Preventing Crime & Promoting Responsibility

50 Programs That Help Communities Help Their Youth

The President's Crime Prevention Council

September 1995

The President's Crime Prevention Council was created by Congress in the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act to coordinate Federal crime prevention programs and to encourage community-based crime prevention efforts. President Clinton appointed Vice President Gore to Chair the Council, highlighting the Administration's commitment to making government work better and its support for community-based efforts to control crime and restore public safety. The Council members include the Attorney General; the Secretaries of Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education; the Director of the Office of Management of Budget; the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

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Foreword

Americans alarmed by the increase of violence in our nation want something done. In September 1994, President Clinton signed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, clearly demonstrating the Administration's commitment to the fight against violent crime. This Act—the most comprehensive crime legislation ever enacted—includes Federal funding for more prisons, 100,000 additional police officers, tougher criminal sentences, and a ban on deadly assault weapons.

The 1994 Crime Act significantly strengthens our ability to arrest, prosecute, and punish the violent criminals who threaten our communities. This Act, however, also made a significant commitment to crime *prevention*—especially the prevention of youth crime and violence. These crime prevention efforts, if implemented in a comprehensive, sustained way, can do much to support and complement traditional law enforcement by helping to ensure that today's young Americans develop into healthy, responsible, and law-abiding adults.

To be effective, efforts to prevent youth crime and violence should be planned and implemented at the local level. The President's Crime Prevention Council and its member agencies are working to help local communities with this important work. Many Federal programs exist to support community-based efforts to prevent youth crime and violence; however obtaining help from the program best suited to a particular need can be confusing and frustrating.

The Council has produced this catalog to make these Federal programs more accessible. It provides planning guidance and describes some of the most promising Federal crime prevention programs. These programs support the planning and implementation of crime prevention efforts with technical assistance and funding. Not every community has received or will receive help from every one of these programs, but we hope that these programs and this catalog will help you develop, implement, and sustain a youth crime and violence prevention effort in your community.

We look forward to working with you!

Vice President Al Gore
Chair, The President's Crime Prevention Council

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From this day forward…let us roll up our sleeves to roll back this awful tide of violence and reduce crime in our country. We have the tools now. Let us get about the business of using them.

President Clinton
September 13, 1994
Statement at signing of the
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act

What is Crime Prevention?

Violent crime and the fear of violent crime are costly to both individuals and communities. When crime escalates, the quality of life declines and neighborhoods become war zones in which residents are prisoners and, all too often, casualties. The damage from violent crime, once done, can never be repaired.

On September 13, 1994, Americans came together to fight back against violence and to reclaim our streets and communities. On that day, President Clinton signed into law new legislation, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that significantly strengthens our law enforcement system and encourages and supports comprehensive, community-based efforts to *prevent* crime.

The 1994 Crime Act has made all of us safer by putting more police officers on our streets, funding new prison construction, imposing stiffer penalties on violent criminals (including a mandatory term of life in prison for offenders with three or more convictions for serious violent felonies and drug trafficking crimes), and banning deadly assault weapons. To support this approach of tougher law enforcement, this Act also expands Federal assistance for community-based crime *prevention* efforts, including programs and activities that seek to improve opportunities and supports for youth—especially those in poor and high-crime areas.

The importance of traditional law enforcement efforts—police, prosecution, and prisons—is self-evident. Strong law enforcement prevents crime by removing violent criminals from our communities; reducing the pay-off from criminal behavior; and limiting access to drugs, alcohol, and assault weapons. Increased public involvement in public protection through community policing, neighborhood watch groups, and other, similar efforts is also critical to the success of our law enforcement efforts.

The importance of efforts to *prevent* crime and violence may be less clear. Yet crime prevention efforts that seek to expand opportunities and incentives for personal responsibility, especially among youth, are vital. As President Clinton said at the signing of the 1994 Crime Act: "Our country will not truly be safe again until all Americans take personal responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities."

Efforts to prevent youth crime and violence work hand-in-hand with traditional law enforcement to:

Set clear expectations, rewards, and sanctions by

- encouraging and rewarding responsible behavior
- defining and ensuring immediate and appropriate sanctions for irresponsible behavior
- prosecuting violent offenders

Ensure strong and safe communities by

- supporting families in their efforts to care for and educate their children
- strengthening communities through investments in economic, social, and physical infrastructures
- ensuring safety on the streets, in schools, and in homes
- combatting victimization, neglect, and abuse

Provide clear opportunities and positive futures by

- broadening opportunities for personal, social, and civic development
- ensuring opportunities for academic success for all youth
- strengthening links between school, work, and higher education

This catalog is designed to help communities plan and implement efforts that prevent youth crime and violence and that are tailored to local resources and needs. Part I outlines the basic questions—*who, which, when, where, what*—and a planning process that can be used by anyone seeking to develop a comprehensive crime prevention strategy. To illustrate this planning process, the case of a hypothetical urban community, *Mythic City*, is provided as a model. A planning diagram, *Blueprint For Action*, which outlines an ideal planning process, is also included.

