and drug trafficking, gangs and violence, fear of crime, and attitudes toward prevention and control. The results of this project will allow NIJ to determine the incidence of firearm use by juveniles. FY 1990 funding for this program totaled \$100,000.

Formula Grants Program. The Formula Grants Program, authorized through Section 221 of the JJDP Act, makes grants available to States and units of local governments to aid in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating juvenile justice projects. Grants are also used to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs to reduce delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Formula grant awards are made on the basis of relative population under 18. The total funds available through this program in FY 1989 were \$45.75 million.

Gang Community Reclamation Project. The purpose of this collaborative effort between OJJDP and HHS is to support ongoing efforts to prevent and suppress

gang-related crime and treatment of gang offenders through the coordination of system- and community-based resources and activities. The project will reclaim a specific geographic area within Los Angeles where serious gang activity has begun to develop but has not yet overrun the community. During the first year of operation, the program produced a community newsletter, implemented community watch organizations, and created a Community Coordinating Council. In FY 1988, the project was awarded \$1,050,000; OJJDP funding totaled \$579,000; HHS funding totaled approximately \$470,000. This project continued into FY 1989.

Gang/Drug Training Program Development. The purpose of this program is to develop and pilot a gang/drug training program to help local juvenile practitioners deal with the gang and drug problems that are occurring in their communities. The training program will bring together juvenile justice practitioners at the executive level from schools, police, prosecution, judicial, probation, and social services to develop a cooperative agreement and jurisdictional plan of action on how to combat the drug and gang problems in their communities. Funding totaling \$75,000 was transferred to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, in FY 1989.

Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High-Risk Youth. The goal of this program is to reduce youths' delinquency and drug use by providing community agencies with increased information and skills to implement family strengthening programs for high-risk children and adolescents. This will be accomplished through the identification, assessment, and dissemination of family-oriented programs that have demonstrated success in either decreasing the risk factors for involvement

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in delinquency or drug use, or reduced delinquency or drug use. FY 1988 funding totaled \$349,422. The program continued into FY 1989.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare.

The purpose of this project is to assess, develop, test, and disseminate intensive community-based aftercare program models for serious juvenile offenders who initially require residential care. The overall goal of this program is to reduce the incidence of crime committed by serious juvenile offenders after their release from secure confinement.

Assistance is being made to public and private correctional agencies in developing and implementing intensive community-based aftercare programs. FY 1987 funds were \$350,000. The project continued into FY 1989.

Intermediate Sanctions. The goal of this FY 1990 project is to develop guidelines, implement pilot efforts, and provide related training on intensive short-term correctional programs (boot camp) for juvenile offenders who have a history of involvement with illegal drugs. The program will focus on adjudicated, nonviolent juvenile offenders who are under the age of 18. The program will serve as a criminal sanction, providing discipline, treatment, work, and resources to reduce drug and alcohol abuse among youth and encourage participants to become law-abiding citizens. The first phase of this project involves the identification and assessment of related research and existing boot camp programs. The information generated from this first phase will be applied to the development of a prototype program design. Diagnostic and intensive services contained in these programs will address the problems of illiteracy, learning disabilities, and family dysfunction. This is a collaborative effort among OJJDP, BJA, and NIJ. The FY 1990 funding level for this project from OJJDP was \$750,000.

Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort.

This study is tracking into adulthood individuals born in 1958 in Philadelphia. The purpose of the study is to assess transitions from juvenile delinquency into adult criminality. The study is examining several factors, including criminal and victimization histories; mental and physical health histories; drug and alcohol use; stress and life events; family; child abuse and neglect; peer and gang influences; and employment, education, and income histories. The final report will discuss such issues as the age at onset of delinquency and patterns and factors that predict delinquency onset and desistance. FY 1987 funds totaled \$720,000. The study continued into FY 1989.

Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures.

The goal of this project is to assist juvenile corrections agencies in establishing joint ventures with private businesses and industries to provide new opportunities for the vocational training of juvenile offenders in secure correctional facilities. The project will provide correctional institutions with educational and treatment alternatives that are designed to encourage, motivate, and provide incarcerated youth with more opportunities for vocational training, general education, and paid employment experiences. FY 1989 funds totaled \$499,927. The program received an additional \$200,000 in FY 1991.

Juvenile Court Training Program. This program provides nationwide training for juvenile and family court personnel in basic as well as advanced education in legal, social, and managerial fields thereby improving court handling of juveniles. Training is offered to all court personnel and technical assistance is provided to juvenile and family court judges. Training focuses on areas of special interest,

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including chronic, serious, and violent juvenile offenders; juvenile justice management; family violence; case management; interviewing skills; and evidentiary problems. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$800,274.

Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program. This 18-month research project is designed to identify the nature and extent of the youth gang problem across the Nation; identify resources and promising programs that communities can use to suppress and control juvenile gang activity; and develop model programs, training, and technical assistance to transfer the models to cities experiencing gang problems. FY 1990 activities included selecting and funding test sites to implement the program models, supporting an independent evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program models, and funding a new project titled Dissemination of Information on Juvenile Gang Crime. FY 1989 funds for this effort totaled \$100,000. The program received an additional \$349,762 in FY 1990.

Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project. This program provides technical assistance, training, and information to prosecutors on ways to more effectively prosecute child physical and sexual abuse cases. Assistance is also provided to social service agencies to help them improve their services to child victims. In FY 1989, funds awarded to this project were \$399,871.

Juvenile Justice Resource Center (JJRC). The Juvenile Justice Resource Center provides technical services and assistance to OJJDP and its grantees and OJJDP's Concentration of Federal Effort (CFE) and Missing Children's programs. JJRC manages an expert-resource consulting pool for evaluation, review, and assistance to OJJDP/NIJDP projects; produces research summaries; prepares annual

reports and publications; and provides needed staff and program support to the OJJDP Administrator. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$443,235.

Juvenile Justice Training Program. The purpose of this program is to provide specialized workshops to help juvenile justice court personnel improve the management, education, and administration of the courts in the United States; and improve their skills in processing juveniles through the juvenile justice system and developing programs to meet the needs of juveniles. Specific training programs have been developed in the areas of juvenile court intake, mental health services, the juvenile justice system, the role of the private sector in the juvenile justice system, juvenile court dispositions, victim-witness programs, and juvenile justice management. FY 1989 funds for this program totaled \$62,763.

Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders. The purpose of this program is to address the problems faced by police agencies in handling serious juvenile offenders, especially those who are involved in illegal drug use and trafficking. The program is developing and testing model decisionmaking policies and procedures to improve law enforcement identification, screening, and referral of serious juvenile offenders. In FY 1987, \$398,523 was awarded for this project. The program continued into FY 1989.

