

§ 3402.24 Access to peer review information.

After final decisions have been announced, HEP will, upon request, inform the project director of the reasons for its decision on a proposal. Verbatim copies of summary reviews, not including the identity of the reviewers, will be made available to respective project directors upon specific request.

§ 3402.25 Documentation of progress on funded projects.

(a) A Fellowship Appointment Documentation form (Form CSRS-707) is included in the application package. Upon request by HEP, project directors awarded grants under the program will be required to complete and submit this form. Follow-up progress reports will focus on assessing continuing progress of Fellows through their graduate programs of study (including activities supported by any special international study or thesis/dissertation research allowance) and on institution adherence to program guidelines.

(b) A Graduate Fellow Exit Report (Form CSRS-709) is included in the

application package. This form should be completed and submitted to HEP by the project director for each Fellow supported by a grant as soon as a Fellow either: graduates; is officially terminated from the fellowship or the academic program due to unsatisfactory academic progress; or voluntarily withdraws from the fellowship or the academic program. If a Fellow has not completed all degree requirements at the end of the five-year grant duration, HEP may request a preliminary exit report. In such a case, a final exit report will be required at a later date. When a final exit report for each Fellow supported by a grant has been accepted by USDA, the grantee institution will have satisfied the requirement of a final performance report for the grant. Additional follow-up reports to track the Fellows' career patterns may be requested.

(c) A Final Report must be completed and returned within 90 days after the expiration date of the project. The Final Report must be submitted to the program contact person and must contain proper data and information as specified in the "Special Terms and Conditions" of the award. Generally, the

Final Report should include a summary of: recruitment strategies that were effective; successful mentoring procedures or activities; enrichment activities the fellows were afforded; barriers faced in recruiting and graduating fellows; and the impact of the fellowship grant on the overall quality of the educational programs of the institution.

§ 3402.26 Evaluation of program.

Grantees should be aware that HEP may, as a part of its own program evaluation activities, carry out in-depth evaluations of assisted activities through independent third parties. Thus, grantees should be prepared to cooperate with evaluators retained by HEP to analyze both the institutional context and the impact of any supported project.

Done at Washington, DC, this 23rd day of December 1994.

William D. Carlson,

Acting Administrator, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service.

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Registered Federal Reporter

Friday
December 30, 1994

Part IV

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal
Year 1995; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

[OJP No. 1037]

ZRIN 1121-ZA04

Proposed Comprehensive Plan for
Fiscal Year 1995AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs,
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, Justice.ACTION: Notice of Proposed Program
Plan for fiscal year 1995.SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention is
publishing this Notice of its Proposed
Comprehensive Plan for fiscal year
1995.ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to
Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention, Room 742, 633 Indiana
Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531.FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Marilyn Silver, Management Analyst,
Information Dissemination and
Planning Unit, (202) 307-0751. [This is
not a toll-free number.]SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office
of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention (OJJDP) is a component of
the Office of Justice Programs in the
U.S. Department of Justice. Pursuant to
the provisions of Section 204(b)(5)(A),
42 U.S.C. 5614(b)(5)(A), of the Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5601 *et*
seq. [hereinafter called the JJDP Act], the
Administrator of OJJDP is publishing for
public comment a Proposed
Comprehensive Plan describing the
program activities that OJJDP proposes
to carry out during fiscal year 1995. The
Proposed Comprehensive Plan includes
activities authorized in Parts C and D of
Title II (42 U.S.C. 5651-5665a and 42
U.S.C. 5667-5667a) of the JJDP Act.
Taking into consideration comments
received on this Proposed
Comprehensive Plan, the Administrator
will develop and publish a Final
Comprehensive Plan describing the
particular program activities that OJJDP
intends to fund during fiscal year 1995,
using in whole or in part funds
appropriated under Parts C and D of
Title II of said Act.The official solicitation of grant
applications under the Final
Comprehensive Plan will be published
at a later date in the **Federal Register**.
No proposals, concept papers, or other
forms of application should be
submitted at this time.

Introduction

The Nation's juvenile justice system stands at a crossroads. We are faced with a disturbing increase in violent crimes committed by juveniles and an alarming rise in abuse, neglect, and street violence perpetrated against American youth. In light of this emerging crisis, we can no longer afford a narrow focus by separate disciplines to attack this problem. To effectively address the rising levels of juvenile crime, participants from all community sectors, public and private, across specializations, must plan collaboratively and comprehensively if we are to reduce violence and build healthier and safer communities. Collectively, we must launch a two-pronged assault on juvenile delinquency and violence, and their causes. Both prevention and early intervention programs and a strong focus on law enforcement and a comprehensive system of graduated sanctions are crucial to this battle.

The public's fear of youth violence is well founded. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report shows that the greatest increase in arrests of violent offenders involves children under the age of 15. This is also true of offenses involving the use of weapons. No place is a haven. Our neighborhoods, our schools and our homes are all places of violence. The increased use of weapons, particularly firearms, by our youth has created great fear for both of our children.

An emphasis on increased law enforcement and corrections has been the most common reaction to the increase in juvenile violent crime. However, providing more detention beds and secure commitment facilities and increasing prosecution of juveniles as adults can only protect our communities in the short term. Even the strongest proponents of this approach acknowledge that such measures alone cannot put an end to youth violence. While we must take immediate steps to protect our communities today, programs to prevent delinquency and violence tomorrow are the greatest hope for the future.

The problem of crime and violence in our communities seems insurmountable. Many strands of our Nation's social fabric are unraveling. This is why we must intensify our efforts to prevent delinquency by seeking ways to effectively intervene with those at risk and rehabilitate juvenile offenders before they become adult criminals. Working with our communities we must integrate a system of support for our families and children

that will help them live in a healthy and safe environment. America's children should awaken each morning in homes that are free of child abuse and neglect; they should attend schools that are free of drugs, gangs, and guns; and after school, they should be able to play in parks that are safe and return to homes that provide a nurturing, supportive, and loving atmosphere.

Much of the public debate about juvenile delinquency centers on at-risk youth. If we are to provide early and effective intervention to prevent delinquency, we must begin by more precisely targeting at-risk children and families, but we should not exclude any child who needs services.

The road to adulthood has become increasingly hazardous in our society, and many families have broken apart. We must strengthen and preserve families. In particular, we must help families provide their children with the support that young people need for healthy growth and development.

Recent research sponsored by OJJDP and others confirms this approach. Studies indicate clear correlations between neglect and abuse and increased delinquency and violence. An ongoing OJJDP study on the causes and correlates of delinquency, notes that adolescents from families in which two or more forms of violence are present (e.g. child and spouse abuse) are almost twice as likely to report committing violent offenses as their peers from nonviolent families. A National Institute of Justice study on the cycle of violence reports that childhood abuse and neglect increase the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile and as an adult. The direct connection between violence and child neglect and abuse is striking: 12.5 percent of neglected children and 15.8 percent of physically abused children will be arrested for a violent offense by the time they reach age 25.

Thousands of alleged incidents of child abuse and neglect are reported to authorities across America every day. These reports are often handled within systems that are ill-equipped to properly investigate cases, report adequately to the court, or provide effective protective supervision, appropriate foster care, or timely permanent placement. As a result, children may be harmed by the very system designed to protect them. Families may be devastated by the inappropriate handling of these cases.

Child protective service workers, investigators, police officers, and others responsible for protecting children need training in child development and investigative training, along with manageable caseloads. This will enable them to gather the information needed

to make legal determinations while displaying sensitivity to the child and the family. Court counselors must be able to manage their cases and know the critical details needed to make an appropriate recommendation to the court regarding such matters as placement and future court action. Social workers must have adequate time to work with families, ensure compliance with court orders, and, above all, ensure the safety of children. They must be able to monitor a child's status in foster care and minimize the trauma that out-of-home placement may cause. Judges must have the opportunity to deliberate on each case in a thorough and thoughtful manner. They must be able to render informed, objective, and deliberate decisions that are in the best interests of the child and in full accord with justice. They must have the resources at their disposal to meet the treatment needs of the child and the family.

If we are serious about combating crime, we must intervene early and constructively in the lives of our children. We know that the early years of life are highly significant in a child's development. It is during that period that children learn empathy from caring adults with whom they have secure attachments and develop a sense of trust derived from parental responsiveness and loving attention.

Therefore, it is critical to:

- Offer parents the tools they need to nurture their children effectively, through parent training classes and home visitation programs, including parents of offenders and juvenile offenders who are teen parents.

- Enable children to enter kindergarten ready for school with a chance to succeed, through programs such as Head Start and HIPPI.

- Keep students in school, where they can acquire the tools to become self-sufficient through truancy and dropout prevention and intervention programs.

- Given youth a positive alternative to being out on the street and the violence this encourages through after-school activities and conflict resolution programs.

- Provide youth with positive role models through mentoring programs.

Early intervention programs, based on a proper assessment, should be available the first time a juvenile commits an offense. A variety of innovative early intervention programs for first-time, nonviolent offenders have been implemented successfully. They include neighborhood resource teams, informal probation, peer mediation, community service, victim awareness programs, restitution, day treatment, alternative

education, and outpatient alcohol and drug abuse treatment. These types of programs need to be replicated across America.

We also need to ensure that sanctions are available for more serious offenders and for offenders who have failed to benefit from the early intervention described above. Such sanctions include drug testing, weekend detention, intensive supervision for probationers, inpatient drug and alcohol abuse treatment, electronic monitoring, community-based residential programs, and boot camps.

Secure facilities are needed for serious, violent, and chronic offenders who require a structured treatment environment or who threaten community safety. If a review of the nature of the offense, the offender's amenability to treatment, and the offenders' record indicate that the juvenile justice system cannot provide appropriate services and adequately protect the community, the prosecution of such offenders in the criminal courts may be required.

Finally, aftercare, or "community care," must be more than an afterthought. Such services must be an integral aspect of all dispositions involving residential placement and include the active involvement of the child's family. It makes little sense to intervene in a significant way in children's lives only to send those children back into the same environment without a support system for the family and child. OJJDP's intensive aftercare program is developing the programmatic policy and underpinnings for enhancing our efforts in this vital area.

As a result of research and evaluation, we can now point to a variety of program models that can reduce delinquency and youth violence. We should base program development on this research and, whenever possible, evaluate funded programs to measure their impact. We also need to provide information, technical assistance, and training on the most promising programs.

Protecting our communities and protecting our children: this two-part strategy lies at the heart of OJJDP's leadership of the Nation's efforts to prevent and combat delinquency and of the programs proposed in this plan. Community-based, collaborative efforts that involve comprehensive strategies aimed at reducing delinquency and youth violence will be critical to our success. Federal departments whose programs affect youth must work in an interdisciplinary manner, adopting this approach. With the tools provided by

the Crime Act—including enhanced community-oriented policing, delinquency prevention programs, and new correctional programs and facilities—we have an opportunity to build prevention and intervention strategies that can be implemented to reduce juvenile delinquency and violence across America.

OJJDP's Comprehensive Response

The Attorney General, Justice Department policy officials, and OJJDP have called for an unprecedented national commitment of public and private resources, and commitment to reversing recent trends in juvenile violence and juvenile victimization in our Nation. OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* is the centerpiece of this call for action. It outlines two principle components: prevention and intervention.

Prevention is the most cost-effective means of dealing with delinquency. The prevention component of the strategy calls for establishing community-based planning teams with broad participation. Collaborative efforts must be made between the juvenile justice system and other service systems, including mental health, health, child welfare, and education. Effective delinquency prevention programs are based on a risk-focused approach in which communities systematically assess their delinquency problem in relation to known risk factors and implement programs to counteract them.

Simultaneously, protective factors must be increased to counter risk factors. A key strategy to counter risk factors in young people's lives is to enhance protective factors that fall into three basic categories: (1) Individual characteristics (having a resilient temperament or a positive orientation), (2) bonding (positive relationships that promote close bonds), and (3) healthy beliefs and clear standards.

The Comprehensive Strategy's intervention component is based on the recognition that an effective model for the treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent offenders must combine accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation. The community must be protected and the offender held responsible for the harm suffered by the victim. The family must be integrated into treatment and rehabilitative efforts at each stage of this continuum. Aftercare must be a formal component of all residential placements, actively involving the family and the community

in supporting and reintegrating the juvenile into the community.

The intervention component calls for establishing a range of graduated sanctions that provides both immediate interventions and intermediate sanctions, including extensive use of nonresidential community-based programs. Intermediate sanctions use both nonresidential and residential programming, including intensive supervision programs for serious and for some first-time violent offenders. The criminal behavior of many serious, violent, and chronic offenders will require the use of secure detention to protect the community and provide a structured treatment environment.

Implementing a comprehensive strategy at the local level requires that all sectors of the community participate in determining local needs and in planning and implementing programs to meet those needs through a continuum of care. To expand implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy, OJJDP intends to fund additional competitive grants in fiscal year 1995 in urban and rural communities.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, in partnership with Development Research and Programs, is completing a joint review of program models to identify the most effective, promising programs for use in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. Reports will be published on:

- Effective prevention strategies from birth to age six.
- A review of evaluations of selected prevention strategies in childhood, adolescence, and the community.
- Effective and promising graduated sanctions programs for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.
- Risk assessment and classification for serious, violent, chronic juvenile offenders.

The reports on effective programs will be combined with an operations manual, which communities can use as a blueprint to assess their juvenile justice system and design and implement improvements that respond to community needs.

OJJDP and the Department of Justice are working closely with the Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, Labor, and Education, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and other Office of Justice Programs bureaus and offices to develop solutions to youth violence. These agencies cosponsored the 1994 national conference Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work.

The OJJDP is providing technical assistance and training to four pilot

jurisdictions in an interdepartmental initiative called Project PACT (Pulling America's Communities Together). The Denver metropolitan area, the District of Columbia, the Atlanta metropolitan area, and the State of Nebraska are developing coordinated solutions to violence. Key officials and community leaders are being trained and assisted in assessing the local adult and juvenile violence problem and mobilizing their justice system responses and resources to develop systemwide solutions. Staff are being trained in establishing effective delinquency prevention programs using a risk-focused strategy and in intervention efforts employing a range of graduated sanctions for juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP is participating in a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Justice Assistance through the Comprehensive Communities Program. Under this program, cities or counties faced with high rates of drug-related crime and violence are developing a comprehensive strategy for crime-drug-control that requires law enforcement and other government agencies to work in partnership with the community to address these problems by focusing on the environment that fosters them. Each strategy must include a jurisdiction-wide commitment to community policing, coordination among public and private agencies (including social services, public health, etc.), and efforts that encourage citizens, including crime victims, to take an active role in problem solving.