Part II describes 50 Federal crime prevention programs and provides information on how these programs relate to, and can help communities answer, the five basic planning questions outlined in Part I. These programs can help local planners develop effective crime prevention strategies by providing information, technical assistance, and funding support. These programs are not a complete list of the Federal help available, but they illustrate the range of responses that may be required as well as the range of assistance that is available from the Federal Government.

Additional information for local communities is contained in three appendices. Appendix I lists Federal resource centers, clearinghouses, and on-line databases, which contain a wealth of information about what works in crime prevention. Appendix II identifies other Federal publications about crime-related topics. Appendix III provides a quick guide to Federal terminology and program and agency abbreviations.

Part I

Developing a Comprehensive Crime Prevention Strategy

General Principles

When communities come together to plan their crime prevention efforts, it is often in response to crises—sudden and dramatic increases in drug trafficking, the appearance of youth gangs, drive-by shootings, or weapons and violence in schools. The immediate impulse is to do something, anything, to attack the problem or defuse the situation. The challenge faced by many communities is to plan and implement a comprehensive, coordinated, and sustained crime prevention effort.

Across the country, many communities are reevaluating their efforts to reduce youth crime, violence, and victimization. People are working together to improve these efforts by assessing their goals and developing comprehensive plans to achieve them. While the specifics of these prevention efforts will look different in each community, some common principles should be applied.

Address All Levels of the Problem. Community prevention efforts should be comprehensive in providing opportunities and incentives for reducing youth criminal behavior and increasing responsible behavior. This "stick and carrot" approach applies to all levels of crime prevention:

- *Early Prevention*—reinforcing individuals' understanding and respect for the dangers of crime and crime-related behaviors and promoting and rewarding responsible behavior.
- *Intervention*—intervening with risk-involved individuals before the situation deteriorates to the point where serious crimes are committed.
- *Suppression*—punishing individuals in a consistent and appropriate manner for their criminal behavior.
- *Reintegration*—providing positive alternatives to individuals who are under the control of the juvenile justice system to discourage their future involvement in crime and crime-related behaviors.

Many communities address these levels of prevention with a range of responses, including State statutes, local ordinances, and publicly and privately funded programs and activities. However, many communities have not concentrated on pulling the individual programs together to thoroughly address the needs of youth and community residents. The

basic questions and the planning process outlined in this catalog are tools that communities can use to assess which elements of a comprehensive prevention plan they already have, to determine which pieces are missing, and to work toward filling the gaps.

Be Inclusive. To be effective, community crime prevention strategies have to be developed and implemented by the full range of individuals, agencies, and organizations living with the problems or charged with finding solutions. These stakeholders include families, neighborhood committees, businesses, landlords, law enforcement agencies, public and private health and human services providers, educators, and State and local government. Mobilizing communities—including youth—and developing stronger ties between community residents, service providers, and law enforcement officials have proven to be critical components of crime prevention.

Build on What is Known. Preventing youth crime and violence requires the use of an array of strategies; there is no single, magic cure. Research, however, clearly indicates that some crime prevention strategies are more effective than others, given the particular population and problem being addressed. For example, some programs are shown to be more effective than others at keeping middle-grade youth from joining gangs and perhaps associating with delinquent and violent peers. Therefore, when moving from more general goals to the implementation of specific programs or activities, planners should, whenever possible, utilize what is known. The readings listed in Appendix II and the resources available through the clearinghouses listed in Appendix I contain valuable information about what works.

Assess What is Being Done. Local crime prevention efforts are often described in terms of specific programs or activities, rather than in terms of the goals that these programs or activities seek to achieve. Setting clear goals helps policymakers and the public determine if what is being done is effective and whether it is enough. For example, a community's response to increased delinquency and youth violence might be to expand after-school programs, increase summer jobs, enforce curfews, and ensure that youth who have contact with the juvenile justice system are not simply reprimanded and forgotten but are placed in a system that monitors their progress. All of this sounds good, but are these programs and activities effective? Are they enough? These questions can only be answered by judging the chosen strategies against a set of overall goals. Goals and strategies have to be evaluated continuously.