Law-Related Education (LRE). This program teaches elementary and secondary students about the law, the legal system, and what it means to be citizens. Recently, LRE began emphasizing to students the legal consequences of using illegal drugs and alcohol and is developing a drug curriculum. The program has five grants; the National Training and Dissemination Project, the National Delinquency Prevention Education Project, Delinquency Prevention through Street

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Law Project, Education in Law and Juvenile Justice; and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$2.4 million.

Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management. The goal of this project is to provide training and technical assistance to help nonprofit youth-serving agencies upgrade their management, administrative, and resource skills. Managers, volunteers, and representatives from nonprofit boards of directors participate in regional training conducted by the Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management. In addition, onsite technical assistance is available for more intensive assistance. FY 1989 funding for this project totaled \$163,221.

Mantua, Pennsylvania—Drug Summit. In May, 1990, OJJDP, in collaboration with State and local agencies and organizations, conducted a Drug Summit to help the community of Mantua, Pennsylvania, reduce substance abuse. The goal of this summit was to develop an organizational plan to remove drug trafficking, and to focus crucial elements of anti-drug strategies into a comprehensive plan. Through this summit, the State of Pennsylvania, the Federal Government, and the local community collectively coordinated and delivered services in non-traditional ways to impact the illegal drug problem in this community. FY 1989 funds expended on this effort by OJJDP totaled less than \$20,000.

Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP). M/CAP is a comprehensive, community-based case management approach to address problems associated with missing and exploited children. M/CAP involves all components of the juvenile justice system in developing and implementing processes to handle effectively the needs

of the victims and families involved in missing and exploited children cases. This includes law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, social services, child protective services, nonprofit organizations, schools, and the medical community. The program allows communities to tailor the program to their own needs and resources, thus encouraging local commitment, support, and involvement. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$382,000. In FY 1990 the program received an additional \$473,603.

Metropolitan Court Judges Missing Children Project. This project is developing comprehensive judicial response recommendations on missing and exploited children's issues from the perspective of large urban court systems. The objectives of this project are to conduct three Metropolitan Court Judges Steering Committee meetings and to develop comprehensive judicial response recommendations on missing and exploited children's issues from the perspective of large urban court systems. Funding for this project totaled \$49,909 in FY 1989.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). A national clearinghouse was established in response to Title IV, Pub. L. 100-690, of the Missing Children's Act to help missing children and their families. NCMEC provides technical assistance to local and State governments, families, and law enforcement agencies; coordinates programs to reunite missing and exploited children with their custodians; and disseminates information to help missing and exploited children. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$1.9 million.

National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse. The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse improves the prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse at the local level through a program

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of technical assistance, training, and clearinghouse activities for prosecutors nationwide. The focus of this project is to improve the handling and treatment of child victims, support the development of model legislation, and conduct training that concentrates on the prosecution and treatment of child abuse cases for other disciplines. The program received \$375,000 in FY 1990.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) supports the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by expanding and improving support services to the juvenile justice community. NCJRS provides informational packets, research briefs, and other written materials requested by OJJDP and the juvenile justice community. This includes law enforcement, corrections, the courts, and other criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies, organizations, practitioners, and researchers. The NCJRS also prepares reading lists, brochures, informational packets, and other documents relating to juvenile justice issues. OJJDP support for this program in FY 1989 totaled \$707,482.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive is collecting and disseminating data on over 1,300 local, State, and Federal juvenile court activities. Juvenile courts will be able to use this data to compare their activities and practices with juvenile courts in other jurisdictions. A Visiting Scholars Program, initiated in 1987, enables researchers to use this data base for research and policy analysis. Technical assistance also is available to develop and analyze local and State justice data, and to address a broad range of policy issues. In FY 1989, funding for this program was \$615,135.

National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program. The goals of this program are to define the scope and nature of juveniles' involvement in arson and firesetting; identify promising programs; and provide States and communities with the necessary skills, information, and model program designs to develop and implement promising approaches to control, prevent, and decrease juvenile arson. Planned new activities include selecting and funding of test sites to implement the program models, and funding of an independent evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program models. FY 1989 funding totaled \$218,967.

National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth. The National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth is a component of the National School Safety Center (NSSC). In 1988, NSSC brought together juvenile justice and education experts from around the country at the first High-Risk Youth Practicum. The goal of this practicum session was to develop strategies to achieve the goals of the media campaign and to prevent high-risk youth from becoming involved in crime and drugs. The campaign is based on the premise that high-risk youth are accountable for their behavior, and families and communities are responsible for helping fight the problems facing youth. Products of this effort include films, radio and television spots, educational films, posters, and printed articles, which heighten public awareness and strengthen public attitudes about the importance of dealing with high-risk youth. FY 1988 funds totaled \$250,000. The program continued into FY 1989.

National School Safety Center. The National School Safety Center (NSSC) brings national attention to the problems that disrupt the educational process, including juvenile gangs, drugs, and campus violence; identifies ways to reduce school crime and violence,

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including drug abuse and trafficking; and promotes innovative campus crime prevention and school discipline programs. NSSC helps schools respond more effectively to gangs, drugs, and violence by providing technical assistance, training, and resource materials to school administrators, law enforcement officials, youth-serving agencies, and community leaders. Emphasis is placed on helping schools rid themselves of crime, violence, and drugs; and improving school attendance, school discipline, student achievement, and the learning environment. In FY 1989, \$1.02 million was awarded to the Center.

National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children. The objectives of this program are to develop valid and reliable national estimates of the numbers of children reported or known to be missing in a year and to establish profiles of missing children and the characteristics of the incident. All categories of missing children are included in this study: family abductions, non-family abductions, run-aways, and throwaways. Results of the research were released in 1990. Funding for this effort was \$984,703 in FY 1987; \$665,003 in FY 1988; \$56,035 in FY 1989; and \$49,901 for FY 1990.

National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth. The National Study of Law Enforcement Practices and Policies Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth is designed to describe the role of law enforcement in responding to reports of missing children, as well as its role in identifying and recovering these children. The main focus of this study is on law enforcement policies and practices regarding investigative priorities, case management, and the use of national resources. The study is expected to yield information to improve and enhance law enforcement understanding of the problem of missing children and homeless youth;

and identify effective practices and responses for these youth at the National, State, and local levels. In FY 1986, funding for this project was \$927,621 for a 2-year period. Supplemental funding awarded in FY 1990 was \$58,955.