Overview

OJJDP was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-415), as amended, to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to prevent and control juvenile crime and improve the juvenile justice system. OJJDP administers a State Formula Grants Program in 57 States and territories, funds more than 100 projects through its Special Emphasis Discretionary Grant Program and its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and coordinates all Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

OJJDP serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, coordinates the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program, and administers the Title VI Missing and Exploited Children's Program, the Title V Prevention Incentive Grants Program, and programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13001 *et seq.*).

1992 JJDP Act Amendments

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 92-586) expanded the role of OJJDP in Federal efforts to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system by including three new priorities: strengthening the families of delinquents, improving State and local administration of justice and services to juveniles, and assisting States and local communities in preventing youth from entering the justice system. The Amendments encourage coordination of services, interagency cooperation, and parental involvement in treatment and services for juveniles. Seven new studies were mandated. The Comptroller General is in the process of completing five of these studies: (1) juveniles waived, certified, or transferred to adult court, (2) admissions of juveniles with behavior disorders to private psychiatric hospitals, (3) gender bias in State juvenile justice systems, (4) Native American pass-through under the Formula Grants Program, and (5) access to counsel in juvenile court proceedings. OJJDP is conducting the other two studies: one on the incidence, nature, and causes of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas, and a second on the extent and characteristics of juvenile hate crimes.

The JJDP Act Amendments of 1992 authorize OJJDP to administer several new grant programs.

- Part E, State Challenge Activities, authorizes grants to States participating in the Part B Formula Grants Program that provide up to 10 percent of a State's Formula Grants Program allocation for each of 10 challenge activities in which the State participates.

- Part F, Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Who Are Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect, authorizes grants to public and nonprofit private organizations for treatment of juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, transitional services, and related research.

- Part G, Mentoring, authorizes three-year grants to local education agencies, or to private nonprofit organizations working in partnership with such agencies, for mentoring programs designed to link at-risk youth with responsible adults to discourage youth involvement in criminal and violent activity.

- Part H, Boot Camps, authorizes grants to establish up to 10 military-style boot camps for delinquent juveniles.

• Title V, Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, authorizes grants to local governments for a broad range of delinquency prevention activities targeting youth who have had contact with, or are at-risk of contact with, the juvenile justice system.

In fiscal year 1995, funds were appropriated for three of the five programs cited above: Part G Mentoring (\$4 million), Title V Incentive Grants (\$20 million), and Part E State Challenge Activities (\$10 million). These programs are not included in this plan, nor are programs authorized and funded under Title IV Missing Children's Assistance Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

Fiscal Year 1995 Program Planning Activities

The OJJDP program planning process for fiscal year 1995 is coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the four other OJP Program Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The program planning process involves the following steps:

- Internal review of existing programs by OJJDP staff.
- Internal review of proposed programs by OJP bureaus and selected Department of Justice components.
- Review of information and data from OJJDP grantees and contractors.
- Review of information contained in State comprehensive plans.
- Review of comments made by youth services providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and researchers.
- Consideration of suggestions made by juvenile justice policymakers concerning State and local needs.
- Consideration of all comments received during the period of public comment on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan.

Discretionary Program Activities

Discretionary Grant Continuation Policy

OJJDP has listed on the following pages continuation projects currently funded in whole or in part with Part C and Part D funds and eligible for continuation funding in fiscal year 1995, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project period. A grantee's eligibility for continued funding for an additional budget period within an existing project period depends on the grantee's compliance with funding eligibility requirements and

achievement of the prior year's objectives.

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

- The extent to which the project responds to the applicable requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice fiscal year 1995 program priorities.
- Compliance with performance requirements of prior grant years.
- Compliance with fiscal and regulatory requirements.
- Compliance with any special conditions of the award.
- Availability of funds (based on program priority determinations).

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 5665a, Section 262(d)(1)(B), the competitive process for the award of Part C funds shall not be required if the Administrator makes a written determination waiving the competitive process:

1. With respect to programs to be carried out in areas in which the President declares under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*) that a major disaster or emergency exists, or

2. With respect to a particular program described in part C that is uniquely qualified.

In implementing the fiscal year 1995 Program Plan, OJJDP will continue the process of developing, testing, and demonstrating the graduated sanctions concept throughout its programs, such as the Safe Futures. Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program, while also supporting Weed and Seed sites and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. This support will be provided through:

- New competitive programs to be funded at the State or local level and new programs that provide funds to national organizations to provide services at the State and local level.
- Continuation awards, under which OJJDP will negotiate with grantees and task contractors to identify and ensure the provision of appropriate technical assistance, training, information, and direct program services to Weed and Seed sites, Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, other jurisdictions adopting a continuum of care program approach, and other eligible service recipients.

OJJDP Funding Policy

OJJDP seeks to focus its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and to cultivate partnerships with State and local organizations. To that end, OJJDP has set three goals that constitute the major elements of a sound policy for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

- To promote delinquency prevention efforts.
- To foster the use of community-based alternatives to the traditional juvenile justice system.
- To improve the juvenile justice system.

Delinquency Prevention

The first goal of OJJDP is to identify and promote programs that prevent or reduce the occurrence of status or delinquent offenses. A sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention strives to strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to good behavior: a productive place for young people in a law-abiding society. Preventive measures can operate on a large scale, providing gains in youth development while reducing youthful misbehavior. OJJDP programs encourage a risk-focused approach based on public health and social development models.

Community-Based Alternatives

OJJDP's second goal is to identify and promote community-based alternatives for each stage of a child's contact with the juvenile justice system, emphasizing options that are the least restrictive and promote or preserve positive ties with the child's family, school, and community. Communities cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile crime entirely on the juvenile justice system. A sound policy for combating juvenile crime makes maximum use of a community's less formal, often less expensive, and less alienating responses to youthful misbehavior while, at the same time, maintaining the safety of the public.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

The third goal of OJJDP is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and facilitate the most effective allocation of system resources. The limited resources of the juvenile justice system must be reserved for the most difficult and intractable problems of juvenile crime. A sound policy concentrates the more formal, expensive, and restrictive options of the juvenile justice system in two areas:

• Youth behavior that is most abhorrent and least amenable to preventive measures and community responses.

• Problems of youth and their families that exceed community resources and require more stringent legal resolution. It also promotes accountability on the part of individual juvenile offenders to their victims.

Fiscal Year 1995 Programs

The following are brief summaries of each of the proposed new and continuation programs for fiscal year 1995. The specific program priorities proposed within each category are subject to change with regard to their

priority status, estimated amount, sites for implementation, and other descriptive data and information based on the review and comment process, grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors. OJJDP has limited appropriations available for new programs in fiscal year 1995. Accordingly, new programs are proposed with funding levels that are subject to change.

A number of programs contained in this document have been identified for funding by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. Such programs are indicated by an asterisk (*). The 1995 Appropriations

Act Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Programs identified 13 programs for OJJDP to examine and fund if warranted. Three of the programs are included in this Plan for continuation funding. The remaining 10 will receive careful consideration for funding in fiscal year 1995.

The new Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program is presented first, as it is an overarching effort that addresses all three of the OJJDP goal areas. This umbrella program focuses on a variety of services and funding resources.

FISCAL YEAR 1995 PROGRAM LISTING

Umbrella program:

Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency	\$7,000,000
Evaluation of the Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program	150,000

Delinquency prevention:

New programs:

Family Strengthening and Support—Including Non-English Speaking	1,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance for Family-Strengthening Services	250,000
Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies	500,000
Truancy	400,000
Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution	200,000
Pathways to Success	450,000
Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System	500,000
Youth Handgun Study/Model Juvenile Handgun Legislation	175,500
Multipurpose Educational Curriculum for Young Victims	75,000
San Francisco Culture of Peace Project	458,000
Gangs and Delinquency Research	800,000
Field-Initiated Gang Research Program	500,000
Gangs, Groups, Individuals, and Violence Intervention	200,000
Impact Evaluation of Law-Related Education*	500,000
Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education*	200,000

Delinquency prevention:

Continuation programs:

Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing	720,000
Targeted Outreach with a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)	600,000
The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse Program	250,000
Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership	200,000
Hate Crimes	200,000
Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project	200,000
Children as Witnesses to Community Violence	170,658
Law-Related Education (LRE)*	2,800,000
Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*	1,000,000
"Just Say No" International*	250,000
Jackie Robinson Center (JRC)*	250,000
Parents Anonymous, Inc.*	250,000
Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*	250,000

Community-based alternatives:

New programs:

At-Risk Youth in Public Housing Communities	2,000,000
Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Juvenile Female Offenders	400,000
Bethesda Day Treatment Center	320,000

Community-based alternatives:

Continuation programs:

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program	1,500,000
OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Justice Resource Center	650,000
Native American Alternative Community-Based Program	600,000
School Safety Center	250,000
Juvenile Restitution: Balanced Approach	100,000
Professional Development for Youth Workers	50,000
Insular Area Support*	403,000
Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children*	225,000
Robeson County, North Carolina*	202,645
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania*	50,000

Improvement of the juvenile justice system:

FISCAL YEAR 1995 PROGRAM LISTING—Continued

<i>New programs</i>	
The Juvenile Justice Prosecutor Training Project	200,000
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James E. Gould Memorial Program)	200,000
Technical Assistance For State Legislatures	163,000
Information and Statistics Projects	625,000
Waiver Studies	275,000
OJJDP Support for PAVNET	25,000
Innovative Firearms Programs	250,000
OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract	360,000
Improvement of the juvenile justice system:	
<i>Continuation programs:</i>	
Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program	1,504,924
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	1,031,167
Comprehensive Communities Program—Comprehensive Gang Initiative	799,345
Comprehensive Gang Initiative	700,000
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program	620,000
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development	550,000
Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders	500,000
Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff	500,000
Children in Custody	450,000
Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody—NCCD	450,000
Children at Risk	350,000
Interventions to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah M. Wysinger Memorial Program)	300,000
Violence Study—Causes and Correlates	300,000
Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing	300,000
Nonviolent Dispute Resolution	300,000
Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs	290,000
Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) Program Development	261,000
Due Process Advocacy Program Development	250,000
Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders	250,000
Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement	200,000
Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use	150,000
Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials	100,000
Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program	80,000
Juvenile Justice Data Resources	25,000
Juvenile Court Training*	1,070,857
Coalition for Juvenile Justice*	700,000
National Juvenile Court Data Archive*	611,000
Violence Studies*	500,000
Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*	389,943
P.A.C.E., Center for Girls, Inc.*	150,000
Douglas County, Nebraska*	67,055

Umbrella Program

Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency (\$7,000,000)

Background

OJJDP's goals of preventing delinquency, creating community-based alternatives, and improving the juvenile justice system are synthesized in the Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program. This umbrella program will focus a variety of resources on implementation of a comprehensive delinquency prevention and intervention program in order to enhance public safety and provide a continuum of care for at-risk and delinquent youth. The program will fund a range of services designed to meet the multiple needs of young people in their communities and support capacity-building at the local

level to ensure the long-term sustainability of youth-supporting efforts. Programs services would range from prevention through aftercare for youth returning to their communities from out-of-home placements.

The Safe Futures Program offers a "concentration of effort" approach to cities and rural areas much like the Administration's Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities program. The effort builds a continuum of care based on the model presented in OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*. Under this strategy, communities systematically assess the risk factors present in the environment that are known to foster delinquent behavior in children. A community then develops a strategy to reduce identified risks for delinquency and increase protective factors that promote healthy and productive behavior. In addition, the

community develops a full range of graduate sanctions, beginning with immediate interventions, that are designed to hold delinquent juveniles accountable to the victim and the community, ensure community security, and provide a continuum of services that responds appropriately to the needs of each juvenile offender. While many communities have begun this process on their own, others throughout the country are engaged in the assessment process as a part of OJJDP's Title V Prevention Program.

Under the Safe Futures Program, units of local government, or combinations thereof, will have the opportunity to:

- Build upon a comprehensive delinquency prevention and intervention plan developed by a community planning team.
- Focus resources and commitment on a geographical area or areas of substantial need.

- Coordinate and develop effective programs to fill in gaps in delinquency prevention, intervention, and treatment services according to a community-developed comprehensive plan.

The Grant Program

Through a competitive process, OJJDP would select five units of local government or combinations thereof (three urban, one rural, one Native American) that propose to establish a continuum of care for the jurisdiction's at-risk and delinquency youth and their families. If the size of makeup of the applicant's local unit(s) does not make jurisdiction-wide services practical or desirable, assistance resources may be focused on a localized identified area(s) or neighborhood(s). The applicant would provide evidence of the following:

- A comprehensive delinquency prevention, intervention, and graduated sanction plan for their jurisdiction developed by a broad spectrum of community leaders and residents.
- The presence of risk factors for delinquency in the selected area(s) or neighborhood(s), such as high rates of crime, poverty, teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, dysfunctional or single parent families, school drop-outs, unemployment, or such other factors as the grantee identifies in the community.
- A needs assessment and a statement of the problem, describing the issues as they pertain to that community.
- A capacity and commitment to leverage state, local, and private resources and coordinate the necessary systemic changes to both the juvenile justice and social service delivery systems in order to create an ongoing, comprehensive, community-based system of care. The grantee would develop, and submit as part of the application process, memoranda of understanding from those resources included in the continuum of care. These memoranda should demonstrate the community's interest in solving the problems confronting the community.

The applicant must develop a proposal which either demonstrates the role each of these programs will play as components in a comprehensive plan, or shows that these program areas are currently in place in the selected community(ies). The grant programs listed below are described in greater detail under each of the goal areas of the fiscal year 1995 Program Plan:

Part C—Special Emphasis Program (\$2,750,000), Including:

- Family Strengthening, including Services for Non-English Speaking Families.

- Pathways to Success.
- Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Female Juvenile Offenders.
- Mental Health Services for At-Risk and Adjudicated Youth, including treatment services for juvenile sex offenders and victims of sexual abuse.
- Day Treatment Services.
- Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Accountability and Treatment Program.
- Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program.

Part D—Gang-Free Schools and Communities; Community-Based Gang Intervention (\$2,000,000)

- A program to address Youth At Risk of Gang Involvement in Public and federally Subsidized Housing Communities.

In addition, funds will be set aside for the following activities:

Part G—Mentoring (\$1,000,000)

- A Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)

Title V—Prevention (\$1,000,000)

- A Local Delinquency Prevention Plan.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (\$250,000)

- A program to provide technical assistance and training for all Safe Futures Program activities related to public and assisted housing.

The OJJDP strategy suggests that the following prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions and services could be included as part of the continuum of care. We recognize that a jurisdiction needs a combination of public and private resources to adequately address the following issues:

Create Safe Communities

- Reduce gun violence through enforcement, community-wide prevention, and public education including the mass media.
- Assist communities to address emerging or existing gangs and prevent youth involvement in gang activity.
- Coordinate prevention and intervention programs with the implementation of community-oriented policing.
- Commit to citywide reengineering and quality public service.