Target Efforts and Tailor Strategies. Few communities have the resources to tackle all aspects of the problem at once, and few programs and organizations have the resources to offer every service, support, or opportunity to every young person or family that comes through their doors. Targeting programs and activities by deciding who to concentrate on first and tailoring these strategies to meet specific needs (deciding, for example, what to offer and how) should be the basic themes of planning. Without these principles, even the simplest goals may be difficult to achieve.

This catalog is designed to help communities apply these general principles and develop effective, long-term crime prevention efforts.

This catalog is designed to help communities apply these general principles and develop effective, long-term crime prevention efforts. The next two sections outline a planning process, including key questions that can help communities set goals and plan a comprehensive crime prevention effort that is tailored to local conditions and needs.

The Five Basic Planning Questions

Any community—urban or rural, white collared or blue—can use the five basic planning questions outlined below to help plan and implement their prevention efforts. Briefly, these questions are:

- ***Who*** do we want to affect or impact?—individual youth? their families? the systems and communities in which they live?
- ***Which*** youth or families do we want to target?—all? those at risk? those already involved in or victimized by crime?
- ***When*** is the best time to intervene?—at what age? with what frequency and intensity?
- ***Where*** do we want to focus our efforts?—which settings?
- ***What*** do we want to do?—which strategies?

The answers to these questions are important, especially when considered within a planning process that involves key stakeholders, identifies desired outcomes and available resources, and develops and tests a comprehensive prevention plan. Such a planning process can ensure that the effort itself is thorough and tailored to local conditions and needs. Prevention efforts that take the "one-size-fits-all" approach tend to accomplish little and fade away. Evaluations of prevention programs have consistently demonstrated that long-term success depends on how well local issues are addressed and how well local strengths and resources are utilized.

WHO do we want to affect or impact?—individual youth? their families? the systems and communities in which they live?

The initial question that community stakeholders need to consider when planning their crime prevention effort is *who* needs our attention? Who should be our target? Who is going to benefit? Who is going to receive services? Crime prevention efforts can be focused on individual children and youth, on their families, on their neighborhoods, and/or on the systems that affect them.

Depending on the resources available, the extent of the problems to be addressed, or the gaps that exist in the community's crime prevention effort, crime prevention planners may choose to focus on a specific group or multiple players—youth, their families, social service organizations, schools. In identifying who will be the focus of prevention efforts, it is helpful to think in terms of the assistance each group might need:

Individual Youth. Build knowledge, skills, awareness; offer specific opportunities for recreation, continued education, employment, or community service; provide counseling, rehabilitation, treatment, or secure confinement; help youth reconfigure family, personal, and social relationships.

Families. Provide general information and guidance; offer assessments, special counseling, and services to address family problems of mental illness, alcohol, drugs,

abuse and neglect, or incarceration; provide parental supports, child care, and early childhood education.

Communities. Support public information and community mobilization efforts to address community-wide problems such as crime and drugs; establish closer links between residents and law enforcement; encourage community service; improve housing, parks, transportation, and neighborhood conditions; revitalize economic structures and social services.

Systems. Strengthen the capacity of State and local public education, health, social service, and law enforcement systems to develop effective, innovative ways to address crime and crime-related problems and to promote positive youth development.

Some of the programs listed in the second part of this catalog are defined as *crosscutting*, because they simultaneously affect more than one group. In prioritizing their prevention efforts, communities may choose not to tackle all four groups at once. But research and practice show that, ultimately, a community's attention to all four is necessary for success. Effective prevention efforts assess what exists, start where the gaps are most pressing, and coordinate the strategies targeted at individual youth, families, communities, and systems.

WHICH youth or families do we want to target?—all? those at risk? those already involved in or victimized by crime?

Once planners agree on *who* they want to impact with their prevention efforts, they need to ask themselves *which* segment of that particular population they will target so that strategies can be tailored to meet specific needs and strengths. Strategies that are most effective with one group may not work for another group. For example, a conflict resolution class for gang-involved youth would require more preparation by the instructor (*i.e.,* identifying rival gang members in the class, convincing gang leaders of the benefits of the exercises, and having the class agree on ground rules at the outset) than such a class for non-risk-involved youth.

When designing their crime prevention efforts, communities often find that it helps to be clear about which categories of youth are being targeted before they identify appropriate strategies and interventions. Different youth categories can be described as follows:

General. All youth, in an effort to reach the majority who are not engaged in high-risk, delinquent, or violent behavior.

Vulnerable. Youth whose environment or circumstances put them at risk of becoming delinquent, violent, or criminal, or increase their chances of becoming victims (*e.g.*, disadvantaged, homeless, abused, in violent or alcoholic families, in gang-controlled neighborhoods).