Non-Participating States Initiative. The purpose of this program is to provide resources to public and private agencies in each State that is not participating in the JJDP Act. Funds are used to develop and implement a statewide program to achieve the objectives of the Act. The program is being completed in two phases. Phase I involves the development of a comprehensive plan for removing juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and for removing status offenders and non-offenders from secure facilities. Phase II involves the implementation of strategies to change laws, policies, and practices to increase the availability of programs and services to supervise and protect status offenders and nonoffenders without the use of secure detention and to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups. FY 1989 funds totaled \$1.16 million.

Partnership Plan, Phase IV. This program is a major public-private partnership with programs in 31 cities that focus on dropout prevention and the reduction of school violence. Cities in Schools (CIS) helps communities develop local and State public-private partnerships to provide alternative education services for under-achieving youth, and to establish vocational and social programs that provide comprehensive service to youth at risk of becoming involved in delinquency or illegal drug use. CIS provides technical assistance and training to local sites in how to redeploy existing resources to provide the needed educational services. The program operates at 158 educational sites in 33 cities. Twenty-thousand students are recipients of services from CIS inschool programs. FY 1990 funds for this program totaled \$1,190,000.

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Paul and Lisa, Inc. This program provides direct assistance to runaway and thrown-away youth involved in prostitution, pornography, and drug abuse. The program trains and supervises volunteers to work with these youth, conducting educational and counseling services with high school youth in the New York metropolitan area. The objective is to prevent youth from running away and becoming involved in prostitution and pornography activities. This will be a joint venture between OJJDP and the Office for Victims of Crimes to allow the program to expand its drug prevention activities and street outreach program. In FY 1989, OJJDP funding for this program was \$100,000.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project. This program is helping reduce inappropriate foster care placements and is helping prevent children from lingering in costly foster care by placing emphasis on family preservation services, family reunification services, and adoption. Training and technical assistance is provided to judges, social service personnel, citizen volunteers, and other juvenile justice system personnel in seven States. The national Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program is working cooperatively with this training and technical program. CASA serves dependent and neglected youth, as well as delinquent youth and status offenders. In FY 1989, funding for this program totaled \$218,969.

Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High-Risk Youth. This program is assessing the problem of illegal drug use and AIDS among runaway, exploited, and homeless youth. It is developing model programs to help public and private agencies provide services to these youth. In FY 1989, funding was \$399,361.

Private Sector Options for Juvenile Corrections. This FY 1990 program demonstrates the feasibility of providing selected juvenile corrections services by private contractors. It is utilizing training and technical assistance to four sites in transferring existing public-sector corrections operations to the private sector through a competitive solicitation process. FY 1990 funding for this program totaled \$548,290.

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. This program will identify factors that lead to positive socialization or a delinquent lifestyle, identify characteristics of at-risk children, and examine the etiology of drug use. The program consists of three Programs of Research on the Causes and Correlates Grants: Progressions in Anti-Social and Delinquent Child Behavior, A Panel Study of Reciprocal Causal Models of Delinquency and a Longitudinal Multi-Disciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns. These three grants have worked collaboratively in designing their studies, identifying key theoretical frameworks, and developing core measures. Through these unprecedented collaborative efforts, OJJDP has produced a significant milestone in criminological research—the single largest shared coordination and measurement approach ever undertaken in delinquency research. In FY 1989, \$1.2 million was awarded to this project.

Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles. The purpose of this program is to identify risk factors that increase involvement in illegal drugs, and promising prevention and intervention efforts that target these risk factors. This program will assist communities experiencing high rates of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse by identifying and reviewing promising juvenile drug programs, developing and testing program prototypes, and providing

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training based on the prototype. In FY 1990, OJJDP supported Model Programs for Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug Use, which involved selecting and funding of the test sites to implement the program models and fund an independent evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program models. In FY 1989, funds for this program were \$500,000.

Promising Strategies for Reunification of Missing Children. This development program is identifying promising and effective strategies to assist families in adjusting to the return of a missing child. The program is being conducted in four stages: (1) identification and assessment of existing information on child/family relationships in stressful situations and selected programmatic approaches; (2) prototype (model) development based on the assessment; (3) development of training and technical assistance materials to transfer prototype design; and (4) testing of the prototypes. FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$450,000.

Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice. This program provides workshops for chief prosecutors to learn about their role in the juvenile justice system and help them develop sound policies regarding the prosecution of juvenile cases. One of the major goals of this effort is to ensure wide access to the training and educational materials through program expansion, the use of videotaped training materials, and the use of local onsite trainers to provide greater access to the courses and the training materials. FY 1989 funds for this program were \$107,714.

Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope Family Strengthening and Support Network Program. This program is assessing programs that strengthen families and provide crisis intervention, and is designing and testing model programs for Hispanic youth and

their families. The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Service Organizations (COSSMHO) is working with community-based organizations to help them establish and administer prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for abused, neglected, and runaway youth and their families. Major activities of the program will be to develop a program announcement, review applications, contract with four sites, develop four consortia, conduct 4-day training sessions in each site, conduct 2-day booster sessions in each site, and refine and disseminate manuals. Training for community-based programs will be provided at three national conferences. Funds for this program in FY 1988 totaled \$110,556. The program continued into FY 1989.

Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing. This program is determining the most effective approaches to establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing developments to offer at-risk youth positive alternatives to delinquent behavior, drug use and trafficking. Boys Clubs of America is testing these methods on four clubs and is developing a training curriculum to encourage other cities to establish Boys Clubs in public housing. FY 1990 funding for this program was \$51,401.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody. This two-part program is designed to develop nationally representative information on the numbers and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody. During Phase I, data about juveniles in custody were collected. In Phase II these data are being analyzed. Phase II also consists of developing a research design and providing necessary field support by developing and delivering appropriate technical assistance. Results of this program include an analysis of the data and preparation of reports on juvenile custody data collected under this program.

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FY 1989 funding for Phase I totaled \$150,000. Phase II funding totaled \$450,000.

Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA). The RESTTA program provides training, information, and technical assistance to help State and local jurisdictions implement nationwide restitution programs and improve the capability of existing programs. RESTTA enhances dispositional alternatives available to the juvenile court, helps provide redress to crime victims, and works to ensure offender accountability to the community. The program includes a National Restitution Resource Center, which is operated through the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$219,869.

Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP). This program helps jurisdictions develop coordinated systemwide procedures to identify, track, and control juveniles who repeatedly commit crimes. The program enables the juvenile justice system to concentrate and direct its resources to more effectively respond to this population. The program involves intensive training and technical assistance to communities to address specific policies and practices that focus on prevention, intervention, adjudication, and supervision. It helps communities effectively identify, adjudicate, and provide appropriate supervision and services to the serious habitual offender. In FY 1989, funding for this project was \$610,000. The program received an additional \$893,123 in FY 1990 and \$799,941 in FY 1991.

Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for Serious Juvenile Offenders. This FY 1990 program is designed to develop and test prototype programs and practices for providing special education and rehabilitation services to serious

juvenile offenders who have been adjudicated as being involved in illegal gang and drug activities. This will be a cooperative effort between OJJDP and OSERS. OJJDP will be transferring funds to ED in the amount of \$200,000 for this program. The total program cost for FY 1990 was \$277,000.

State Advisory Group Training. Training for SAG members was held in Reno, Nevada, from May 7 to 10, 1989. OJJDP provided financial and technical assistance to conduct an annual conference relating to the activities of the State Advisory Groups (SAG's) and to fulfill the responsibilities as mandated in Section 241(f) of the JJDP Act. The conference agenda included workshops and discussion groups on issues such as confinement, prevention strategies, impact issues, model programs, promising approaches, and the latest research findings. FY 1989 funding totaled \$96,000.

Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions. The Strategic Planning for Parental Abductions project is aimed at bringing about more informed and effective prosecution of noncustodial parents who abduct their children. The focus of this project is to identify legal and social science issues, analyze and summarize research, identify those considered experts in handling these types of cases, and produce and disseminate a legal analysis and guidelines for local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies. A resources manual, developed through this project, will serve as the basis for the development and provision of training and technical assistance in four test sites. This program received \$98,000 in FY 1988. The project continued into FY 1989.

Students Mobilized Against Drugs. This program is a joint effort of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the U.S. Department of Education. This program is providing

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training and technical assistance to schools in the District of Columbia for student-initiated drug prevention projects. The program will strengthen the capacity of students to lead drug-free lives through extracurricular activities, a resource network, and special initiatives to establish a drug-free environment. Students, teachers, and parents will receive training on the most promising student-initiated programs from throughout the country. FY 1989 funding from OJJDP totaled \$300,000.

Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities. This study is providing a national picture of the conditions under which juveniles are held in secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities. These conditions are being measured against nationally accepted standards for the confinement of juveniles. The standards serve as the basis for policies, objectives, procedures, and tasks that guide the operation of facilities. Likewise, the standards provide the basis for evaluating how well facilities are designed, maintained, and operated, and how well facilities' operations provide services to children in custody. Rigorous adherence to recognized professional standards ensures the health and safety of juveniles in custody, and limits the liability of the personnel and agencies operating facilities. FY 1990 funding for this study totaled \$799,570.

Super Teams. Super Teams is a drug prevention program that uses peer counseling and professional athletes as role models to teach students refusal skills and alternative behaviors. Student leaders are selected and trained to combat peer pressure and use techniques to influence other youth to refrain from abusing alcohol and drugs. Support for the program is obtained from school personnel and parents. In many instances, Super Teams members have refrained from substance abuse and improved

grades, attendance, and attitudes. FY 1989 funds totaled \$37,500.

Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component. This 2-year grant provides supplemental funding for the Boys Clubs of America to develop Boys Clubs Targeted Outreach programs, which offer services to at-risk boys and girls in 50 Boys and Girls Clubs, to prevent youth from becoming involved in gangs. The clubs reach out to youth who are at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse and who are involved in the sale and distribution of drugs. Specific gang intervention techniques will take place in at least five clubs. A manual on effective intervention and prevention strategies, for use by other youth serving agencies as well, will be developed. ACYF collaborated with OJJDP in FY 1990 for funding of this program. OJJDP FY 1989 funding for this program totaled \$400,000.

Team Spirit. Team Spirit is a new substance abuse prevention program designed to empower high school age youth to take an active role in preventing drug and alcohol use and impaired driving by their peers. This program is jointly funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Projects are being developed and supported in five cities. In FY 1990 OJJDP transferred \$25,000 to NHTSA to support workshops for DEA coordinators and representatives of MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving). These funds also will be used to revise a training manual for these workshops.

Technical Assistance and Law Enforcement Training for National, State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. The purpose of this program is to help law enforcement agencies better understand the juvenile justice system. This is accomplished by providing training on a variety

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of issues, including child abuse and sexual exploitation, techniques for handling and treating juveniles, steps for fighting drug abuse, and procedures for managing their departments' juvenile units and improving police productivity. Termed POLICY (Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services), the effort introduces law enforcement executives to management techniques and strategies to integrate juvenile services into their mainstream operations, and helps midlevel managers build on these strategies by offering step-by-step strategies and techniques. FY 1989 funding for this program was \$547,500.

Technical Assistance to States for Compliance With the JJDP Act. The purpose of this program is to provide nationwide technical assistance to States to aid them in meeting the provisions of the JJDP Act. This program also focuses on the development and improvement of detention practices, policies, facilities, and adjudicatory handling of juveniles. Funding for this program in FY 1989 totaled \$934,000.

Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts. This program provides technical assistance and training tailored to the specific needs of juvenile court practitioners nationwide. Through training and dissemination of information, probation officers, court administrators, youth service caseworkers, and judges develop practical skills and concepts to improve the juvenile justice system in their own community. In addition to the core training curriculum, specialized training is conducted and tools are developed to improve the processing and handling of juveniles in the court. Two examples of this targeted assistance are (1) the initiation of a training curriculum for juvenile probation officers and (2) development of a substance abuse screening instrument for juvenile intake and

probation officers. FY 1989 funding for this project was \$445,540.

Teen Victimization: Youth as Resource Project. This program is a new national initiative designed to reduce teen victimization and utilize youth as crime prevention and community resources. The initiative's key component is a teen crime prevention curriculum taught in high schools. The program employs the National Crime Prevention Council's vast experience and expertise in crime prevention, coupled with the law-related education program of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C. FY 1990 funding for this program was \$300,000.

Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use. This program is developing model policies and procedures that incorporate drug testing into the procedures used by juvenile detention facilities to diagnose juvenile drug involvement and to determine the level of detention and treatment needed. The program will accomplish this through three stages: (1) identification of existing testing programs, (2) development of operational manuals for drug testing in detention centers, and (3) provision of training and technical assistance. FY 1989 program funding was \$404,120.

Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections. The goal of this training and technical assistance project is to help juvenile detention managers and administrators nationwide improve the operation of their institutions. Informational materials and films, policy guidelines, and regional workshops help juvenile detention administrators respond to critical issues and improve the operation of their facilities. An annual national forum results in the identification of issues of concern across the country, and development of

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materials in response to these issues. Products developed as a result of these forums include a resource guide for female offenders; Guidelines for Policies and Procedures: Drug Treatment, a resource guide on juvenile facility construction; and responses to problems of the older juvenile offender. Funding for this project in FY 1989 was \$363,946.

Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Voluntary Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children. This project provides technical assistance to missing children organizations and agencies. The goal of the project is to improve administrative management of missing children agencies and to enhance their capabilities to provide services to children, families, and communities. Through this initiative, a national conference and several regional workshops are conducted to facilitate closer alliances between private voluntary organizations and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. FY 1989 funds totaled \$150,000.

Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High-Risk Youths: A Prospective Study—Followup Phase. This program is assessing the use of urine testing in detention programs to identify youth at risk of short-term recidivism, future delinquency, and drug use and intervention strategies. In addition to assessing the value of urine testing in detention programs, the grantee will be producing a procedures manual and screening protocol for use in screen/triage units at juvenile detention centers. In FY 1989, funding for this program was \$106,580.

Using the Law To Improve School Order and Safety/LRE. This program is identifying significant legislation, case law, and litigation as each relates to the development of schools' disciplinary and crime control policies and procedures. In

addition, the program is developing discipline and crime control codes based on the analysis of relevant law, is helping to implement the codes in selected schools, and is measuring their impact. Schools with high rates of crime and violence in Chicago, Illinois, and Providence, Rhode Island, are the focus of this research. FY 1988 funding totaled \$199,322. This program continued into FY 1989.

Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System. This program is developing specialized service models that will help victims participate in the juvenile justice process, increase victim satisfaction with the juvenile justice system, improve juvenile court processing of offenders, and enhance dispositional alternatives. Planned new program activities include the selection and funding of test sites to implement the program models and funding of an independent evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program models. In FY 1989, program funding was \$91,243. The program received an additional \$99,985 in FY 1990.

Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide. The goals of this program are to: (1) conduct a conference of selected national private (not-for-profit) organizations to define constituent needs, explain programmatic responses, and encourage coordination; (2) demonstrate a community planning and organization strategy to assess and respond to juvenile drug abuse problems and needs, and provide information through a systemwide response curriculum; and (3) develop and test a training program for high school students who are organizing their schools to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. FY 1989 program funding was \$226,967.

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Department of Labor

Cities in Schools. CIS is a public/private partnership demonstration program that helps prevent students from dropping out of school by providing a comprehensive support system for at-risk youth. CIS brings together local government, school officials, and private businesses to assess community needs. Social workers, employment counselors, recreational coaches, educators, health professionals, volunteers, and others at the local level provide support services to youth to reduce their risk of dropping out of school. The individualized and coordinated service delivery provided to each young person through CIS helps ensure that the necessary services are available to resolve the social, educational, health, and emotional problems that impede success in school. Funding in FY 1990 was \$600,000.

Since its inception more than 10 years ago, more than 18,500 youth have been served. CIS is funded in part by the Department of Labor; the Department of Health and Human Services; and the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), Title IV Programs. The JTPA provides job training and employment services for disadvantaged adults and youth; dislocated workers; and others, such as Native Americans, who face significant employment barriers. The goal of JTPA is to move individuals into permanent, unsubsidized, self-sustaining jobs. Section 455 of Title IV provides for training and technical assistance, research, evaluation, pilot, and demonstration programs.

Job Training Partnership Act—Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged—

Adult and Youth Program. This nationwide program, implemented locally, provides training, retraining, support services, employment search services, and other assistance to help economically disadvantaged youth and adults prepare for and enter employment. Section 203(b)(1) requires that not less than 40 percent of the Title IIA funds be spent on eligible youth. Funds are used for literacy and bilingual education, high school equivalency training and education, and employment education. During Program Year 1988 from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, approximately 85,000 youth under the age of 18 were served through this program. Total funds expended on this program from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, were \$604.7 million for youth, and \$866.19 million for adults.

Job Training Partnership Act—Title IIB, Training Services for the Disadvantaged—Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs. The Summer Youth Employment Program, established through Title IIB, is a nationwide program, administered locally, that provides education, training, counseling, job searches, and support services to at-risk youth during breaks from school. The purposes of the program are to enhance the basic educational skills of youth; encourage completion of school or enrollment in supplementary or alternative education programs; and give eligible youth exposure to a variety of work experiences. A portion of the funds targets Native American youth. The program served 504,963 youth (79 percent of the total number of participants) ages 14 to 17 from October 1, 1987, through September 30, 1988. The total cost of the program, during Program Year (PY) 1989, was \$709.4 million. In PY 1990, funds remained the same.

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Job Training Partnership Act—Title IVB, Job Corps. Title IVB of the Job Training Partnership Act authorizes the Job Corps, a nationwide program designed to help at-risk youth escape unhealthy environments and enter programs where they can benefit from skill training. The Job Corps serves economically disadvantaged young men and women between the ages of 16 and 22 who are unemployed and are out of school. Program enrollees participate in a variety of intensive programs of education, vocational training, work experience, counseling, and other activities. The Program Year 1989 appropriation for the Job Corps was \$741.8 million. The Job Corps FY 1990 funding level was \$761.6 million.

Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) Program. The Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) Program is a new, intensive, comprehensive training and education program for youth to prepare strategies to help disadvantaged youth ages 14 to 21 who are most at risk of failure in the job market. YOU provides grants to urban and rural areas with high concentrations of poverty. Program activities include nonresidential learning centers that offer basic skills development, vocational training, and supportive services; alternative schools focused on students who are dropouts or potential dropouts; community involvement programs to train and involve youth in rehabilitating dilapidated housing; school apprenticeship programs with formal business or union agreements for academic and on-the-job training; teen parent programs that provide employability development and health services for teen parents; and training and education

programs that add remedial education to traditional summer youth jobs programs and oversee youth during the school year to ensure success.

Fourteen planning grants were awarded for a total of \$1.05 million in FY 1989. In the spring of 1990, four cities and two rural sites were awarded approximately \$2.7 million to implement the program. The program, funded through JTPA Title IV, Section 453, requires a 100-percent non-Federal match.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act Programs. Section 731 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make grants to job training demonstration projects for homeless individuals. The Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program distributes 1-year grants serving a wide spectrum of homeless individuals, including homeless youth. Children's House in Mineola, New York, serves homeless persons ages 14 or older. Three additional FY 1989 programs, totaling more than \$850,000 in funds received from this program, focus on homeless youth. One targets homeless teen parents and homeless families living in shelters; the second serves persons age 14 and older; and the third targets homeless offenders, including juvenile offenders.