Support Families and Protect Children

- Provide teen pregnancy prevention and prenatal services to high-risk mothers and fathers.
- Strengthen families through parent training, family support, and family preservation services.

- Prevent child abuse.
- Develop health services for high-risk youth and their families, including drug and alcohol counseling and treatment and mental health screening and treatment where necessary.
- Provide services to juvenile victims of and witnesses to violence.

Ensure Education

- Expand readiness-to-learn strategies for children, including Head Start and other programs.
- Create safe havens.
- Assist youth with learning problems by providing specialized educational services and tutoring.
- Address truancy and school dropouts through prevention, intervention, and alternative education.
- Encourage the development of positive values and teach critical social skills including conflict resolution and peer mediation.

Expand Opportunities

- Give children and young people guidance and consistent discipline and rewards through the use of mentors.
- Offer opportunities for healthy recreation and cultural awareness.
- Promote leadership qualities by involving young people in planning and decision-making activities, particularly concerning quality of life and public safety problems.
- Provide youth vocational training and meaningful job opportunities.

Effective Juvenile Justice

- Respond appropriately to abuse and neglect reports made to child protective services and juvenile and family courts.
- Intervene with youth when delinquent behavior first occurs.
- Establish a broad spectrum of graduated sanctions that provides for accountability to the victim and community, enhances community safety, and provides a continuum of services to respond appropriately to the needs of each juvenile offender.
- Offer intensive, carefully monitored aftercare services.
- Control the small segment of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.

Prospective applicants should obtain a copy of OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* and the strategy implementation materials that provide a base for implementing this initiative. These materials identify promising programs in each of the strategy areas, suggest effective assessment tools, and guide implementation at the community level for a continuum of care model. Copies

will be available from OJJDP in March 1995.

Sites funded under this initiative would be expected to address the needs of at-risk children of all ages, with particular attention to delinquent youth. Sites will be eligible for program development, training, and technical assistance from a variety of OJJDP resources to assist their program implementation efforts, including their efforts to coordinate and maintain a multidisciplinary community team (including law enforcement) that will oversee program implementation.

Evaluation

Sites would be expected to demonstrate a strong capacity for data collection and analysis in order to support a required and stringent evaluation component addressing both process and outcome measures. Partnerships will also be encouraged with academic institutions to enhance evaluation efforts.

Coordination

OJJDP would coordinate this program with:

- Other Federal agencies including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Education, Labor, Health and Human Services, the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- The business and foundation sectors.

Sites would be expected to have completed a needs assessment, including strengths and weaknesses of their service delivery system; a problem statement; and a vision statement. Applicants would also be expected to demonstrate how they have linked their activities with other Federal, State, local, national, and community foundations, and private-sector programs, particularly ongoing programs such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities and Hope Six, the Department of Health and Human Services' Family Preservation and Support Services, the Department of Education's Drug Free and Safe Schools, the Department of Labor's Youth Fair Chance, and the Department of Justice's Operation Weed and Seed, PACT, Community Oriented Policing Services, Boot Camps, Drug Courts, Comprehensive Communities, and the U.S. Attorneys' antiviolence strategies.

Prospective applicants would be asked to submit a pre-application concept paper. Based on OJJDP's review of these papers, those best

demonstrating an ability to qualify for funding would be invited to compete for selection as a Safe Futures Program site. In their pre-application concept paper, jurisdictions would be asked to provide documentation of existing legislation, executive orders, memoranda of understanding, and other formal commitments of bona fide partnership (e.g., collapsed funding streams, wrap-around services, multiservice centers, and procedures for service coordination). Preference would be given to jurisdictions that demonstrate the ability to provide matching assistance from government, corporate or local businesses, civic organizations and foundations and that demonstrate a concerted effort to link public safety improvements, economic development initiatives, and the Safe Futures Program. Communities that demonstrate commitments from funding sources will receive a point preference under the evaluation criteria established for the award of funds under this program.

A prospective applicant developing a Safe Futures program application would be encouraged to secure outside resources to support the establishment of a continuum of care, including other government, business, foundation, and other private funds. This program will be funded for a 5-year project period. First year funding would be up to \$1.4 million per site.

Evaluation of the Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program—\$150,000

OJJDP proposes to fund five communities (three urban, one rural, and one Native American) under the Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program. This program would provide a range of coordinated services to meet the needs of at-risk youth and families and juveniles in the juvenile justice system. This program will also serve to strengthen the juvenile justice system; and develop the ongoing sustainability of service collaboration within the jurisdiction.

The evaluation of all five sites would be supported by this program. The evaluation would consist of both process and impact components. The process evaluation, to begin during the first year, would include an examination of planning procedures and the extent to which the sites' implementation is consistent with the principles of a continuum of care model. The process evaluation would identify the key factors responsible for successful implementation. It would also be important for the evaluation to identify substantial obstacles to

successful implementation of a continuum of care model.

The selected evaluator would be responsible for developing a cross-site monograph that discusses continuum of care implementation for use by other communities that want to develop a similar system for juveniles.

The evaluator would develop a research design for the impact component within the first year. Data collection for the impact component would begin during the second year of the evaluation. The impact component would address the effects of the continuum of care strategy on the clients served. Furthermore, it would address the efficacy of the structure and operation of the continuum of care strategy.

OJJDP would award a single cooperative agreement for up to \$150,000 for first-year funding of this multiyear evaluation program.

Delinquency Prevention—New Programs

Congress appropriated \$20 million in fiscal year 1995, under Title V of the JJDPA Act, for the second year of a new delinquency prevention program that began in 1994. This program also supports OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy by reducing the onset of delinquency among youths who might otherwise have begun or continued on a pathway to serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Community planning teams are being established at the local level under this program to conduct risk and resource assessments in order to determine what delinquency prevention programs are needed for that particular jurisdiction. The work of these planning teams should be coordinated with other system planning efforts such as Family Preservation and Support Services, U.S. Attorney Antiviolence Strategies, and providing Graduated Sanctions for Juvenile Offenders.

Under Title V, communities submit applications to their State Formula Grants Program agency for funding of local prevention programs that community planning teams have determined are needed to prevent delinquency, based on the community's assessment of its needs and priorities. Communities must provide a matching contribution and are encouraged to establish partnerships with the private sector, especially corporations and foundations.

Title V prevention plans include a number of multidisciplinary program approaches beginning with prenatal care and including a continuum of programs from birth to adulthood.

Other delinquency prevention programs are set forth below for which communities engaging in comprehensive community planning can apply directly to OJJDP for funding.

Family Strengthening and Support—Including Non-English Speaking—\$1,000,000

Strengthening and supporting families, including non-English speaking families, is a priority area in the JJDP Act and a key component of the comprehensive approach to delinquency prevention and control envisioned in the proposed Safe Futures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program. In support of this priority, OJJDP proposes to provide funding to each of the five communities selected to implement a Safe Futures Program. Funds will be used to initiate or expand needed family-strengthening intervention and treatment programs, including programs for English and non-English-speaking families, that involve juveniles who are parents and are in the juvenile justice system, and that enlist schools and other local entities in family programming.

A major family-strengthening research project funded by the OJJDP was recently completed. The grantees, the University of Utah and Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, produced a user's guide, *Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting and Family Strategies for Delinquency Prevention*, and an executive summary that reviews both the current impact of family characteristics on risk for delinquency and the most promising family change interventions. Given the multiple variations of intervention strategies, the project recommends the organization of family-strengthening programs and services according to the family's level of functioning and the child's age. The researchers identified a representative group of 25 programs as particularly promising.

Under this program area, OJJDP would support implementation of new or expanded family-strengthening efforts designed to improve parental functioning as part of an overall plan to prevent delinquency or intervene with youth who are in the juvenile justice system. Communities that compete and are selected under the Safe Futures Program will be eligible to receive funding under this program. The family-strengthening component of this initiative would be funded in the five selected communities at up to \$200,000 per site.

Training and Technical Assistance for Family-Strengthening Services—\$250,000

Prevention, early intervention, and effective crisis intervention are critical elements in a community's family support system. In many communities, support services are geared toward intervention following a traumatic event, or toward the point when a child comes into contact with the justice system as a result of repeated behavioral problems. Over the years, OJJDP's program support and technical assistance has focused primarily on youth in the juvenile justice system. Technical assistance and training have not generally been available to community organizations and agencies focused upon prevention services or early intervention initiatives. Currently, training is being provided to communities interested in implementing risk-focused prevention. Following this training, communities will be better able to apply for and use Title V funds to support prevention programs.

Title V funds, along with funds available through the State Challenge Activities Grant Program, will provide resources through State agency recipients of formula grant funds for jurisdictions and communities wanting to strengthen family support services, develop services where gaps exist, or augment and retool existing services to respond to new populations. In fiscal year 1995, OJJDP proposes to support a program to provide technical assistance and training to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations interested in structuring or enhancing family strengthening program models in communities where such services are designed as part of community-wide efforts to prevent delinquency and reduce violence. Such assistance would be offered for a selected number of family support models that have been demonstrated to be effective in diverse communities. OJJDP will award a competitive grant to an organization experienced in this area of expertise to provide these services.

Training in Risk-Focused Prevention Strategies—\$500,000

OJJDP will provide additional training in fiscal year 1995 for communities interested in developing a risk-focused delinquency prevention strategy. This training is designed to support OJJDP's Title V Delinquency Prevention Program and similar federally funded programs by providing the knowledge and skills necessary for local, State, and private agency officials and citizens to identify

and address risk factors that are known to lead to violent and delinquent behavior in children and youth. In fiscal year 1994 this training was offered in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, and to State and local officials engaged in planning associated with Department of Health and Human Services prevention programs.

OJJDP will award a contract to provide the training, including the following: (1) Orientation training on risk and resiliency focused prevention theories and strategies for State, local and private community leaders, (2) identifying, assessing, and addressing risk factors, (3) training for trainers in selected States to provide statewide capacity to train communities on risk-focused prevention, and (4) development of training curricula, materials, and media to increase the capacity of States and localities to conduct risk-focused prevention training. This training would be provided through a competitive contract award.

Truancy—\$400,000

Truancy has been rated as one of the top 10 problems facing schools, with the daily absentee rate being as high as 30 percent in some cities. As a number of studies have documented, high rates of truancy are linked to high daytime burglary rates, auto theft rates, and vandalism. In addition to the impact upon the community and the school system, truancy has an even more important impact on students' learning gains, interpersonal relationships, and, ultimately, completion of school and employment.

In fiscal year 1995, OJJDP expects to collaborate with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the Department of Education to support a technical assistance program focused on combating the problem of truancy in the Nation's public schools. BJA will contribute \$200,000 to this program. The parameters of this program will be defined in joint planning with the Department of Education and outlined in the final plan.

Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution—\$200,000

Violence in and around school campuses, conflict among students within schools, and conflicts between schools related to intramural activities have become increasingly problematic for school administrators, teachers, parents, and community leaders. While experts may debate the merits and impact of the varied contributing factors, most would agree that public school curricula, for the most part, do

not provide for the systematic development of problem- and conflict-resolving skills. Inclusion of problem-solving skills in school curricula and community activities can be expected to provide a continuum in problem-solving skills and approaches that will enhance school discipline and lead to improved functioning in a democratic society.

OJJDP proposes to award a grant to a qualified organization to develop, in concert with other established organizations currently providing conflict resolution services, a national strategy for broad-based education, training, and utilization of conflict resolution skills. In support of this task, the grantee would conduct four regional technical assistance workshops on the use of the joint publication being developed by the Department of Justice and the Department of Education, *Conflict Resolution Programs in Schools: A guide to Program Selection and Implementation*. A complementary task may include the compilation of a compendium of model programs for this publication.

Pathways to Success—\$450,000

This project will support a collaborative effort among OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the National Endowment for the Arts. The project will promote business entrepreneurial, education, recreation, job skills, and arts programs for after-school and weekend hours. This program would make available to at-risk youth a variety of opportunities outside the regular school curriculum.

This program would be jointly funded with the BJA (\$200,000) and the National Endowment for the Arts (\$50,000). It would fund up to five applications at \$40,000 each under the Safe Futures Program and up to five additional competitive sites at up to \$50,000 each for the first year of a two year project period. Applicants interested in applying for this program would need to demonstrate that collaboration has taken place with existing education, business, arts, and community groups and youth-serving agencies in the development of its program, including, where appropriate, collaboration with existing after-school and weekend youth programs. The *Pathways to Success* program would serve at-risk youth from age 6 to 18, but a project would not need to cover the full age range.

Mental Health in the Juvenile Justice System—\$500,000

This program would implement a two-pronged strategy to address the mental health and juvenile justice

systems' lack of coordinated and adequate mental health treatment for at-risk and delinquent youth. The program would target juveniles with mental health problems and impairments (including learning disabilities), those who are at risk of becoming status or delinquent offenders, and alleged and adjudicated status offenders and delinquents with undiagnosed or untreated mental health problems, including those in residential care or juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

The first phase, funded under the fiscal year 1994 plan, provides a two day conference for approximately 200 attendees to address the topics of at-risk juveniles and juveniles with mental health problems or learning disabilities in the juvenile justice system.

The second phase, to be considered for funding in fiscal year 1995, would provide funds to the five jurisdictions participating in the Safe Futures Program. Their planning process would be expected to provide comprehensive, coordinated, and collaborative approaches among juvenile justice, youth service, and mental health agencies to improve mental health services for juveniles in these five communities. A particular focus of the fiscal year 1995 funding would be to target victims of child abuse and juvenile sex offenders.

Youth Handgun Study/Model Juvenile Handgun Legislation—\$175,500

Reducing and preventing gun violence is a primary concern of Federal, State, and local governments. This violence affects youth not only as perpetrators but also as victims and witnesses. There is a need to know about the various laws that States have passed concerning youth and handguns.

This project will collect, analyze, and compare selected provisions of State firearms codes, particularly as they pertain to juveniles. The purpose is to develop a body of information about key provisions of State firearms codes. The results of this study will assist in formulating laws, policies, and programs to reduce firearms-related violence. The product to be developed is a guide to selected State firearm provisions. This study, and the development of a model juvenile handgun law, are mandated by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. In order to immediately begin collecting study data to assist in developing the model law, \$52,500 was transferred to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for an award to the National Criminal Justice Association for the purpose of collecting, examining,

and analyzing existing and proposed State firearms codes. The Crime Act requires the Attorney General, through the Administrator and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, to develop a Constitutional and enforceable model juvenile handgun law. This model law will guide the States in their development of laws concerning juvenile handgun possession. The model law will be stated in a format designed to enable States to determine which provisions are best suited to their individual needs. This effort will be assisted by the National Criminal Justice Association under a grant in the amount of \$123,000. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Multipurpose Educational Curriculum for Young Victims—\$75,000

Funds for this program will be transferred to the Office for Victims of Crime. The project will develop curriculum and training materials for use by school personnel, youth groups, and victim services providers to teach adolescents about the impact of crime on victims, about available victim assistance resources, and about strategies for providing effective peer support for young victims of crime. The program is expected to enhance victim service provider outreach activities targeting youth at risk and promote violence prevention.