Risk-Involved. Youth whose behaviors put them at risk of becoming delinquent, violent, or criminal or increase their chances of becoming victims (*e.g.*, dropouts, chronically unemployed, pregnant).

Delinquent. Youth who are actively involved in the criminal justice system or in negative and aggressive behaviors (*e.g.*, gang-involved, truant, drug and alcohol users).

Serious, Violent, and Chronic. Youth who are involved in violent criminal activity and are habitual offenders, including youth who have been in maximum security juvenile facilities or adjudicated as adults.

As communities work to develop their strategic plan, they might find the public health model of primary and secondary prevention and alternative enforcement helpful in designing appropriate strategies for the target population. Primary prevention strategies are targeted at youth who are not yet in trouble and often focus on changing or reaffirming attitudes, offering information, and providing services and opportunities that support positive development. Secondary prevention targets those who are already engaged in delinquent or high-risk behaviors and seeks to change patterns of delinquent behavior. Alternative enforcement strategies, which combine remediation with punishment, target those who are delinquent or who have committed serious but non-violent crimes.

WHEN is the best time to intervene?—at what age?
with what frequency and intensity?

Prevention efforts focused on youth usually define an age group and a time frame. The needs of a 10 year old are very different from those of a 16 year old. The needs of individual youth within the same age group can also differ. For example, a 16-year-old youth who has dropped out of school and is diagnosed with a learning disability may need long-term and intensive treatment, whereas a peer who is simply avoiding school authority may need short-term counseling or greater parental oversight.

Traditionally, the developmental stages, or general age groups, are defined as:

Infancy/Toddler. Prenatal to three years of age.

Early Childhood. Four to six, the preschool and kindergarten years.

School-age Childhood. Seven to twelve, the elementary school years.

Adolescence. Thirteen to seventeen, the secondary school years.

Young Adulthood. Eighteen to early twenties, years when youth should be transitioning to post-secondary education and/or work and self-sufficiency.

In planning an effective crime prevention strategy, the time frame—*i.e.*, the length of time and frequency with which prevention activities are offered—must also be clarified:

Short-term. Program or intervention designed to end after services have been provided or goal has been met.

Long-term. Program or intervention designed as a permanent and sustained effort.

Low intensity. Program designed to offer services during limited hours.

High intensity. Program has made a significant commitment to be available with services at any time.

The primary weaknesses of many prevention efforts is that they are isolated, fragmented, and short-lived. We know from years of studying delinquency and youth development that a community's overall efforts to prevent youth problems and promote success and responsibility need to start early and must be sustained throughout childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood. To ensure that strategic plans are comprehensive and result in long-term changes, communities must identify and secure financial, programmatic, and technical assistance resources.

A commitment to providing early and continuous supports and sanctions does not suggest that every prevention program needs to address the full age range of youth or to establish permanent relationships with each individual child. Many local plans either have goals limited to a specific age group or include a range of efforts or sub-goals within their structure. They also adjust the length and intensity of their efforts to match their goals and the needs of their target population. Many communities are learning that to be effective they have to find ways to define and sustain an integrated system of preventive services, opportunities, and supports.

WHERE do we want to focus our efforts?—which settings?

Communities need to design crime prevention plans with components that reinforce consistent, positive messages and supports in multiple settings. Youth spend time and can be reached in many places—*i.e.,* home, school, playgrounds, community centers, job sites. All are appropriate settings for prevention efforts.

While the specific activities and services that are offered in these settings may vary, messages and supports that promote personal responsibility and respect of the law need to be consistently reinforced. For instance, one way parents can teach their children the value of a strong work ethic is to assign them routine chores around the house and hold them accountable for completing these chores. At school, teachers can give their students responsibility in designing and carrying out class projects and reward them based on their performance. Many local youth agencies use attendance or participation rates as the basis for rewarding youth with field trips or program materials (*e.g.*, t-shirts, baseball caps).

The programs in this catalog target one or more of the following seven settings:

Home. Individual homes, group homes, shelters, and housing developments.

Schools. Traditional and alternative, public and private.

Public Areas. Parks, recreational areas, streets, buildings, and malls.

Community Organizations. Recreation, community and youth centers, and the facilities of fraternal, religious, and social organizations.

Work Places. Traditional settings (offices, factories, farms), as well as parks, streets, or any other area where individuals learn or practice job or entrepreneurial skills.

Service Facilities. Hospitals, mental health centers, food banks, social service agencies, public housing agencies, or any other facility where people go for assistance.

Secure Facilities. Juvenile detention facilities, prisons, boot camps, or similar settings where freedom of movement is restricted.