Federal Bonding Program. The Federal Bonding Program provides assistance to individuals, including ex-offenders, who cannot obtain employment because they cannot be privately bonded. The program provides coverage to assist the individual in securing employment.

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Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Alcohol Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges. This is a cooperative effort, cofunded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This 18-month program provides planning assistance to at least five States (Georgia, Louisiana, North Dakota, Montana, and North Carolina) to conduct statewide training for juvenile judges who handle youthful impaired-driving cases. In addition to providing judges with information on the magnitude of the problem nationwide, the training curriculum includes instruction on enforcement, sanctioning, treatment, and prevention issues. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges is providing the technical assistance for this program. During FY 1990, the program promotion and information disseminated was handled by the 10 NHTSA regions. State Highway Safety Formula Grant funds will be used to support workshops in individual States. The project was jointly funded, in FY 1988, for \$25,000 from NHTSA and \$25,000 from OJJDP. This program continued into FY 1989.

Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives. A Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives, sponsored by the NHTSA Office of Occupant Protection and Alcohol Programs and the National Association of Governors Highway Safety Representatives, was held at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. Professionals from every State who were familiar with youth issues attended the weeklong forum. Recommendations were developed on effective ways to reduce impaired driving and other traffic safety hazards for the next 10 years, by youth between the ages of 15 and 24. These

recommendations were aimed toward meeting the Year 2000 Health Objectives for the Nation. In FY 1990, the program supported the implementation of these recommendations. Total funds expended on this project, in FY 1990, were \$50,000.

Team Spirit. Team Spirit, an FY 1990 program, empowers high school students to take an active role in preventing drug and alcohol abuse and impaired driving by their peers. Team Spirit is a weeklong training conference for high school student leaders that helps them develop the knowledge, skills, motivation, and project ideas to initiate Alcohol/Drug and Impaired Driving Prevention Projects during the school year. Demonstration programs in five jurisdictions trained between 500 and 750 high school age students, focusing on reaching those who are at risk. One product resulting from this effort was the development and dissemination of a peer training manual and curriculum for high school student leaders. This is a collaborative effort between NHTSA and other Federal agencies. Total FY 1990 funds for this effort were \$100,000. NHTSA provided \$30,000 to this effort.

Technical Assistance Program (TAP). Following a national competition, NHTSA awarded a grant to Region VIII, Denver, Colorado, to coordinate multi-State, community-based, systemwide organization efforts in four communities to increase the use of seatbelts and prevent impaired driving by young people. The four communities participating in this program are Bismarck, North Dakota; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Kalispell, Montana; and Grand Junction, Colorado. Community Task Forces and community action plans are anticipated results of this 18-month effort. The program goal is to reduce the

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number of youthful traffic fatalities. In FY 1989, funds totaled \$100,000.

Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project. The Teen Drinking and Driving Project conducted by the National PTA promotes alcohol- and drug-free activities, develops and disseminates materials, and sponsors national activities to reduce teenage drinking and driving. The program promotes Project Graduation, an alcohol/drug-free celebration at the high school level; and sponsors a national student-produced video contest, and a contest for the best PTA-sponsored Project Graduation. The project has produced Steer Clear of Alcohol and Drugs, a planning guide for schools, as well as a student-produced prevention video with five different messages. The program focuses on high school seniors

and juniors who are at risk of involvement in alcohol and drugs. In FY 1988, the program received \$50,000; in FY 1989, the program received \$25,000. In FY 1990, funding for this program was \$65,000.

Youth DWI Enforcement Obstacles. Youth DWI Enforcement Obstacles is a new FY 1991 program that is identifying the extent to which youth under the age of 21 are underrepresented in arrests for driving while intoxicated. Obstacles, disincentives, and system impediments to arrest are being documented and disseminated. A training program is being developed for police command and line officers to overcome these arrest barriers. In FY 1991, NHTSA funding for this program totaled \$180,000.

CHAPTER 5: Analysis of Federal Effort

The Federal Response

Exhibit 5, found at the end of this chapter, lists again the 18 goals of the JJDP Act. As described in previous chapters of this report, each JJDP Act goal is supported and advanced through Federal programs, legislation, policies, and practices. Because the content and focus of each goal are varied, so are the Federal responses to them. Some are supported through a wide array of programs, practices, policies, and legislation; while others are addressed through relatively few programs, legislation, or policies. While Federal support and adherence to each goal has been described in previous chapters, this chapter focuses on examining some of the major differences in Federal response to each goal.

There are several types of information used to determine and assess Federal support for each goal: the number of programs; the nature and type of Federal legislation, agency policies, practices, and procedures that adhere to each goal; the number of youth served by each program; and the level of funding. Each of these factors, individually and collectively, was analyzed to determine the total Federal response to the mandates and requirements of the JJDP Act and to determine the level of Federal support, involvement, and commitment to addressing juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention issues.

In preparing this first Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements report, however, other factors

played major roles in the analysis of information and subsequent conclusions. First, funding information is not always consistent among Federal programs due to differences in collecting and reporting requirements. In fact, in some instances, funding information was not provided or was not available. Second, differences in Federal agency reporting and data collection procedures made it difficult for many agencies to report on the number of youth served or percentage of funds spent on behalf of youth under the age of 18. Third, the level of detail for programs submitted for inclusion in this report varies according to the amount of information provided by each agency. In some cases, specific program or project information was provided in great detail. In other instances, general program descriptions of a much broader nature were submitted by Federal agencies.

The relevant information provided by each agency is captured in the charts in chapter 3, followed by a discussion of programs, practices, and policies of each agency. Due to the variations and gaps in the information provided, it is difficult to adequately compare and contrast goals, agencies, legislation, policies, and practices.

We can glean from the information submitted for analysis that there are an extensive number of Federal programs that address the mandates of the JJDP Act. The Coordinating Council agencies support a wide variety of companion

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projects that address the multiple needs and concerns of juveniles as demonstrated through the Act. These programs focus on youth at risk, youth involved in the juvenile justice system, their families, and their communities. They represent a comprehensive, yet diverse approach to meeting some of the most critical problems facing youth today: crime, illiteracy, and drugs.

While it is difficult to analyze the information and compare responses from goal to goal, it is appropriate and beneficial to examine each goal and its respective programs. This will provide a better understanding of the level of Federal involvement in each goal or problem area. In future years, it will be possible to examine progress, advances, and changes in Federal support and commitment to each goal. For this first year, a base of knowledge is established.

Therefore, the analysis of Federal response and adherence to the goals of the JJDP Act focuses on a review of the degree of Federal support to each goal of the JJDP Act. This report identifies the goals that are most represented by funds, programs, and agency participation.