San Francisco Culture of Peace Project—\$458,000

This program, which expands a 1994 AmeriCorps Summer of Safety Program, would place 50 participants in community service activities through the following four existing violence-prevention community collaborations targeting Latino, African-American, and Asian youth at high-risk of gang involvement: (1) Violence Prevention Initiative—located in the Mission District, the neighborhood with the highest incidence of youth violence in the city; (2) Prevention and Leadership Alternatives for Youth—located in three contiguous neighborhoods: Bayview-Hunters Point, Visitation Valley, and OMI; (3) North of Market Planning Coalition—focuses on alcohol-related violence in the Tenderloin District; and (4) Urban Service Schools Project—focuses on violence-prevention curricula in elementary schools.

Gangs and Delinquency Research—\$800,000

In fiscal year 1994, OJJDP channeled its gang-related activities into the Comprehensive Gang Program, made possible by an increased Part D

appropriation. The National Gang Assessment and Resource Center, funded under the fiscal year 1994 Program Plan, will provide a national baseline study of the presence and characteristics of violent gangs. This year, OJJDP proposes to supplement this baseline study with two studies designed to develop detailed information on various aspects of gangs in gang-plagued cities identified in the baseline studies. The main purpose of these supplemental studies is to examine gang behavior as a subset of overall delinquency. Specific issues to be examined include assessing the relationship of gang participation to other forms of delinquency and violence associated with gang membership and determining the proportion of violent youth crime accounted for by youth gangs. Proposals are encouraged that incorporate gang studies into ongoing studies of large samples of juveniles.

OJJDP will provide a maximum of two awards in amounts of up to \$400,000 each under this program.

Field-Initiated Gang Research Program—\$500,000

OJJDP's Field-Initiated Research Program offers support for research ideas generated in the field rather than by OJJDP. Fiscal year 1995 Field-Initiated Research Program funding would be directed to the support of research on gangs, reflecting the growth in violence among youth gangs. Priority research topics include evaluation of prevention and intervention approaches aimed at diverting at-risk youth from becoming gang members, factors related to joining and leaving gangs, ethnographic studies on the dynamics of gang creation or joining, or other topics identified by applicants.

OJJDP would provide up to five awards for up to \$100,000 each under this program.

Gangs, Groups, Individuals, and Violence Intervention—\$200,000

Little is known about the interrelationships among gang participation, group delinquency, and individual violence. The dynamics of a juvenile's movement in and out of these relationships is not well understood. How these patterns of delinquency contribute to the careers of serious and violent offenders is unknown. Nor do we have a clear understanding of the prevention and intervention program implications of these patterns of delinquency.

This project will involve a systematic review, assessment, and synthesis of existing research results on gangs, other types of group involvement, and

individual serious and violent delinquency to determine the implications for prevention and juvenile/criminal justice system interventions. The framework to be used in conducting this review of existing knowledge is a criminal career model, including onset, acceleration, maintenance, and desistance elements.

Implications for OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders project will be drawn. Recommendations will be made for prevention programs and interventions in the juvenile and criminal justice systems that take into account meta-analyses of prevention and intervention programs. One cooperative agreement will be competitively awarded to implement this project in fiscal year 1995.

Impact Evaluation of Law-Related Education—\$500,000*

OJJDP proposes to join with the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) in conducting a multiyear impact evaluation of law-related education. The evaluation would serve a variety of purposes, including: (1) providing descriptive information about the process of designing, implementing, and maintaining projects; (2) determining outcome and effects of the program, such as changes in attitudes or behavior of participants; and (3) developing information on the best practices and performance indicators to allow for ongoing assessment by program practitioners. The contractor selected for this effort would be competitively selected by OJJDP and DOE.

Innovative Approaches in Law-Related Education—\$200,000*

The purpose of this competitive program is to support and advance the practices of law-related education (LRE) for the prevention of delinquency within and outside the classroom. Funds will be available to support two projects, at up to \$100,000 each, that promote innovative methods, techniques, approaches, or delivery related to LRE. The promising approaches or ideas submitted will be judged on their applicability to delinquency prevention, on whether the proposed approach differs from previously funded efforts of OJJDP, and on the extent to which they provide an innovative approach consistent with accepted LRE program principles.

Delinquency Prevention—Continuing Programs

Satellite Prep School Program and Early Elementary School for Privatized Public Housing—\$720,000

This is a continuation of a demonstration program under which OJJDP supports the establishment of an early elementary school program on the premises of the Ida B. Wells Public Housing Development in Chicago, Illinois. The program is a collaborative effort among OJJDP, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Westside Preparatory School and Training Institute to establish a prep school for children in kindergarten through 4th-grade who live in the development.

On September 14, 1994, the Wells prep school opened with kindergarten and 1st-grade students. In September 1993, a 2nd grade was added and in September 1994 a 3rd grade was added. The prep school operates as an early intervention educational model based on the Marva Collins Westside Preparatory School educational philosophy, curriculum, and teaching techniques. The Westside Preparatory School, a private institution located in Chicago's inner-city Weed and Seed neighborhood, has had dramatic success in raising the academic achievement level of low-income minority children. Fiscal year 1995 funds will be used to continue the operation and management of the Wells prep school and to add a 4th grade. Awards will be made to existing grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Targeted Outreach With a Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)—\$600,000

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs and to intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement to divert them from gang activities and into more constructive programs. The National Office of Boys and Girls Clubs would provide training and technical assistance to existing sites and expand to additional gang prevention and intervention sites. The program would be implemented by the current grantee. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse Program—\$250,000

OJJDP proposes the continuation of The Congress of National Black Churches' (CNBC) national public awareness and mobilization strategy to

address the problem of drug abuse and enhance drug abuse prevention efforts in targeted communities. The goals of the national mobilization strategy are to summon, focus, and coordinate the leadership of the black religious community, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies and organizations, to help mobilize groups of community residents to combat drug abuse and drug-related crime activities among adults and juveniles. CNBC operates this program in 31 cities.

The program will be expanded to address family violence intervention issues and target up to six additional cities for a total of 37 cities. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Cities in Schools—Federal Interagency Partnership—\$200,000

This program is a continuation of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Cities in Schools, Inc. (CIS). CIS provides training and technical assistance to States and local communities, enabling them to adapt and implement the CIS model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families at the school level. Where CIS State organizations are established, they will assume primary responsibility for local program replication during the Federal interagency partnership.

This program is jointly funded by OJJDP and the Departments of the Army, Health and Human Services, and Commerce under an OJJDP grant. The project will be implemented by the current grantee. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Hate Crimes—\$200,000

The Education Development Center, Inc., (EDC) is developing a multipurpose curriculum for hate crime prevention in the schools and sanctions for juveniles who commit hate crimes. This curriculum is being pilot tested in the 8th grade of the Collins Middle School in Salem, Massachusetts. Once the pilot is evaluated and the curriculum redesigned, EDC will test the revised curriculum in two additional sites to ensure that it is geographically and demographically representative.

In consultation with the Office of Victims of Crime, EDC will develop a dissemination strategy for the curriculum and other products, including a judges' guide for dealing with bias crimes.

No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Community Anti-Drug-Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project—\$200,000

In July 1991, OJJDP entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) to extend its outreach to community-based grassroots organizations around the country that are working effectively to solve the problems of youth drug abuse. The goals and objectives of this program are as follows:

A. Goals

1. To allow various neighborhood groups to inexpensively purchase needed services through the use of technical assistance vouchers disbursed by NCNE.

2. To demonstrate the cost-effective use of vouchers to help neighborhood groups secure technical assistance for anti-drug-abuse projects to serve high-risk youth.

3. To extend OJJDP technical assistance to groups that are traditionally excluded because they lack the administrative sophistication, technical and grantsmanship skills, and resources to participate in traditional competitive grant programs.

B. Objectives

1. To provide support to community groups in developing and implementing a strategy under the "Weed and Seed" program.

2. To function as a clearinghouse for information on community anti-drug-prevention initiatives.

3. To review all technical assistance applications and select 15–25 eligible community-based anti-drug programs for award of vouchers.

This continuation award is designed to provide more than \$90,000 in additional vouchers to an additional 25–30 organizations and to provide clearinghouse services to an additional 300 community groups.

Vouchers, which range in value from \$1,000 to \$10,000, can be used for planning, proposal writing, program promotion, legal assistance, financial management, and other activities. Selection of awardees and amounts is determined by the degree to which applicants meet the following criteria:

- Not previously funded by OJJDP or NCNE.
- Lack of access to traditional funding sources.
- Need for technical assistance and training.
- Small budget.
- Comprehensiveness of youth anti-drug programs.

• Clarity and feasibility of strategies presented on application.

No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children as Witnesses to Community Violence—\$170,658

This project develops, implements, and evaluates after-school interventions to protect elementary-school-age children from the aftereffects of exposure to violence. The intervention program is expected to prevent or reduce the occurrence of certain negative psychological symptoms among children exposed to community violence. It should also help children develop coping skills that can reduce the likelihood of their future involvement in violence. The program is operated by Howard University and managed by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). OJJDP funds will be transferred to NIJ to complete this program in fiscal year 1995.

Law-Related Education (LRE)*—\$2,800,000

The Law-Related Education National Training and Dissemination Program includes five national LRE projects and programs operating in 48 States and four non-State jurisdictions.

The program's purpose is to provide training and materials to State and local school jurisdictions to encourage and guide them in establishing LRE delinquency prevention programs in K–12 curricula and in juvenile justice settings. Grantees will also be encouraged to develop violence prevention programs in primary, middle, and secondary schools and to foster LRE program expansion in urban minority communities. The major components of the program are coordination and management, training and technical assistance, preliminary assistance to future sites, public information, program development, and assessment.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees, the American Bar Association, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Teens, Crime, and Community: Teens in Action in the 90s*—\$1,000,000

This continuation program is conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL). Teens in Action in the 90s is a special application of the

Teens, Crime, and Community program, which operates on two premises: (1) teens are disproportionately victims of crimes and (2) teens can contribute to improving their schools and communities through a broad array of activities.

Under the fiscal year 1995 award, NCPC and NICEL will work through the National Teens, Crime, and Community Program Center to harness the energies of young people toward constructive activities designed to reduce crime and violence. The Program Center will be enlarged to serve as a formal clearinghouse for information and materials dissemination and to provide technical assistance and training. With the fiscal year 1995 funds, NCPC will significantly expand the number of communities participating in this program.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

"Just Say No" International*—\$250,000

This grant will assist "Just Say No" International to expand its Youth Power program to public housing projects in Oakland, California, and Baltimore, Maryland. In fiscal year 1994, an award of \$250,000 was made to Just Say No to expand the program to Oakland, California. In fiscal year 1995, Just Say No will expand into Baltimore, Maryland.

Jackie Robinson Center (JRC)*—\$250,000

JRC is a comprehensive program that provides cultural education, sports, and counseling services for at-risk youth. In fiscal year 1994, an award of \$250,000 was used to expand the program to new sites. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support continued expansion to additional sites.

Parents Anonymous, Inc.*—\$250,000

Parents Anonymous, Inc., (PA) will continue the program started in fiscal year 1994 and expand services in communities that have existing PA chapters to families and youth at highest risk of delinquency. The main focus of this program is to prevent child abuse and neglect through the creation of parent support groups.

Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc.*—\$250,000

Lowcountry Children's Center, Inc., (the Center) is a community-based program that offers services to children who are victims of violence. The Center is a nonprofit organization located in Charleston, South Carolina. Its mission

is to coordinate full range of services for abused and victimized children and their families. A major goal of the program is to restore child victims and their families to a healthy level of functioning. Client services currently offered by the Center include: Initial assessment, psychological testing, and individual, group, and family therapy. Other services include: Lay and expert testimony in court hearings, investigative/law enforcement services, on-going multidisciplinary case coordination and case tracking, professional training, and case and program consultation. The funding requested from OJJDP will allow the Center to complete the array of services necessary to create a model comprehensive program of intervention for these children and their families. The Center will also focus on program evaluation and research to determine effective interventions in particular types of case—enabling the model created by this funding to be fully evaluated and, if successful, replicated. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Community-Based Alternatives—New Programs

Communities attempting to refocus their juvenile justice resources on serious, violent, and chronic offenders will be assisted in developing comprehensive programs for juvenile offenders that combine accountability with treatment and rehabilitation services. These sites will be planning and implementing as many elements of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy as resources permit. If successful, they will serve as models for other jurisdictions.

Communities will also receive assistance in developing a continuum of community-based care for offenders who do not present a threat to public safety. For example, a program is proposed that would provide alternatives for females in the juvenile justice system.

At-Risk Youth in Public Housing Communities—\$2,000,000

This program is designed to help communities build coalitions to reduce gangs and violence in public housing developments in partnership with public and federally subsidized housing residents. Fiscal year 1995 funding will establish the program in public and federally subsidized housing developments in the five Safe Futures Program sites. Under this program, community-based groups that can demonstrate a successful record of providing services to public housing youth and residents would be eligible to

receive funds to develop a community coalition to address the needs of youth at risk for gang involvement. Program components would include: (1) Prevention and intervention activities directed at elementary school through high school gang violence and (2) onsite technical assistance to community-based groups, including members of the local public housing resident association as well as residents who are parents of youth to be served.

Each applicant would conduct a community assessment of current conditions and programs directed at youth and at preventing violence and establish a planning committee composed of residents and representatives from those sectors of the community which the residents believe can help reduce youth violence. If funded, the committee will plan, develop, and initiate its local program. At the end of the initial period, committees that have successfully organized an active community coalition, identified needed resources, and implemented one or more projects with youth of the community would be considered for continuation funding by OJJDP. It is anticipated that through an interagency agreement between OJJDP and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, funds and support will be provided for the technical assistance and training component of this program.

Comprehensive Community-Based Services for At-Risk Girls and Adjudicated Juvenile Female Offenders—\$400,000

This program would focus on providing comprehensive, gender-specific prevention, intervention, treatment, and alternative services that include an intensive aftercare component for juvenile female offenders and girls who are at high-risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The program would be part of the Safe Futures Program. Applicants must assess existing community services for at-risk and adjudicated female juvenile offenders and document the need for a new or improved comprehensive prevention, intervention, treatment, or alternative service project in their target area. An aftercare component would be required to assist juvenile female offenders who are returning to the community from an out-of-home placement.