It is important to remember that settings vary in their security needs, hours of operation, accessibility, formality, and capacity to support different efforts. Decisions about *who, which, when,* and *what* help determine the best settings. For example, long-term relationships with adults may be easier to foster in community organizations rather than in schools because of class size and the discontinuity of teachers from year-to-year.

WHAT do we want to do?—which strategies?

Crime prevention planners need to use a broad range of strategies—programs, activities, community-wide efforts—to support each of their goals. These strategies can vary in their settings, their target population, and their approaches. For example, a youth program might use the strategy of mentoring to reach its goal of increasing self-esteem. The mentor might use other strategies such as tutoring, referrals for health and social services, job shadowing, and organized summer activities. At a different level, a neighborhood development initiative's goal might be to attract services and businesses. It might use neighborhood clean-ups, community policing, volunteer drives, citizen watches, public-private partnerships, and job training to reach that goal.

Most youth crime and violence prevention programs make available a range of activities, services, and supports that individual youth or families may use or are required to use. The Council's review of Federal and non-Federal reports on what works identified over 300 specific strategies aimed at preventing crime, violence, substance abuse, and neighborhood deterioration. These strategies, which literally run from A to Z, include:

academic enrichment
after-school activities
aftercare services
apprenticeships
building safety and security
child care
child protective services
college scholarships
community mobilization
community policing
community service
computer skills training
conflict resolution
counseling
cultural awareness
educational stipends
employment skill-building
enforcement of drug and weapon laws
environmental work projects
family support services
gang intervention
health care access
home visits
housing placement
housing renovation
interagency coordination
job creation
job placement
job shadowing
job training
leadership skill development
literacy
mental health screenings
mentoring
non-formal education
nutrition services
outreach
parent education and training
parental involvement
park and neighborhood clean-ups
periodic drug testing
probation and supervised release
public education
public/private partnerships
recognition ceremonies
recreation
safe passages/corridors
school anti-drug/weapon policies
shelters
self-defense training
service integration
summer jobs for youth
substance abuse education/ treatment
transportation
victim restitution
weapons laws
youth involvement
zoning

The decision about exactly *what* to do hinges on careful responses to who, which, when, and where. The most important thing to remember, however, is that comprehensive community strategies for crime prevention do not, and usually should not, translate into efforts to make every program or effort comprehensive in and of itself. Schools, neighborhood organizations, juvenile detention facilities, and business do not have to do it all. They need to target and tailor in ways that build on their strengths and resources. Each of these stakeholders, however, does need to commit to assessing how what they are doing fits into the larger picture of what needs to be done.

It is not enough for the selected strategies to match the answers to the planning questions. To be effective, they must also reflect the broader goals of setting clear expectations, rewards, and sanctions; ensuring strong and safe communities; and providing clear opportunities and positive futures. For example, a community may work hard to change policies by strictly enforcing drug laws. That enforcement will not be completely successful unless the deficiencies in the opportunity structure that encourage young people to sell drugs in lieu of obtaining legal employment are addressed as well.

Finally, community planners have to evaluate their efforts. Are the efforts effective—is there evidence of a shift toward the desired outcomes? Are they efficient—do they achieve the outcomes in ways that maximize scarce resources? Are they enough—are they reaching the needed number of youth, families, and neighborhoods with sufficient intensity? Obviously, this cannot all happen at once. Communities need to set their priorities to be sure that their resources are not spread too thin while keeping in mind the long-term goals. The priorities are best set when all the factors and options are understood and explored.

Strong, safe communities meet the health, social, educational, and employment needs of individuals and families.

How the Pieces Fit Together

Most, if not all, communities have done something to prevent youth crime. Some have accomplished a great deal with minimal resources. Few, however, have been successful at pulling all of the pieces together. The *who*, *which*, *when*, *where*, and *what* questions are answered differently by different organizations, agencies, and coalitions. Therefore, planning is critical to develop a comprehensive response that includes multiple perspectives and fits all the needs of the community. The following case study gives an example of the planning process in a typical urban community.

Case Study: Mythic City

Like many older cities, Mythic City has undergone a major economic downturn during the last 30 years. Residential neighborhoods that were predominantly middle-class are now low-income with deteriorating housing. The city's tax base has also declined, and many traditional municipal services have been cut back or eliminated. On September 13, 1992, Mythic City was shaken by a series of violent events. A seven-year-old boy was killed in the cross-fire of a drive-by shooting, a six-year-old girl was raped by her thirteen-year-old neighbor, and a seventeen year old pistol-whipped a store clerk until he opened the cash register.