Level of Federal Involvement

Through the analysis of the information submitted by each agency, several goals clearly stand out—either because of the relatively few programs that address the goal or because of the magnitude of programs and agency responses to the goal. Goal 3 relates to the development of national standards to improve the administration of justice. Goal 10 involves the monitoring of jails, detention centers, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure that they are in compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act. Goal 12 focuses on improving the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native Americans.

Finally, Goal 13E is directed to the development and implementation of law-related education programs to improve understanding of the juvenile justice system. These goals are each supported by four or less programs and three or less Federal agencies. This can be partially attributed to the fact that the goals concentrate on operational and management practices within the juvenile justice system as opposed to addressing a particular problem or concern among youth.

Five goals are supported by relatively few programs and Federal agencies. The first three goals—goals 7, 8, and 9—address the requirements for separation, removal, and deinstitutionalization and focus on providing assistance to States to help them achieve compliance with these mandates. Goals 7 and 8 are each supported by two Federal agencies and seven programs; and goal 9 is addressed through eight programs funded by three agencies. Goal 11 relates to the collection and reporting of information on the number of youth taken into custody each year, as required through Section 207 of the JJDP Act. This goal relates to juvenile justice system operational issues as opposed to specific problems of juveniles and, therefore, few programs address this goal. Six programs supported by three agencies further goal 11. Goal 13F calls for the development, implementation, or support of programs to reduce the number of minority youth who are incarcerated. Five programs supported by two agencies address this goal.

While some goals are addressed by relatively few programs or agencies when compared to other goals, in certain cases this may indicate their order of priority in relationship to other goals. In other instances, the low number of programs may indicate that the issue is also being addressed through another different, yet complementary, goal. For example, while

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goal 16 (supported by nine programs funded by three agencies) focuses on developing ways to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, goal 13B complements goal 16 by calling for the development of alternatives to institutionalization of juvenile offenders. Goal 13B is supported by 26 programs from eight Federal agencies.

Several goals are similar in terms of the number of Federal agencies involved, number of programs, and the Federal practices or policies that support these goals. Goal 1 focuses on providing assistance to public and private agencies to help them develop juvenile delinquency programs. Goal 2 is directed to individuals who work with delinquents or potential delinquents. Goal 11 calls for the collection of information on juveniles taken into custody each year. Goal 13C stresses the development of programs that focus on youth advocacy. 13I focuses on meeting the needs of delinquent youth with special education needs or who are learning-disabled. Goal 13J supports programs and methods to help schools prevent and reduce school violence. Goal 16 concentrates on developing ways to divert youth from the juvenile justice system.

Several goals receive even greater support in terms of the number of programs, agency involvement, level of funding, as well as policies and practices. Goal 5 stresses the delivery of services to help youth stay in school. It is supported by 19 programs, nine agencies, and totals more than \$1.4 billion in Federal support. Goal 6 involves nine agencies and is supported by 24 programs to provide services for runaway and homeless youth. Goal 13G focuses on improving the capabilities of individuals, groups, and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services. More than \$1 billion was spent on programs in support of this goal. Two goals address problems that are

of great concern to policymakers, practitioners, and the public—serious juvenile offenders (goal 13D) and missing and exploited children (goal 17). Goal 14 focuses on preventing and controlling juvenile participation in gang-related activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking. Twenty-three programs, sponsored by eight agencies, address this goal.

Five goals are particularly significant because of the number of agencies involved and the high levels of funding which support these goals. Goal 4 addresses the need for Federal support and research on juvenile programs and activities. There are 91 programs, sponsored by eight agencies, supporting this goal. These programs are aimed at determining the causes and effects of criminal and drug-related activity, assessing the results of new programs and approaches to address juvenile delinquency-related issues, examining the impact of changes in legislation on the handling and treatment of juveniles, and providing for regular evaluations of federally funded programs and activities.

Programs addressing goal 13A focus on developing, implementing, and supporting programs to strengthen the family. Nine Federal agencies and 26 programs support this goal. They include programs that teach parenting skills to teenage mothers, assist families in crisis, and focus on runaway and homeless children. They also include research, demonstration, and assistance programs for families and children.

Goal 13H focuses on providing for the employment needs of youth. In contrast to other goals that provide direct services to juveniles, nine agencies fund 22 programs under this goal, totaling more than \$2 billion in Federal support. They include comprehensive job training programs that

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help youth achieve self-sufficiency, vocational education programs, employment assistance programs, and development and demonstration programs designed to increase employment of youth.

Goal 15 receives the largest Federal support in terms of agency participation and the number of programs. Goal 15 focuses on developing, implementing, supporting, and publicizing drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs. There are 74 programs, supported by 15 Federal agencies, that advance this goal. The magnitude of the Federal involvement and support directly relates to the Government's initiatives that are aimed at eradicating drugs in the Nation.

Programs supporting goal 15 target specific audiences, such as Native Hawaiians, Native American youth, or at-risk youth in public housing. These programs study and investigate factors leading to drug use among youth, demonstrate drug abuse prevention projects, offer training to practitioners and those working directly with juveniles, and provide technical assistance and disseminate information to the public and practitioners.

Goal 18 focuses on increasing the capability of juvenile justice system agencies to address issues associated with juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention, and improving coordination and collaboration among agencies. Thirty-one programs, sponsored by 10 agencies, further this goal. Many of these collaborative efforts are described later in this chapter.

Federal Cooperation and Collaboration

The Coordinating Council, through its mandates and practices, supports and funds projects involving agencies

represented on the Council. Examples of these programs include:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. This project is jointly sponsored by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and the Department of Education.

Cities in Schools. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Labor, and Department of Health and Human Services provide Federal support to this initiative.

Congress of National Black Churches. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance jointly sponsor this program.

Paul and Lisa, Inc. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Office for Victims of Crimes jointly sponsor this project.

Mantua, Pennsylvania - Drug Summit. This project was supported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Gang Community Reclamation Project. This is a cooperative effort between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention.

D.C. Drug-Free Public Housing. This is a collaborative effort between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Drug-Free School Zones. This program is a collaborative effort between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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Alcohol Highway Traffic Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges. This effort is cosponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Team Spirit. This project is cosponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Intensive Short Term Correctional Programs for Juvenile Offenders (Boot Camp). The National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention jointly sponsor this program.

Students Mobilized Against Drugs. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Department of Education jointly fund this project.

Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was joined by the U.S. Park Service to expand this program in FY 1990.

Targeted Outreach Program With Gang Prevention/Intervention Component. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families jointly sponsor this project.

Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network. This is a joint effort of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Drug Education Activities: Alternatives to Drug Abuse Program. This project was jointly sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Drug-Free Young Adult. This is a cooperative effort between the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Drug Use Forecasting—Juveniles. The National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance jointly fund six juvenile Drug Use Forecasting sites.

Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Abuse: A Guide to Prevention, Treatment, and Control. This publication is being developed as a joint effort of the Coordinating Council. Funding for this project comes from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; National Institute of Justice; Office for Substance Abuse Prevention; Department of Labor; Administration on Native Americans; National Institute on Drug Abuse; and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families.

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Exhibit 5

Goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

1. Provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals to aid in their development and implementation of juvenile delinquency programs. (Section 244)
2. Design, conduct, and provide training to individuals working with juveniles who are delinquent or potential delinquents. (Sections 241, 244 and 245)
3. Develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice. (Section 204)
4. Conduct and support evaluations and studies of results achieved by Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities as well as the potential results that may be achieved through alternative programs and activities, including studies focusing on systems of justice administered by Indian and Alaska Native law enforcement organizations. (Sections 204, 221 and 242)
5. Provide resources to, and support efforts of State and local communities implementing programs to help students stay in school. (Section 261)
6. Provide funds, technical assistance, and support to address problems associated with runaway and homeless youth. (Title IV)
7. Help States and local governments remove delinquent juveniles from adult jails and lockups. (Section 223)
8. Help States and local governments ensure that youth who have not committed delinquent acts are not placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. (Section 223)
9. Help States and local governments ensure that youth are not detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with any incarcerated adults. (Section 223)
10. Provide and support efforts to implement systems to monitor jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act. (Sections 204 and 223)
11. Provide for, assist, and support the collection and reporting of information about the number of juveniles taken into custody each year in secure detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 207)
12. Improve juvenile justice practices of the systems of justice administered by Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations. (Section 248 and 315)

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Exhibit 5 (continued)

13. Develop, implement, and support programs and methods to reduce delinquency, including:
 - A. Programs to strengthen the family. (Section 233 and 261)
 - B. Community-based alternatives to traditional forms of institutionalization of juvenile offenders. (Section 233 and 261)
 - C. Programs that stress advocacy and are aimed at improving services to youth in the juvenile justice system. (Section 261)
 - D. Prevention and treatment programs for juveniles who commit serious crimes. (Section 261)
 - E. National law-related education programs. (Section 261)
 - F. Efforts to reduce the proportion of minority youth who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, jails, and lockups. (Section 261)
 - G. Efforts to improve the capability of public and private agencies and organizations to provide delinquency prevention services to juveniles. (Section 261)
 - H. Programs focusing on youth employment. (Section 261)
 - I. Programs that address juvenile delinquency, learning disabilities, and the special education needs of delinquent youth; particularly locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies. (Section 261)
 - J. Programs and methods to prevent school violence. (Section 261)
14. Develop, implement, and support programs and activities to prevent and control juveniles' participation in gang activities, including illegal drug use and trafficking. (Section 281)
15. Develop, implement, support, and publicize drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment programs. (Section 281)
16. Develop methods and conduct programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system. (Section 261)
17. Develop, support, and implement research, programs, technical assistance, and direct services to address problems associated with missing and exploited children. (Title IV)
18. Increase the capability of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as public and private agencies to improve the juvenile justice system, including cooperative efforts with other agencies. (Sections 242 and 244)

CHAPTER 6: Recommendations and Plan for Action

Future Plans

Although there are differences in the submissions and reporting of information from each Coordinating Council agency, important observations can be made and conclusions drawn based on the information submitted by each agency.

Clearly, the most important conclusion is that among Federal agencies there are many diverse, yet complementary programs, activities, policies, and practices that support the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act. Many programs contained in this report have been in operation for a number of years, demonstrating their importance to their agency and significance to the juvenile justice field. Others are relatively new—testing new ground and implementing new procedures. They are addressing issues of great concern to the Nation today, such as illegal drug use among youth, serious juvenile crime, and the school dropout problem.

The information in this report, therefore, should not be viewed as a definitive statement of the nature and extent of Federal involvement and compliance with a particular goal. Rather, it should be used as a source of information—a guide—to plan for and encourage the development of new programs to address the gaps in programs and services to meet the requirements set forth in the JJDP Act.

This Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements report represents a first step in developing a valuable data base for the Coordinating Council agencies. It will be useful to agencies as they plan for future programs and initiatives and plan for collaborative efforts. It can also serve as a valuable resource tool for agencies at the State and local level as they strive to address the many and varied problems facing youth today.

CHAPTER 7: Coordinating Council Members

The following list identifies the Coordinating Council agencies providing information for inclusion in this report. Questions about the information included in this report can be directed to the appropriate member agency.

Statutory Members

Chairman

Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Tenth and Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20530
(202) 514-2001

Vice Chairman

Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 744
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5911

Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
200 Independence Avenue SW.
Room 615-F
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-7000

Secretary
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW.
Room S-2018
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 523-8271

Secretary
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW., Room 4181
Washington, DC 20202
(202) 401-3067

Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
451 Seventh Street SW., Room 10000
Washington, DC 20401
(202) 704-0417

Director
Office of Community Services
Administration for Children
and Families
U.S. Department of Health and
Human Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW.
Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20447
(202) 401-5233

Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20500
(202) 673-2520

Director
ACTION
1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Room 10-100
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 634-9380

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

Director
Bureau of Prisons
U.S. Department of Justice
320 First Street NW., Room 654
Washington, DC 20534
(202) 307-3250

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets NW.
Mail Stop 4140, MIB
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 343-5116

Assistant Secretary for Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services
U.S. Department of Education
330 C Street SW., Room 3006
Washington, DC 20202-2500
(202) 732-1265

Commissioner
Administration for Children, Youth
and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
330 C Street SW., Room 2026
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-0347

Associate Commissioner
Family and Youth Services Bureau
Administration for Children, Youth
and Families
U.S. Department of Health and
Human Services
330 C Street SW., Room 2046
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-0102

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 1300
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5933

Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, Room 1044
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-6278

Director
National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 846
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-2942

Nonstatutory, Voluntary Participants

Commissioner
Administration for Native Americans
200 Independence Avenue SW.
Room 344 F
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-6546

Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 12-105
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-4795

Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
700 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
(202) 307-8000

Administrator
National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration
400 Seventh Street SW., Room 5220
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-1836

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements

**Director
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
5600 Fishers Lane/Rockwall II, 9th Floor
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-0365**

**Director
Office for Victims of Crime
633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Room 1342
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-0603**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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