While intervention services should be provided in the least restrictive environment, the increase in arrests of female juvenile offenders indicates that community-based intervention is not always possible. In order to offer needed

prevention and intervention services to as many juveniles as possible, this program would focus on girls in nonresidential and nonsecure residential programs such as day treatment and group homes. Up to \$80,000 would be available to each of the five Safe Futures grantees to coordinate service providers in the community, assess existing services, identify local resources to supplement funded services, and provide training for project staff.

Bethesda Day Treatment Center—\$320,000

Pennsylvania's Bethesda Day Treatment Center is a private, nonprofit agency established to provide intensive day treatment and a variety of other services that promote the social adjustment of juvenile offenders in the community.

For four years, OJJDP has provided funds to the Center to develop and document intensive, outpatient, community-based treatment and care centers for juveniles at risk of delinquency and those who have been referred to court and are in the preadjudication or postadjudication stages of the juvenile justice system. Center services were initially designed to help youth in rural areas or small towns who committed offenses related to family supervision and control. More recently, the program has demonstrated its effectiveness in larger cities, including Kalamazoo, Michigan and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with juveniles who commit serious delinquent acts.

Bethesda Day Treatment Center's services include intensive supervision, counseling, and coordination of a range of services necessary to develop skills that enable youth to function appropriately in the community. Services are client, group, and family focused. Client-focused services include intake, casework, service and treatment planning, individual counseling, intensive supervision, and study skills. Group focused services include group counseling; life and jobs skill training, cultural enrichment, and physical education. Family focused activities include family counseling, home visits, parent counseling, and family intervention services.

Day treatment services are cost effective, about 50 percent less than secure placement, and pose a minimal risk to community safety. Also, this approach can be implemented quickly. With management systems and funding in place, it takes only 6 to 9 months from startup to full implementation of a program.

The Bethesda Day Treatment Center will offer to replicate the day treatment model in the five Safe Futures Program sites. Successful applicants will be eligible to submit applications to the Bethesda Day Treatment Center for up to \$30,000, with a \$30,000 local contribution, to receive training and technical assistance. Other local jurisdictions will also be eligible to receive services from the grantee under the same terms. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Community-Based Alternatives—Continuation Programs

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program—\$1,500,000

In fiscal year 1993, under a competitive announcement, OJJDP awarded funds to enable two jurisdictions (Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C.) to develop a plan for systematic graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders. The plan combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive community-based intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services as the seriousness of a juvenile's offenses increases or a particular offense warrants. The plan's basic elements are to (1) assess the existing continuum of secure and nonsecure intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in each jurisdiction, (2) define the juvenile offender population, (3) develop and implement a program strategy, (4) develop and implement an evaluation, (5) integrate private nonprofit, community-based organizations into juvenile offender services, (6) incorporate an aftercare program as a formal component of all residential placements, (7) develop a resource plan to enlist the financial and technical support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, private foundations, or other funding sources, and (8) develop a victim assistance component using local organizations.

In fiscal year 1994, these jurisdictions each qualified for \$500,000 implementation grants. Two additional jurisdictions are being selected under a fiscal year 1994 competitive program, for combined planning and implementation awards of \$500,000 each.

In fiscal year 1995, each of the original jurisdictions will receive continuation awards of \$500,000 for second year implementation. Also in fiscal year 1995, up to \$100,000 will be available to each of the five Safe Futures program sites to develop action plans

for graduated sanctions systems in the target areas. BJA will transfer \$1,500,000 to OJJDP to implement this program in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract: Juvenile Resource Center—\$650,000

This contract provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, OJJDP grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. Support of this program will be supplemented in fiscal year 1995.

Native American Alternative Community-Based Program—\$600,000

This program is designed as a collaborative effort between OJJDP and other public and private organizations concerned about juvenile delinquency among Native Americans. Its purpose is to develop community-based alternative programs for Native American youth who are adjudicated delinquent and to develop a re-entry program for Native American delinquents returning from institutional placements. A multicomponent design has been developed in the four project sites. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support continued implementation of these projects. Training and technical assistance will also be provided to integrate the critical elements of OJJDP's intensive supervision and community-based aftercare programs with cultural elements traditionally used by Native Americans to control and rehabilitate offending youths.

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Navajo Nation, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Pueblo of Jemez are the project sites initially funded in fiscal year 1992. The National Indian Justice Center provides the sites with training and technical assistance. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

National School Safety Center—\$250,000

The purposes of this collaborative program between OJJDP and the Department of Education are: (1) To provide training and technical assistance regarding school safety for elementary and secondary schools and, (2) to identify methods for diminishing crime, violence, and illegal drug use in schools and on campuses, with special emphasis on gang-related crime. The National School Safety Center maintains a library and clearinghouse with specialized information, does research

on school safety issues, and develops publications and training programs. The program focuses on preventing drug abuse and violence in schools and providing State personnel trained in school safety to give technical assistance to localities.

The Department of Education contributed \$1 million to the program in fiscal year 1994. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National School Safety Center at Pepperdine University. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Restitution: Balanced Approach—\$100,000

OJJDP proposes to continue to support the juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program in fiscal year 1995. The project design is based on practitioner recommendations for current needs in the field. OJJDP initiated a survey on how best to integrate and institutionalize restitution as a key component of juvenile justice dispositions. In addition to the survey, a working group was convened to help map out the course of OJJDP's support for optimum development of the components of restitution. These components include community service, victim reparation, victim-offender mediation, offender employment and supervision, employment development, and potential program elements designed to establish restitution as an important alternative in improving the juvenile justice system. This project is guided by the need to provide a balance of community protection and offender competency development and accountability in the provision of community-based sanctions.

The Division of Applied Research of Florida Atlantic University was competitively selected in fiscal year 1992 to implement this project. The grant would be extended in fiscal year 1995 to support States that have enacted balanced approach legislation. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Professional Development for Youth Workers—\$50,000

The primary purpose of this program is to promote professional development of youth service and juvenile justice system providers through formal training. The program will include an inventory of existing training programs and their effectiveness, a needs assessment training survey, development of curricula for several program settings, design of a dissemination strategy, and an

implementation plan for the third year of a three-year program.

Initially funded in fiscal year 1992, the Academy for Educational Development, Inc., will continue the project for six months to train trainers in the new curricula. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Insular Area Support—\$403,000*

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental financial support to the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Funds are available to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in these insular areas, as specified by Section 261(e) of the JJDP Act, 42 U.S.C. 5665(e).

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children—\$225,000*

This is a national project to prevent unnecessary foster care placement of abused and neglected children, to reunify the families of children in care, and to ensure permanent adoptive homes when reunification is impossible. The purpose is to ensure that foster care is used only as a last resort and as a temporary solution. Accordingly, the project is designed to ensure that government's responsibility to children in foster care is acknowledged by the appropriate disciplines. Project activities include national training programs for judges, social service personnel, citizen volunteers, and others under the Reasonable Efforts Provision of 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15), training in selected lead States; and development of a model guide for risk assessment. The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Robeson County, North Carolina—\$202,645*

This grant is to the State of North Carolina to continue implementing a pilot program for African-American males, ages 12 to 15, who, in lieu of confinement, will be supervised in the community and assigned to a weekend academy where they will receive intensive services including counseling, tutoring, conflict resolution, and job training. In the first year, 100 juveniles were expected to be served. Second-year funds will be used to continue and expand the program.

Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania—\$50,000*

With fiscal year 1995 funds, the District Attorney's Office in Lackawanna County created a Comprehensive Juvenile Crime Unit to investigate, prosecute, and prevent juvenile crime and to coordinate with other county agencies that are helping youth avoid delinquent behavior and become productive citizens. The primary activity will be to establish a Juvenile Justice Task Force to work with the Juvenile Probation Office to assess the needs and services of Lackawanna County. The Task Force will also review the last five years of the Juvenile Probation Office files to determine demographics, numbers of juvenile crimes committed, recidivism, and school district disciplinary and rehabilitation programs. Fiscal year 1995 funds will complete implementation of this program.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System—New Programs

The new programs funded under this objective support OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. In addition, program development will be provided to the PACT (Pulling America's Communities Together) program sites. The four violence studies will provide valuable information on community violence patterns, focusing on homicides, and will identify strategic law enforcement responses. Child-centered community policing will be furthered in New Haven, Connecticut, and the city's exemplary program will serve as a host site for training other jurisdictions. In another effort, promising program models for prevention, intervention, and treatment of female juvenile offenders will be identified, documented, and made available to jurisdictions across the country. Other projects will focus on detention and corrections to help the juvenile justice system refocus resources on confined offenders and improve conditions of confinement.

Finally, a major program under this objective will focus on community interventions with violent youth gangs. Additional Part D funds will expand the OJJDP Integrated Gang Program in the areas of evaluation, research, training, technical assistance, and information dissemination. Cities experiencing gang problems will benefit directly from expanded information and technical assistance to address gang violence.

The Juvenile Justice Prosecutor Training Project—\$200,000

For several years, OJJDP has supported a prosecutor training project developed by the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA). This project implements workshops on juvenile justice related executive policy, leadership, and management for chief prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs, and provides background information to prosecutors on juvenile justice issues and programs.

OJJDP proposes to fund a project for the above purposes, to be implemented by the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), based on planning and input by prosecutors familiar with juvenile justice needs. APRI is the research and technical assistance affiliate of NDAA. The project will utilize a working group of chief prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to support the project's staff in providing training, technical assistance, and juvenile justice related research and program information to practitioners nationwide. The expectation is that within the next three years, a self-supported Juvenile Justice Prosecutor Center will be established through links with State prosecutor training programs.

The award for the Juvenile Justice Prosecutor Training Project will be made to APRI. No additional applicants will be considered in fiscal year 1995.

Technical Assistance to Juvenile Corrections and Detention (The James F. Gould Memorial Program)—\$200,000

The purpose of the proposed program is to continue OJJDP's capability to provide technical assistance for juvenile corrections and detention. A major responsibility of the grantee would be to plan and convene the annual Juvenile Corrections and Detention Forum. The forum provides an opportunity for 100 juvenile corrections and detention leaders to meet and discuss issues, problems, and solutions to corrections and detention problems. A second objective is to provide workshops and training conferences on current and emerging national issues in the field of juvenile corrections and detention. The grantee would provide limited technical assistance through document dissemination. OJJDP will award a competitive grant to an organization experienced in this area of expertise to provide these services.

Technical Assistance for State Legislatures—\$163,000

State legislatures are being pressed to respond to public fear of juvenile crime, and that there is increasingly less

confidence in the capability of the juvenile justice system to respond effectively. For the most part, State legislatures have not had enough information to properly address justice issues. Consequently, OJJDP proposes to award a grant to the National Conference of State Legislatures to identify, analyze, and disseminate information to help State legislatures make more informed decisions about legislation affecting the juvenile justice system. A complementary task will involve supporting more communication between State legislators and State and local leaders who influence decision making regarding juvenile justice issues. A \$163,000 grant will be awarded to the NCSL in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Information and Statistics Projects—\$625,000

OJJDP recently conducted an independent review of its Information and Statistics Program to help the Office develop a 5-year plan for information and data collection. As a result of this review, \$625,000 would be allocated to the following new projects: National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center; National Indicators of Risk and Protective Factors; Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System; National Program Directory; and Integrated Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, and Child Welfare Data Collection.

National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center

OJJDP would establish a center devoted to collecting and analyzing statistics generated by OJJDP programs, State agencies, academic research, and other Federal agencies and programs. This National Juvenile Statistics Analysis Center would focus on two umbrella activities: (1) retrieving Federal, State and local research and data, and (2) providing quick analyses to inform Federal, State, and local policy and program decisions. The impetus for the Center comes from the recognition that many States are performing statistical analyses of their delinquency and juvenile justice systems. Other jurisdictions can benefit greatly from access to these data and analyses. The Center would function as a collection point for the research. With an increased national emphasis on juvenile justice issues, there is more need for specific and quick analyses of particular issues. The Center will provide such analyses on a wide range of subjects.

Other activities of the Center would include:

- Analyzing demographic, delinquency, and violence trends, including surveys of delinquency and related youth problems, *Uniform Crime Report* data, and victimization surveys.
- Analyzing violent behavior trends and patterns, particularly assaults and robberies, to increase our understanding of these phenomena.
- Maintaining national data sets on juvenile justice system handling of juveniles. Of particular interest would be State studies of disproportionate minority confinement and gender bias being conducted pursuant to the JJDP Act.
- Retrieving statewide data sets for analysis and cultivating State resources for information and statistics.
- Maintaining data sets produced under major studies of delinquency and related juvenile problems.
- Distributing the results of statistical analyses conducted by others at the State and local level.

The Center would be funded through a multiyear competitive contract award.

National Indicators of Risk and Protective Factors

Widespread adoption of the public health model as stimulated interest in viewing juvenile delinquency and other problem behaviors in terms of risk and protective factors. At the same time, interest in developing social indicators of delinquency has grown. Because of these two developments, a plan for collection and analysis of national indicators of risk and protective factors needs to be explored. State and community level baselines would enable measurement of the impact of delinquency prevention programs on risk and protective factors. A national baseline, with annual comparisons, could permit forecasts of changes in delinquency and youth violence levels and trends.

Several projects have laid the foundation of national and state-by-state baselines: Kids Count, the National Youth Survey, OJJDP's Causes and Correlates Research Program, and Six State Communities That Care Pilot Program, and InfoNation. The key issue concerns the feasibility of nationwide establishment, at the State level, of reporting requirements necessary to generate comparable data.

OJJDP would support a pilot study designed to test the feasibility of establishing comparable measurements of risk and protective factors, and prevalence measures for delinquency and other problem behaviors, at the individual, community, State, and national levels. The planning phase of the feasibility study would involve a

wide range of expertise, including researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. The involvement of other Federal agencies and foundations interested in supporting such a program would be actively explored. OJJDP would award a single competitive grant to support the pilot study.

Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System

Policymakers and legislators seeking data on how juveniles get to criminal court and on rates of conviction and sentencing, treatment, and conditions of confinement have found that existing information is often inadequate to help them make decisions about legislation, policy, and program development.

OJJDP, in cooperation with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), proposes to identify and fill these data gaps by working collaboratively with interested State and local officials. Through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development Program, a series of meetings would be convened involving prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, State Statistical Analysis Centers, researchers, and staff from OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS. The purpose of the meetings would be to plan multijurisdictional studies of the transfer process and its outcomes. The project also would identify information needs to recommend for inclusion in the BJS National Survey of State Prosecutors.

A number of multi-agency planning teams would be invited to assist in the collaborative design of the studies by identifying core data elements and definitions for cross-jurisdictional collection and analysis. The design process would be informed by a literature review and the identification of existing studies and data sets for secondary analysis to fill immediate gaps. A detailed review of the Government Accounting Office's pending waiver study would inform the project as to the feasibility of certain options.