Convening Stakeholders. The President of the Northside Neighborhood Association and the District Police Commander organized a meeting of local residents, business owners, community-based organizations, and public officials to look for solutions to the problem of youth violence. The meeting was emotionally charged with residents blaming public officials and public officials complaining about the residents' lack of cooperation. Although reasonable solutions were not fully discussed, the meeting gave the neighborhood the opportunity to vent their frustrations and fears. They made a commitment to meet again.

Prior to the next meeting, the organizers looked at police data and talked informally with some community leaders and service providers to get basic information on the extent and locale of youth violence. The organizers did a door-to-door distribution of an agenda and fact sheet based on their neighborhood survey. The meeting opened with a short presentation on the information that had been collected, and was followed with a discussion on how to proceed. As a result participants agreed to organize as the Northside Violence Prevention Task Force and set up key committees and work plans.

…the meeting gave the neighborhood the opportunity to vent their frustrations and fears.

Conducting Assessment. In subsequent meetings the Task Force began to build on their information base by designing a series of local assessment instruments to analyze data collected by law enforcement and public health agencies, survey residents and business owners on the quality of life in the neighborhood, and identify local public and private services, supports, resources, and gaps.

An analysis of the assessment findings showed that over the past two years, there was a major increase in the number of 11 to 13 year olds getting caught for shoplifting, petty theft, and extorting money from peers. Both law enforcement and neighborhood residents reported the use of young teens as runners for older youth involved in drug dealing.

In addition, the neighborhood offered little in the way of supervised after-school recreational or social activities. These findings helped the group identify its primary goals of diverting youth from drug dealing by providing them with legal employment opportunities and targeting youth in transition from middle to high school, a particularly vulnerable time when youth are influenced by older peers.

Developing Strategies/Identifying Resources. Recognizing that a one-shot approach would not work, the group looked into a variety of strategies. Many members were able to tap into their personal or professional networks to obtain information on Federal, State, and local programs. For example, a representative from the Mayor's office sat on the State Family Support and Preservation Board and had access to information on State programs. He also contacted the local Congressional office for guidance on Federal programs. One resident asked a group of neighbors to go through the resource section of the public library to identify violence prevention organizations they could write to for information. The neighborhood business owners decided to go to the Mythic Business Association for help in pursuing private resources. After a few weeks they had built up an arsenal of information to sift through and analyze.

The strategies and resources the group adapted to fit their community are depicted in the following chart:

GOAL	STRATEGIES & RESOURCES
Reduce the incentive for youth to deal or use drugs	Drug Courts (DOJ); Make Amends Restitution Program (Mythic Juvenile Court)
Improve physical safety	Drug Elimination Program (HUD); Keep a Light on Program (local utility company in conjunction with regional hardware chain)
Provide a greater range of positive, alternative activities for youth	Community Schools Program (HHS); Be A Friend Mentor program (Mythic University's sororities and fraternities)
Provide youth with knowledge, job skills, and employment opportunities	School to Work Opportunities Initiative (DOL and ED); Work Opportunities Coalition (Mythic Business Association)
Support parents in learning and practicing decision-making and home management skills	Family Preservation and Support Programs (HHS); New Parents Training (Mythic Hospital Nursing Staff); Conflict Resolution Seminars (State Mental Health Department)

The group broke into subcommittees to develop plans to implement the strategies in different settings. Each subcommittee identified outcomes it hoped to achieve.

Implementing the Program. A year after the group had formally organized itself, and some months after the first steps of the comprehensive plan were implemented, Mythic

was still experiencing trouble. Although the group appeared to have followed the necessary steps to success, they learned through the feedback received as they implemented their plan that they had forgotten a few crucial pieces. First, the implementation was fragmented because the subcommittees did not come together on a regular basis to discuss their progress. Second, and perhaps more importantly, not all the stakeholders in the community were included—schools and students had been left out. As a result, the progress made at home and in the community was not reinforced at school, where youth still feared for their safety. When the group realized this omission, teachers, administrators, and students were asked to join. The students were an invaluable addition because they were able to share their fears and their opinions about which programs were effective and which needed modification. The second year plan included the following addition, and the community experienced more positive results.

ADDITIONAL GOAL	ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES
Improve school environment by increasing physical safety and creating a zero-tolerance policy regarding drugs, alcohol, and violence	Safe and Drug-Free Schools (ED); The Truth About Drugs Program (State Police); We're Involved Campaign (local PTAs)

Learning from Mythic City. The diagram, *Blueprint for Action*, on page 15 illustrates the steps that community groups or coalitions, such as the Northside Neighborhood Association in Mythic, can use to define and implement their youth crime prevention plan. Convening the stakeholders—law enforcement officials, community residents, service providers, local officials, students, school administrators and teachers, business owners, and others—is an effective first step in identifying who will be impacted and where services or activities need to take place. In Mythic, the organizers forgot to include some of the key stakeholders, such as teachers, school administrators and students, until the second year. This omission resulted in critical delays in assessing the needs of students and school officials and in implementing appropriate school-based strategies.