National Program Directory

To further develop OJJDP's statistical capability, OJJDP proposes the creation of a *National Program Directory*. This directory would contain the names and addresses of specific juvenile justice programs along with important identifying information. The director would include prosecutors, juvenile probation departments, juvenile court judges, mental health agencies, youth welfare agencies, and other executive branch juvenile justice agencies. The directory would form the sampling frame for future OJJDP surveys.

An important feature of this project would be a series of Quick Response Surveys (QRS). Each QRS would address a specific problem and be directed to a specific group of respondents. The goal of each QRS will be to provide vital information quickly on emerging problems and issues. QRS would be made possible through Census Bureau development of program and facility directories on juvenile courts, detention centers, and long-term State confinement facilities. These surveys would address such issues as: characteristics of assaultive behaviors, juveniles in police lock-ups, juvenile sex offenders, family issues, and overcrowding.

The initial phase of this project would focus on developing a directory structure, collecting core information, and developing a QRS strategy.

Integrated Juvenile Justice, Mental Health and Child Welfare Data Collection

Recent research has documented the co-occurrence of delinquency, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse, and child abuse and neglect. However, current data collection mechanisms do not permit linking client data from the juvenile justice system with data from the mental health and child welfare systems. Information is needed on how the child welfare and mental health systems function as diversion programs and as providers of alternative incarceration for problem youth not served by the juvenile justice system. Ways of linking these data collection systems would be explored in order to (1) understand the interrelationships of the three systems, (2) develop models that coordinate the actions of the three systems, and (3) integrate them into a continuum of care.

OJJDP proposes to support a planning effort to map out steps toward integrated juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare data collection. OJJDP would carry this work out in collaboration with other Federal agencies that have an interest in the objectives of this program, including the National Institute of Mental Health; the Center for Mental Health Services; the National Institute on Drug Abuse; the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse; the Administration on Children, Youth and Families; and the Social Security Administration. This project would also involve practitioners and researchers from the mental health, juvenile justice, and child welfare fields. OJJDP's Statistics and Systems Development Program will provide staff support for this planning activity, including conducting a literature review,

identifying useful data sets for secondary analysis, and convening planning meetings. The results will include recommendations for future implementation steps.

OJJDP's current Statistics and Systems Development Program grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, would conduct this program activity. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Waiver Studies—\$275,000

States are increasingly enacting new legislation mandating transfer of juveniles to criminal courts. This trend includes the development of innovative procedures such as (1) blending traditional features of juvenile and criminal justice procedures and (2) sanctions and statutes that categorize juvenile offenders into different classes according to the seriousness of the offense, designating juvenile or criminal court for each class. Research in this area has been limited; few studies have evaluated juvenile and criminal court handling of serious or violent juvenile offenders.

OJJDP proposes to support two studies in fiscal year 1995. The first would compare juvenile and criminal court handling of juveniles. This comparison would be made between a State(s) that allows for judicial waiver of serious or violent juvenile offenders and a State(s) that mandates criminal court handling for specified categories of offenders. The second study would evaluate an innovative system of blending criminal and juvenile justice systems to handle serious or violent juvenile offenders.

Funding for the initial phase of each of these studies will be competitively awarded and will not exceed \$125,000 for each grant.

OJJDP Support for PAVNET—\$25,000

PAVNET, the Partnership Against Violence Network, is an information initiative that reflects the level of Federal, State, and local cooperation needed to build safer, less violent communities. PAVNET will integrate information on a wide range of programs and remove barriers to sharing information on programs and resources to fight violence and support families and children. PAVNET is an electronic data base that is accessible through the Internet and also available in hard copy.

OJJDP's proposed support for PAVNET would be accomplished through a fund transfer to the National Institute of Justice. Through this support, many juvenile justice prevention and intervention programs that have been identified as promising

and effective models would be available through the PAVNET system.

Innovative Firearms Program—\$250,000

The purpose of the Innovative Firearms Program is to assist State or local jurisdictions to develop and implement new or enhanced projects to prevent the possession and use of firearms by juveniles and control illicit firearm trafficking. Law enforcement, prosecutorial agencies, schools, community groups, and juvenile justice system representatives may participate in the program. The grantee(s), in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), OJJDP, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, will also work with U.S. Attorneys to develop and implement State and local projects related to the new Youth Handgun Safety Act. The Act prohibits the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a juvenile. BJA and OJJDP will also work with local jurisdictions to develop a program to reduce firearms crimes by juvenile gangs through improved enforcement of firearms laws and other laws and regulations, such as tax and business laws, that are used to control firearms sales. OJJDP would transfer funds to BJA for this program.

OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract—\$360,000

The purpose of this contract is to provide OJJDP with an expert resource capable of performing independent, management-oriented evaluations of selected OJJDP programs. Evaluations would determine the effectiveness and efficiency of either individual projects or groups of projects.

Evaluations could include demonstrations, tests, training, and technical assistance programs. Evaluations would be requested through work orders issued by OJJDP and carried out in accordance with work plans prepared by the contractor and approved by OJJDP. Each evaluation would be defined by OJJDP and costs, method, and timetable determined through negotiation between OJJDP and the contractor. The contract would be funded through a competitive award in fiscal year 1995.

Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System—Continuation Programs

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program—\$1,504,924

This continuation award will supplement the contract between OJJDP and Fox Valley Technical College in

Appleton, Wisconsin. Fiscal year 1995 funds will be used to conduct a nationwide training and technical assistance program designed to improve law enforcement's capability to respond to serious juvenile crime and to increase its capacity to contribute to delinquency prevention. Technical assistance under this contract is provided in response to a wide variety of requests from Federal, State, local, and county agencies with responsibility for the prevention and control of juvenile crime and delinquency. The contract supports continuation of the Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY) series of training programs offered by OJJDP. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse—\$1,031,167

Part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse provides support to OJJDP in (1) collecting, synthesizing, and disseminating information to the public on all aspects of juvenile delinquency, (2) developing publications, and (3) preparing specialized responses to information requests from the public. The Clearinghouse maintains a toll-free number for information requests. It also reviews reports, data and standards relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States and develops specialized resource products for the juvenile justice community.

The Clearinghouse serves as a center for acquiring and disseminating information on juvenile delinquency, including State and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans; availability of resources; training and educational programs; statistics; and other pertinent data and information. It also serves as an information bank for the collection and synthesis of data and knowledge obtained from research and evaluation conducted by public and private agencies, institutions, or individuals concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency.

Recognizing the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and other policymakers on program approaches that hold promise, the Clearinghouse continually develops and recommends new strategies to communicate the research findings and program activities of OJJDP to the practitioner community.

The entire NCJRS, of which the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is a part, is administered by the National Institute

of Justice under a competitively awarded contract.

Comprehensive Communities Program—Comprehensive Gang Initiative—\$799,345

Under the Comprehensive Communities Program, BJA provides funds to communities to implement a Comprehensive Gang Initiative. Funding for fiscal year 1995 would be a joint BJA and OJJDP effort, with OJJDP transferring \$799,345 to BJA to support continued implementation of the Comprehensive Gang Initiative. The program includes a training curriculum and the provision of technical assistance to model demonstration sites by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). Four competitively selected demonstration sites were funded during fiscal year 1993 with technical assistance provided by PERF. Four additional sites will be funded in fiscal year 1995 through a competitive process. Applications will be solicited by BJA.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative—\$700,000

Under the Comprehensive Gang Initiative, BJA has developed a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances prevention, intervention, and suppression approaches. The model incorporates strategies that bring together cooperative and coordinated efforts of the police, other criminal justice agencies, human services providers, and community programs. Funds in the amount of \$700,000 will be transferred to BJA. In fiscal year 1995, BJA will provide continuation funding for the four currently funded project sites.

Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—\$620,000

This initiative is designed to support implementation, delivery of training and technical assistance, and evaluation for a statewide intensive community-based aftercare model in four states competitively selected to participate in this demonstration program.

In fiscal year 1994, the Johns Hopkins University was awarded funds to test its intensive community-based aftercare model in four demonstration sites. Each of the four sites will receive up to \$100,000 to support program implementation in fiscal year 1995. An independent evaluation contractor is providing an initial evaluation design and documenting the implementation process under a separate grant.

The Johns Hopkins University will receive a supplemental award of

\$220,000 to provide training and technical assistance to the four selected sites and to OJJDP's Youth Environmental Service Program, Boot Camp Pilot Program, and Safe Futures Program. This is the second budget period of a three-year project. BJA will contribute \$600,000 to the support of this program in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development—\$550,000

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) Program is to improve Federal, State, and local juvenile justice statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. The SSD Program helps OJJDP to formulate a comprehensive program for the collection, analysis and dissemination of national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders, and to document the juvenile justice system's response. A major product to be completed will be a national report on juvenile offending and victimization. Work on this product will consist mainly of report production followup, including the completion of a detailed technical appendix and preparation of additional products for dissemination. The SSD program will focus on the following areas in fiscal year 1995: juveniles in the criminal justice system; development and testing of a training curriculum for improving information systems; integration of juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare data collection; and improving information on juvenile detention.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders—\$500,000

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), in collaboration with Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. (DRP), has completed Phase I of a collaborative effort to support development and implementation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. This effort involved assessing existing and previously researched programs to identify effective and promising programs identified in the Comprehensive Strategy. A series of reports has been completed on early intervention for ages 0 to 6, prevention from childhood to adolescence, graduated sanctions, risk and needs assessments, and an operations manual. Phase II, to be carried out in fiscal year

1995, will include: information dissemination; program development and implementation activities; providing information to national, State and local organizations; providing training and technical assistance to Title V Prevention and Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, and Safe Futures Program sites; and conducting a series of regional seminars for representative groups of key leaders.

The program will be implemented by NCCD (\$275,000) and DRP (\$225,000) under cooperative agreements. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Staff—\$500,000

OJJDP proposes to continue the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff through its interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The program is designed to offer a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and mid-level management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, the role of the victim in juvenile corrections, gang activity, juvenile programming for specialized needs of offenders, and overcrowding. The training would be conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally. This program is a continuation activity and would be implemented in fiscal year 1995 under an interagency agreement with NIC. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children in Custody—\$450,000

Under this ongoing collaborative program between OJJDP and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, OJJDP proposes to transfer funds to the Census Bureau to conduct the 1995 biennial census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. The census describes juvenile custody facilities in terms of their resident population, programs, and physical characteristics. It provides information on trends in the use of juvenile custody facilities for delinquent juveniles and status offenders. The Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research would also continue to develop and test a roster-based data collection system designed to significantly improve information on juveniles in custody. The Bureau's Governments Division would create a new directory of facilities.

The program would be implemented under an interagency agreement with

the U.S. Bureau of the Census. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody—NCCD—\$450,000

The Research Program on Juveniles Taken into Custody was designed in response to a statutory requirement to produce a detailed annual summary of juvenile custody data. During the next 24-month period, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) will continue to implement and refine the State Juvenile Correctional System Reporting Program. It is anticipated that individual-level data for 1993 will be representative of more than 75 percent of the at-risk juvenile population. In addition, NCCD will prepare two additional reports for OJJDP. These reports will provide a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data regarding: (1) the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, (2) the rate at which juveniles are taken into custody, and (3) the trends demonstrated by the data.

The 1994 data collection will expand coverage by collecting data from several small, nonautomated State systems. In order to better understand the data collected under the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program, NCCD will conduct a State Juvenile Corrections Organizational Survey to identify critical dimensions of corrections administration that may explain variation in results. NCCD, in cooperation with the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will assess the proportion of all court commitments that are covered by the State Juvenile Corrections Reporting Program as compared with direct commitments by local authorities. NCCD will also conduct a pilot data collection and research effort on a small sample of detention centers to generate data and information on juveniles in detention.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Children at Risk—\$350,000

OJJDP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse of Columbia University have undertaken a joint program to help communities rescue high-risk pre-adolescents from the interrelated threats of crime and drugs. The program tests a specific intervention strategy for reducing and controlling illegal drugs and related crime in target neighborhoods and fosters healthy development among youth from drug- and crime-ridden

neighborhoods. Multiservice, multidisciplinary, neighborhood-based programs are established to provide a range of opportunities and services for pre-adolescents and their families who are at high risk of involvement in illegal drugs and crime. Simultaneously, the criminal and juvenile justice systems are targeting resources to reduce illegal drug use and crime in the neighborhoods where these young people reside. OJJDP funds are used for the delinquency prevention component of the program.

The Center has received funding from a number of foundations that has been matched by OJJDP and BJA. Based on the proposals submitted, six communities were selected to receive funds beginning in fiscal year 1992 to implement programs over a three-year period. Seattle, Washington; Memphis, Tennessee; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Austin, Texas; Savannah, Georgia; and Newark, New Jersey. Foundation and government funding ranging from \$500,000 to \$1 million was allocated to each community. The program will be implemented by the current grantee in the six communities. OJJDP funds will be transferred to BJA to implement the program under a BJA Grant. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Interventions To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities (The Deborah Wyssinger Memorial Program)—\$300,000

National data and studies have demonstrated that minority juveniles are overrepresented in secure facilities across the country. In response to this problem, OJJDP issued regulations in 1989 requiring States participating in the Formula Grants Program to gather and assess data to determine the existence of disproportionate minority confinement and, if it existed, to design strategies to address the problem. As of February 1993, 42 States had completed the required data analyses, with all but one determining that minority juveniles were overrepresented in secure facilities. Analysis of the data indicated that minority youths are disproportionately represented at each point of decision making in the juvenile justice system.

This competitive Special Emphasis program would provide funds to States, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations to demonstrate effective interventions designed to eliminate the disproportionate confinement of minority juveniles in secure detention or correctional facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other secure institutional

facilities. Activities appropriate for funding under this initiative would include such programs as:

- Training and education programs for law enforcement and juvenile justice practitioners.
- Diversion programs for minority youths who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Prevention programs in communities with numbers of minority residents.
- Programs to increase the capacity of community-based organizations to provide alternatives to detention and incarceration for minority youths.
- Aftercare programs designed to assist minority youths returning to their communities from secure institutions.

Grants would be available to State and local agencies, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the implementation and evaluation of interventions designed to reduce disproportionate minority confinement. In addition to the general selection criteria applied to all OJJDP competitive applications, OJJDP would consider the relationship of the application to the State's development of multiple strategies to address the State's problem based on minority overrepresentation indices as identified in the Phase I data collection analysis. Three to six competitive applications would be funded in fiscal year 1995 at \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

Violence Study—Causes and Correlates—\$300,000

OJJDP proposes to support additional analyses of data collected under its Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, conducted at the State University of New York at Albany, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Colorado. Because of the richness and scope of the data base, many issues have yet to be addressed. The main purpose of additional analyses to be conducted under this program is to inform the further development of OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*. In addition to conducting analyses specifically related to the Comprehensive Strategy, the grantees will produce an update summary of their research results.