Community stakeholders, including a cross-section of residents, can be very helpful in designing, completing, and analyzing the local needs assessment that identifies the community's assets, unmet needs, and gaps in service delivery. Residents are frequently in the best position to verify a community's real needs, identify service delivery barriers, and help to develop culturally appropriate responses. Take the following example from Mythic City:

> *During the past two years, a significant number of new immigrant families had moved into a ten-block section of Mythic's Northside neighborhood. Based on the needs assessment, the Community Outreach Subcommittee realized that these families did not participate in local prevention activities, their children were getting into trouble with the police, and the area was developing a reputation for gang activity. The Subcommittee decided to sponsor a free spaghetti dinner and gang awareness meeting for the families where they could learn about the services available to them and their children. Flyers were posted throughout the neighborhood announcing the dinner, but not a single family attended. Why not? Many parents did not know how to read English, so they could not read the posters. More importantly, many immigrant groups are reluctant to attend events where they might not*

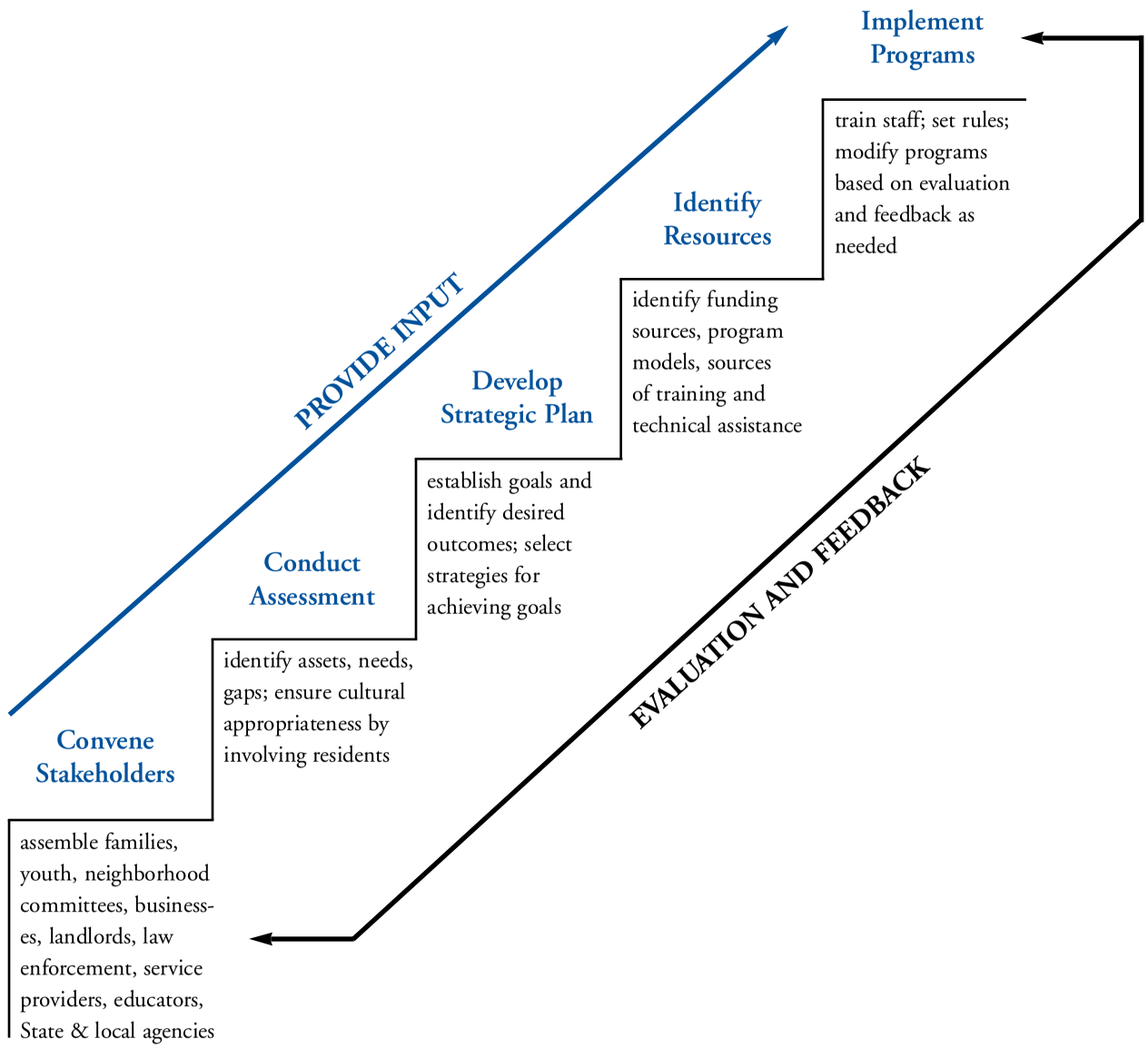
know anyone or events that are associated with negative images, such as gangs. The Organizing Committee moved quickly to identify local immigrant leaders and to invite them to join the planning group, conduct a new needs assessment, and help organize a culturally appropriate outreach strategy.