This program will be implemented by the grantees noted above. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Child Centered Community-Oriented Policing—\$300,000

In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP provided support to the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered community-oriented policing model, which is being implemented in New Haven. The basic elements of the model are a 10-week training course in child development for all new police officers, and child development fellowships for all community-based district commanders who direct neighborhood police teams. The fellowships provide 4 to 6 hours of training each week over a 3-month period at the Child Study Center. The program also includes: (1) 24-hour consultation from a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers who assist children in violent situations; (2) weekly case conferences with police officers, educators; and (3) child study center staff; open police stations, located in neighborhoods and accessible to residents, for police and related services; community liaison; and neighborhood foot patrols.

In fiscal year 1994, Community Policing funds transferred from the Bureau of Justice Assistance supported a technical assistance and training grant to allow the Yale/New Haven project to serve as a host site for jurisdictions interested in replicating the essential elements of the model. In fiscal year 1995, OJJDP funds will support the continuation of this project. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Nonviolent Dispute Resolution—\$300,000

This program is a joint effort of OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to test a variety of strategies to train teenage students to constructively manage anger, resolve conflicts, learn the importance of mutual respect, and be responsible for their actions. Up to three organizations or agencies would be identified to implement program models. To qualify, applicants must have demonstrated successful work in programs that include collaborative efforts among educators, counselors, criminal justice representatives, and parents or caretakers. Applications would be solicited by BJA on a competitive basis.

Contract for the Evaluation of OJJDP Programs—\$290,000

This contract will be extended and supplemented in the amount of \$290,000 to complete evaluation reports on OJJDP's Boot Camp Pilot Program, to

continue the evaluation of the Disproportionate Minority Confinement and Title V Prevention Program evaluations, and to provide other evaluation services required by OJJDP prior to the award of a new competitive contract.

The contract supplement will be awarded to Caliber Associates. A new competitive contract will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) Program Development—\$261,000

Project PACT is an initiative through which Federal agencies work with State and local agencies and communities to develop a strategic plan to help reduce crime and violence by building healthier communities. The role of the Federal government in Project PACT is to support the community's identification of needs, formulation of a coordinated community response, and development of resources to implement a community action plan. OJJDP would continue to provide PACT cities with technical assistance and information on programs and services that offer best hope for success in the development of antiviolence strategies of juvenile offenders and victims.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) has provided the Project PACT jurisdictions of Metro Atlanta, Metro Denver, Nebraska, and Washington, D.C., with technical assistance for the past year. NCCD would continue to provide such assistance through fiscal year 1995 by responding to requests for assistance in implementing juvenile justice reform through OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.

This program would be implemented by NCCD. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Due Process Advocacy Program Development—\$250,000

In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP funded the American Bar Association (ABA), in partnership with the Juvenile Law Center (JLC) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Youth Law Center (YLC) of San Francisco, California to develop the due process advocacy program strategies. The goals of the program are: (1) to increase juvenile offenders' access to legal services; (2) to improve the quality of preadjudication, adjudication, and dispositional advocacy for juvenile offenders; and (3) to ensure due process to all juveniles in the juvenile justice system. The strategies will be made available to State and local bar

associations and other relevant organizations so that they can develop approaches to increase the availability and quality of counsel for juveniles. The ABA, JLC, and YLC have completed an assessment of the current state of the art with regard to legal services, training, and education. In fiscal year 1995, they will develop strategies to improve access, availability, and the quality of counsel and provide a comprehensive report on these issues. During this second funding cycle, training materials will be developed and tested in selected sites. Training materials will be adjusted based on experience in the test sites and a dissemination strategy developed. The ABA will establish mechanisms for networking with legal service providers such as public defender offices and children's law centers. Fiscal year 1995, funding will support the second six months of the second year budget for this 3-year effort. No new applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Improvement in Correctional Education for Juvenile Offenders—\$250,000

The purpose of this program is to assist juvenile corrections administrators in planning and implementing improved educational services for detained and incarcerated juvenile offenders.

In fiscal year 1992, the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR) was awarded a 3-year cooperative agreement to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the literature and to produce a report documenting state of the art practices in educational reform. The results of this effort were utilized to develop a training and technical assistance program to improve educational services for incarcerated juveniles.

NOSR would be awarded up to \$250,000 in fiscal year 1995 to provide training and technical assistance to three sites to be competitively selected in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications would be solicited for this training and technical assistance program during fiscal year 1995.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC): Interagency Agreement—\$200,000

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is working with OJJDP and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to develop a comprehensive national statistical reporting system that is responsive to the information requirements of the OJJDP Act, the needs of the juvenile justice field for data on juvenile custody populations, and the needs of State legislatures and juvenile justice professionals for data to assist in making informed planning and policymaking decisions.

The Census Bureau acts as the data collection agent for the JTIC program under an interagency agreement. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use—\$150,000

Through a \$75,000 interagency agreement with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, OJJDP is supporting an initiative on Enhancing Enforcement Strategies for Juvenile Impaired Driving Due to Alcohol and Other Drug Use. The goals of this program are: (1) to increase the use of the arrest sanction among law enforcement agencies in cases where juvenile drivers are impaired by alcohol and other drugs, by developing and testing a model comprehensive program in selected demonstration sites and by disseminating training and technical assistance materials for police, prosecutors, judges, and probation officers on effective procedures and law enforcement strategies; and (2) to increase community reliance on a unified systemwide response to juvenile impaired driving by involving the criminal juvenile system and other elements of the community in encouraging enforcement efforts that use the arrest sanction.

This three-phase program is entering its third and final phase. To date, the grantee, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), has developed a draft comprehensive Juvenile Driving Under the Influence Enforcement Working Model, training curricula, and technical assistance materials. Five sites have been selected and are testing the model and receiving training and technical assistance from PERF. The demonstration sites are Albany County, New York; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Astoria, Oregon; Hampton, Virginia; and Phoenix, Arizona.

In the third phase of the program, the observations and lessons learned from the demonstration sites will be categorized, analyzed, consolidated, and organized into a replicable model. The model will be presented to law enforcement and other interested public and private organizations through a variety of "how-to" materials. Project work products will be developed as a series of discrete, stand-alone publications to be published and distributed with the notation that the materials, like the various model components, must be coordinated in order to produce the desired result—a cooperating local criminal justice system that supports its police in the

use of the arrest sanction as a principle deterrent to juvenile impaired driving. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Training in Cultural Differences for Law Enforcement/Juvenile Justice Officials—\$100,000

Under a previous OJJDP award, The American Correctional Association (ACA), in collaboration with the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), developed and tested a 2½ day cultural diversity training curriculum that is applicable to all juvenile justice system components. The curriculum has been presented by ACA and PERF trainers, and has been well received by training attendees, particularly juvenile justice/law enforcement trainers. In addition, the ACA has received numerous requests from juvenile justice agencies to provide the training to their personnel.

In recognition of the need for and benefits of cultural diversity training, OJJDP proposes to continue support for the above project in fiscal year 1995. The purpose of the additional funding would be to enable the grantee to implement additional State and regional training-of-trainers programs across the country in response to requests from the field.

The competitively awarded grant to the ACA for this project would be supplemented in fiscal year 1995 in the amount of \$100,000.

Evaluation of Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program—\$80,000

This supplement will allow the evaluation grantee to provide additional assistance in data collection in fiscal year 1995 to the four States implementing the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program.

The initial stage of this evaluation will assess the process used by the four demonstration states to implement an intensive community-based aftercare program, evaluate technical assistance provided to these States, and develop a preliminary impact evaluation research design. This supplemental award will provide for the initiation of data collection efforts as soon as the research design for the impact evaluation is completed.

This program will be implemented by the evaluation grantee. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Justice Data Resources—\$25,000

This program enhances the availability of juvenile justice data sets for secondary analysis. The project takes data files from OJJDP research and statistical programs and prepares them for use by other researchers. Data files made available during fiscal year 1994 include the 1993 Children in Custody Census, Juveniles Taken Into Custody, and the Causes and Correlates Research Program.

This program will be implemented under an interagency agreement with the University of Michigan. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Juvenile Court Training*—\$1,070,057

The primary purpose of this project is to continue and refine the training and technical assistance program offered by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The training objectives are to supplement law school curricula and provide judges with current information on developments in juvenile and family case law and available options for sentencing and treatment. Emphasis will also be placed on drug testing, gangs and violence, and intermediate sanctions. The project will provide both basic training to new juvenile and family court judges and specialized training to experienced judges.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice*—\$700,000

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports and facilitates the purposes and functions of each State's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG). The Coalition, acting as a Federal advisory committee, reviews Federal policies and practices regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, prepares and submits an annual report and recommendations to the President and Congress, and provides advice to the OJJDP Administrator. The coalition is also authorized to develop an information center for the SAG's and to conduct an annual conference to provide training for SAG members.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive*—\$611,000

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates automated data and published reports from the Nation's juvenile courts. The archive's reports

examine referrals, offenses, intake, and dispositions in addition to specialized topics such as minorities in juvenile courts and specific offense categories. The archive also provides assistance to jurisdictions in analyzing their juvenile court data. In fiscal year 1995, the archive will enhance the collection, reporting, and analysis of more detailed data on detention, dispositions, risk factors, and treatment data using offender-based data sets from a sample of juvenile courts.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Violence Studies*—\$500,000

The 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act require OJJDP to conduct a study on violence in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Los Angeles, California, Washington, D.C., and in at least one rural area. Building on the results of OJJDP's Program of Research on Causes and Correlates, these studies will address the incidence of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas of the United States. In fiscal year 1993, OJJDP initiated these studies by supporting a planning phase and providing funding to each of four programs with fiscal year 1994 funds. It is anticipated that awards will be required to continue studies in two of the four designated sites in fiscal year 1995. No additional applications would be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts*—\$389,943

The National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, provides four types of technical assistance under this grant: (1) information resources; (2) onsite consultation; (3) off-site consultation; and (4) a cross-site consultation. Emphasis will be placed on intermediate sanctions for handling juveniles involved in drug-related offenses and gang activities and other emerging issues confronting the juvenile court.

The current grantee, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, will implement the program. No additional applications will be solicited in fiscal year 1995.

P.A.C.E. Center for Girls, Inc.*—\$150,000

The P.A.C.E. Center for Girls, Inc., will expand its program to several new sites and provide technical assistance to jurisdictions that wish to adopt the P.A.C.E. program model. P.A.C.E.

provides juvenile court judges with an alternative program for at-risk teenage girls arrested for status and minor delinquent offenses. Fiscal year 1995 funds will support the second year of implementation.

*Douglas County, Nebraska**—\$67,055

This is a grant for a youth pre-trial diversion program in Douglas County, Nebraska. It was initially funded in fiscal year 1994 for a two-year project period. Fiscal year 1995 funding will support second-year implementation.

Shay Bilchik,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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Friday
December 30, 1994

Part V

**Office of Personnel
Management**

5 CFR Part 315
Career and Career-Conditional
Employment; Interim Rule

**OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT****5 CFR Part 315**

RIN 3206-AG55

**Career and Career-Conditional
Employment****AGENCY:** Office of Personnel
Management.**ACTION:** Interim rule with request for
comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing interim regulations to continue existing requirements under which career-conditional employees acquire career tenure and reinstatement eligibility. At present, these requirements are in provisionally retained chapter 315 of the former Federal Personnel Manual. Issuance of this interim rule will prevent a lapse in Governmentwide requirements when chapter 315 expires on December 31, 1994.

DATES: Interim rules effective on January 1, 1995. Comments must be submitted on or before February 28, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver written comments to Leonard R. Klein, Associate Director for Career Entry, Office of Personnel Management, Room 6F08, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Edwards on 202-606-0830, TDD 202-606-0023, or FAX 202-606-2329.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations covering career-conditional appointments in the Federal service are in 5 CFR part 315. The career-conditional appointment is the initial permanent appointment to competitive service positions. Upon satisfying certain conditions, a career-conditional employee acquires career tenure, which provides higher retention standing and unlimited reinstatement eligibility.

Currently, 5 CFR 315.201(a) requires 3 years of creditable service for an employee to acquire career tenure. Section 315.201(b) provides that OPM will publish in the Federal Personnel Manual the conditions under which service may be credited in meeting the 3-year requirement.

As recommended by the National Performance Review, OPM abolished the Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) in December 1993. At the time, FPM Chapter 315 on the career-conditional appointment system was provisionally retained through December 1994 to enable OPM to issue regulations to replace needed instructions found only in the FPM, including the conditions

under which service is credited toward career tenure.

The FPM instructions also specify the conditions under which reinstatement eligibility of career-conditional employees may be extended beyond the 3-year period set in 5 CFR 315.401. Reinstatement eligibility permits an individual to be rehired without competing in a competitive civil service examination. (Career employees and preference eligible career-conditional employees have unlimited reinstatement eligibility.)

On October 20, 1994, OPM issued proposed revisions to conditions for acquiring career tenure and reinstatement eligibility (59 FR 52925). Because the comment period ends on December 20, 1994, OPM will have insufficient time to issue final rules on that proposal to be effective January 1, 1995, and prevent a lapse in Governmentwide requirements for career tenure and reinstatement. To assure that employees continue to acquire career tenure and reinstatement eligibility under the same set of conditions, OPM is adopting in 5 CFR part 315 the existing requirements for career tenure that are in section 2-4, subchapter 2, and for reinstatement eligibility in section 4-2, subchapter 4, of the provisionally retained chapter 315 of the former Federal Personnel Manual.

Changes from the FPM instructions are limited to editorial revisions and inclusion of existing requirements in interchange arrangements with other merit systems that OPM approved under 5 CFR § 6.7.

**Waiver of Notice of Proposed
Rulemaking and Delay in Effective Date**

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), I find that good cause exists for waiving the general notice of proposed rulemaking. Also, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), I find that good cause exists to make this amendment effective in less than 30 days. This regulation is effective immediately to continue existing longstanding rules from the Federal Personnel Manual that determine employees' retention standing and eligibility for reinstatement. It would be contrary to the public interest to allow these Governmentwide rules to expire when the Manual expires on December 31, 1994. The delay in the effective date is being waived to prevent any lapse in coverage of these rules.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities

because it pertains only to Federal employees and agencies.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 315

Government employees.

Accordingly, OPM is amending part 315 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

**PART 315—CAREER AND CAREER-
CONDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT**

1. The authority citation for part 315 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 1302, 3301, 3302; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., page 218, unless otherwise noted.

Secs. 315.601 and 315.609 also issued under 22 U.S.C. 3651 and 3652.

Secs. 315.602 and 315.604 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 1104.

Sec. 315.603 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8151.

Sec. 315.605 also issued under E.O. 12034, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 111.

Sec. 315.606 also issued under E.O. 11219, 3 CFR, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 303.

Sec. 315.607 also issued under 22 U.S.C. 2506.

Sec. 315.608 also issued under E.O. 12721, 3 CFR, 1990 Comp., p. 293.

Sec. 315.610 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 3304(d).

Sec. 315.710 also issued under E.O. 12596, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 229.

Subpart I also issued under 5 U.S.C. 3321, E.O. 12107, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 264.

2. § 315.201, paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

**§ 315.201 Service requirement for career
tenure.**

(a) *Service requirement.* A person employed in the competitive service for other than temporary, term, or indefinite employment is appointed as a career or career-conditional employee subject to the probationary period required by subpart H of this part. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an employee must serve 3 years of substantially continuous creditable service as defined in paragraph (b) of this section to become a career employee.

(b) *Creditable service.* Unless otherwise approved by OPM, the service required for career tenure must begin and end with nontemporary employment in the competitive service except as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, must include service under an appointment based on or leading to competitive status, be substantially continuous, and total 3 years, as follows:

(1) *Nontemporary employment.* To be creditable, the 3-year period of service must begin with one of the following:

(i) Nontemporary appointment in the competitive service. For this purpose,

nontemporary appointment includes a career-conditional appointment; career appointment; reinstatement under subpart D of this part; and transfer under subpart E of this part. The 3-year period may also begin, but not end, with status quo employment under subpart G of part 316 of this chapter, and overseas limited appointment of indefinite duration or overseas limited term appointment under part 301 of this chapter. The 3-year period also may have begun with permanent employment under now obsolete appointing authorities such as probational, war service indefinite, and emergency indefinite appointments. Determinations of whether an obsolete authority provides the basis for creditable service may be obtained from OPM;

(ii) The acquisition of competitive status on January 23, 1955, under provisions of Executive Order 10577, while serving in the excepted service;

(iii) Nontemporary appointment from a civil service register to a position in the excepted service before January 23, 1955;

(iv) Nontemporary appointment to a position in the District of Columbia Government before January 23, 1955, evidencing selection in regular order from a civil service register used to certify for probational appointment in the Federal service. Appointment from a register maintained only for District of Columbia Government would not meet this condition;

(v) Nontemporary appointment to an excepted position, *provided the employee's excepted position was brought into the competitive service* and, on that basis, the employee acquired competitive status or was converted to a career or career-conditional appointment;

(vi) Nontemporary appointment to a nonappropriated fund (NAF) position in or under the Department of Defense, *provided the employee's NAF position was brought into the competitive service* and, on that basis, the employee acquired competitive status or was converted to a career or career-conditional appointment;

(vii) Nontemporary excepted or nonappropriated fund appointment, Foreign Service appointment, or appointment in the Canal Zone Merit System, provided the employee is appointed or transferred to a competitive service position under the terms of an interchange agreement with another merit system under § 6.7 of this chapter, under Executive Order 11219 as amended by Executive Order 12292, or under Executive Order 11171;

(viii) The date of appointment to a position on the White House Staff or in the immediate office of the President or Vice President, provided the service has been continuous and the individual was appointed to a competitive service position under § 315.602 of this chapter;

(ix) The date of nontemporary excepted appointment under Schedule B, § 213.3202 of this chapter, provided the student's appointment is converted to career or career-conditional appointment under Executive Order 12015;

(x) The date of veterans readjustment appointment (VRA), provided the appointment is converted to career or career-conditional appointment under § 315.705 of this chapter, or the person is appointed from a civil service register without a break in service while serving under a VRA;

(xi) The date of nontemporary appointment to the Postal Career Service or the Postal Rate Commission after July 1, 1971, provided the individual is appointed to a career or career-conditional appointment under 39 U.S.C. 1006;

(xii) The date of nontemporary appointment under Schedule A, §§ 213.3102(t) or 213.3102(u) of this chapter, of a mentally retarded or severely physically handicapped person, provided the employee's appointment is converted to career or career-conditional appointment under § 315.709 of this chapter;

(xiii) The date of appointment as a Presidential Management Intern under Schedule A, § 213.3102(ii) of this chapter, provided the employee's appointment is converted to career or career-conditional appointment under § 315.708;

(xiv) The date of temporary appointment pending establishment of a register, provided the appointment was converted to career executive assignment;

(xv) The date of temporary appointment pending establishment of a register (TAPER), provided:

(A) The employee is serving on or after February 8, 1968, and his or her TAPER employment is changed by conversion or by an appointment without a break in service of a single workday to a career or career-conditional appointment from a civil service register; and

(B) His or her TAPER service has been continuous without a break in service of more than 30 calendar days or without interruption for more than 30 calendar days by other than status quo or indefinite employment in the competitive service, or military service provided he or she is reemployed as a

TAPER employee within 120 days after separation under honorable conditions from the military service;

(xvi) The starting date of National Guard technician service performed before January 1, 1969, provided the person was employed as a National Guard technician on December 31, 1968, and his or her position was brought into the competitive service on January 1, 1969;

(xvii) The starting date of active service as an administrative enrollee in the United States Merchant Marine Academy; and

(xviii) The date on which an employee became eligible for benefits under Public Law 83-121, unless an earlier date can be chosen because of prior nontemporary service.

(2) *Competitive status.* Career tenure is acquired only under a permanent appointment in the competitive service that provides or leads to competitive status.

(3) *Substantially continuous service.* A single break in creditable service of more than 30 calendar days will require the beginning of a new 3-year period, except for:

(i) Breaks incident to entry into or return from military service and return from defense transfer, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service during his or her period of statutory or regulatory restoration or reemployment rights;

(ii) Breaks incident to transfer to and from an international organization, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service under subpart C of part 352 of this chapter;

(iii) Breaks during which an employee was eligible to receive injury compensation under the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, provided the person is reemployed under part 353 of this chapter;

(iv) Breaks incident to a restoration to correct an unjustified or unwarranted separation;

(v) Breaks following separation by reduction in force of employees who are eligible for entry on the reemployment priority list under subpart B of part 330 of this chapter, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service during the period of his or her reemployment priority;

(vi) Breaks following involuntary separation without personal cause of employees who are eligible for a noncompetitive appointment based on an interchange agreement with another merit system under § 6.7 of this chapter, provided the person is employed in the competitive service under the agreement during the period of his or her eligibility;

(vii) Breaks incident to volunteer service or training required after enrollment in volunteer service provided the person is reemployed in Federal service within 90 days of the termination of volunteer service or training. This provision applies to Peace Corps, VISTA, or other ACTION full-time programs that are potentially creditable in subsequent Federal employment for length of service for leave, reduction in force, and retirement purposes;

(viii) Breaks incident to employment in a nonfederal organization that occurred because a Federal function was transferred to the organization by law, provided the employee moved as a result of the transfer of function without a break in service of more than 3 days to the nonfederal organization and is reemployed by nontemporary appointment in the competitive service without a break in service of more than 30 calendar days after separation from the nonfederal organization;

(ix) Employment with the District of Columbia Government after January 1, 1980 (the date the District implemented an independent merit personnel system not tied to the Federal system), provided the person was a District employee on December 31, 1979, was converted to the District system on January 1, 1980, and is reemployed by nontemporary appointment in the competitive service without a break in service of more than 30 calendar days after separation from District employment; and

(x) Breaks that occur when a career-conditional employee leaves Federal employment to accompany a spouse or parent (if the employee is their unmarried child under 21 years of age) who is a member of the Armed Forces or a Federal civilian employee on official assignment to an overseas post of duty, provided the employee's separation from employment occurs no more than 90 calendar days prior to going overseas and reinstatement occurs within 180 calendar days of return to the United States. Overseas posts of duty are duty locations outside the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(4) *Crediting service.* An employee's creditable service must total 3 years, under the following conditions.

(i) *Work schedule.* (A) Full-time service, and part-time service on or after July 1, 1962, are counted as calendar time from the date of appointment to date of separation.

(B) Intermittent service on or after July 1, 1962 is counted as 1 day for each day an employee is in pay status, regardless of the number of hours for

which the employee is actually paid on a given day. For this purpose, 780 days in pay status are equivalent to 3 years' service, but the service requirement may not be satisfied in less than 3 years of calendar time.

(C) Part-time and intermittent service before July 1, 1962, is counted based on the number of hours actually employed, including any paid leave. For this purpose, 6,240 hours of paid time are equivalent to 3 years' service, but the service requirement may not be satisfied in less than 3 years of calendar time.

(ii) *Nonpay status on the rolls and time off the rolls.* No credit is given for periods of nonpay status and time off the rolls, except under the following conditions:

(A) Credit is given for the first 30 calendar days of each period of nonpay status on the rolls during full-time employment, or during part-time employment on or after July 1, 1962. On this same basis, a seasonal employee receives credit for the first 30 calendar days of each period of nonduty/nonpay status. Nonpay status in excess of 30 days extends the 3-year waiting period by the amount of the excess;

(B) Full credit is given for periods of nonpay status and time off the rolls incident to entry into and return from military service and return from defense transfer, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service during the period of his or her statutory or regulatory restoration or reemployment rights;

(C) Full credit is given for periods of nonpay status and time off the rolls incident to transfer to and return from an international organization, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service under subpart C of part 352 of this chapter;

(D) Full credit is given for periods of nonpay status during which an employee was eligible to receive continuation of pay or injury compensation under the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. Full credit also is given for periods of time off the rolls during which an employee was eligible to receive injury compensation under the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, provided the person is reemployed under part 353 of this chapter.

(E) Credit is given for up to 30 calendar days for time off the rolls that follows separation by reduction in force of employees who are eligible for entry on the reemployment priority list under subpart B of part 330 of this chapter, provided the person is reemployed in Federal service during the period of his or her reemployment priority; and

(F) Credit is given for up to 30 calendar days for time off the rolls that follow involuntary separation without personal cause of employees who are eligible for a noncompetitive appointment based on an interchange agreement with another merit system under § 6.7 of this chapter, provided the person is employed in the competitive service under the agreement during the period of his or her eligibility.

(iii) *Restoration based on unwarranted or improper actions.* (A) Based on a finding made before March 30, 1966, that a furlough, suspension, or separation was unwarranted or improper, an employee restored to duty receives full calendar time credit for the period of furlough, suspension, or separation if he or she was eligible to receive retroactive pay under 5 U.S.C. 5591-93 (formerly Pub. L. 80-623) or 5 U.S.C. 5594 (formerly Pub. L. 81-733).

(B) Based on a finding made on or after March 30, 1966, that a furlough, suspension, or separation was unwarranted or improper, an employee restored to duty receives full calendar time credit for the period of furlough, suspension, or separation for which he or she is eligible to receive back pay. If the employee is restored to duty at a date later than the original adverse action, credit for intervening periods of nonpay status or breaks in service is given in accordance with other provisions of this subsection. If the employee had been properly separated from the rolls of the agency before a finding was made that the adverse action was unwarranted or improper, the correction and additional service credit given the employee may not extend beyond the date of the proper separation.

(iv) *Intervening service.* Certain types of service that ordinarily are not creditable are counted when they intervene between two periods of creditable service without a single break in service in excess of 30 calendar days, excepted as provided in subparagraph (H) of his paragraph. Under these conditions, credit is given for periods of service:

(A) In the excepted service of the Federal executive branch, including employment in nonappropriated fund positions in or under any Federal agency;

(B) Under temporary, term, or other nonpermanent employment in the Federal competitive service;

(C) In the Senior Executive Service;

(D) In the Federal legislative branch;

(E) In the Federal judicial branch;

(F) In the armed forces;

(G) In the District of Columbia Government through December 31,

1979. For an employee on the District rolls on December 31, 1979, who converted on January 1, 1980, to the District independent personnel system, credit also is given for service between January 1, 1980, and September 25, 1980. Otherwise, service in the District of Columbia Government on or after January 1, 1980, is not creditable as intervening service; and

(H) Performed overseas by family members, as defined by § 315.608 of this chapter. Such service is creditable toward career tenure if it intervenes between two periods of creditable service without a single break in excess of 180 days.

3. In § 315.401, paragraph (b) is revised and paragraph (c) is added, to read as follows:

§ 315.401 Reinstatement.

(b) *Time limit.* There is no time limit on the reinstatement eligibility of a preference eligible or a person who completed the service requirement for career tenure. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an agency may reinstate a nonpreference eligible who has not completed the service requirement for career tenure only within 3 years following the date of separation. This time limit begins to run from the date of separation from the last position in which the person served under a career appointment, career-conditioned appointment, indefinite appointment in lieu of reinstatement, or an appointment under which he or she acquired competitive status.

(c) *Extension of time limit.* Intervening service of the following types extends the 3-year limit on reinstatement of eligibility of a nonpreference eligible who has not completed the service requirement for career tenure:

- (1) Employment in Federal competitive service positions under temporary, term, indefinite, or other nonpermanent appointment.
- (2) Employment in Federal excepted, nonappropriated fund, or Senior Executive Service positions in the executive branch;
- (3) Employment in the Federal judicial branch or in the executive or judicial branches of the insular possessions of the United States;
- (4) Employment in Federal legislative branch;
- (5) Employment in an international governmental organization or a territorial, State, county, municipal, or foreign government in a position in which the agency determines that the proposed appointee acquired valuable training and experience for the position to be filled;
- (6) A substantially full-time training course in any educational institution of recognized standing when the agency finds that the proposed appointee acquired valuable training or experience for the position to be filled;
- (7) Compulsory service on work of national importance under civilian direction as required by the Military Selective Service Act;
- (8) Active military duty terminated under honorable conditions;
- (9) Service with the District of Columbia Government prior to January

1, 1980. In addition, for an employee on the District Government rolls on December 31, 1979, who was converted on January 1, 1980, to the District of Columbia merit personnel system, continuous District Government service after that date also extends the 3-year period;

(10) Periods of nonemployment during which a person is eligible for injury compensation under the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs;

(11) Periods of nonemployment during which a person receives disability retirement under the Civil Service or Federal Employees Retirement System;

(12) Employment by a nonfederal organization when the person's function was transferred to the nonfederal organization on a contract basis or by law or executive order;

(13) Volunteer service and training required prior to actual enrollment as a volunteer with Peace Corps, VISTA, and other ACTION programs if it begins within the period the person is eligible for reinstatement; and

(14) Periods of overseas residence during which a spouse or unmarried child, under 21 years of age, of a member of the Armed Forces or of a Federal civilian employee is accompanying that individual on official assignment to an overseas post of duty. Overseas posts of duty are duty locations outside the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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