New assessment findings will either confirm or modify the initial information and can also help define which youth or families should be targeted and the appropriate strategies to use as a basis for the prevention plan. The assessment findings will also contain specific goals, outcomes, or benchmarks to measure success, and step-by-step procedures for implementing programs. The plan should also help to identify the resources needed such as funding, program models, and technical assistance. Program implementation should include the development of written administrative rules and regulations for staff and clients, insurance and liability policies, emergency procedures, and staff training.

Evaluating Progress. All of these steps will be unsuccessful without adequate evaluation. While all programs would like evaluations to show success, it is just as valuable to identify weaknesses so that adjustments can be made to use the resources most effectively. The evaluation and feedback loop must be continuous and must include the community in verifying its findings and proposing improvements. Mythic's evaluation process helped them identify the need to schedule general meetings and bring additional participants into the planning process. However, it failed initially to identify the need for culturally appropriate programming. Evaluation instruments and processes need to be examined frequently and improved to meet changing needs.

The ideas and energy of youth are vital to the success of crime and violence prevention efforts.

Blueprint for Action
Pulling the Pieces Together



Part II

The Fifty Federal Programs

Effective, sustained efforts to prevent youth crime and violence depend on local officials, community leaders, and citizens working together to identify the problem areas and to develop strategies that address their community's specific needs. The Federal role is to support these community efforts with expertise, technical assistance, and, to some extent, financial resources. The 50 Federal programs listed here offer communities significant financial and technical resources, which can be used to support the development and implementation of local solutions.

This catalog is *not* an exhaustive index of the Federal programs that support community crime prevention efforts. It is a selection of programs that demonstrate the range of responses that may be needed to craft a comprehensive prevention system. Together, these programs:

- Represent efforts to work with the full spectrum of youth, not only those at risk or already in the juvenile justice system.
- Reflect the need to link crime and violence prevention to efforts that encourage personal responsibility and enhance opportunity.
- Emphasize the importance of early and sustained investments in children, families, and neighborhoods.
- Reinforce the fact that crime prevention strategies are best crafted at the local level.
- Underscore the importance of ongoing coordination and assessment.

Many of the programs listed here anticipate funding new grants in Fiscal Year 1996 (FY 96), which starts October 1, 1995. Some, however, will not make new grants. Those programs were included because they offer successful local models, including useful training, implementation, and evaluation strategies; relevant research; and information on related Federal and non-Federal programs and resources. For further information on these programs, including whether and where they have funded organizations and coalitions in your community, call the contacts listed or the State or regional office of the sponsoring department.

This section begins with a Summary Matrix, which briefly summarizes each program and identifies how the program addresses the basic questions of *who*, *which*, *when*, *where*, and *what.* This matrix also lists the amount of FY 95 funding for each program. Following this matrix are one-page summaries that briefly describe each program,

including its objective(s), eligibility criteria, and a contact for further information. These program summaries are organized alphabetically by program name. At the end of this section, there is an index of the 50 programs by the problem or topic area (*i.e.*, programs that deal with alcohol/drugs, delinquency prevention, public safety, youth offenders).

Violence can be stopped when community residents, including youth, organize and take action

Program: **AmeriCorps**

Department/ Agency: The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

Objective: Engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in projects that help communities meet public safety, education, environment, and human needs including crime prevention, support for community policing, and assistance for crime victims.

Description: CNCS provides community-based AmeriCorps projects with funds to recruit, train, and supervise individuals of all ages. During their one to two years of service, corps members receive a living allowance, health care, child care, and may earn awards to help pay back student loans or finance college, graduate school, or vocational training. Projects should be designed, implemented, and evaluated with extensive and broad-based local input from residents, AmeriCorps, public and private community-based agencies, and businesses.

Eligibility: Local, non-profit, community-based organizations, public agencies, school districts, law enforcement agencies, national for-profit organizations with multiple sites, public housing, higher education institutions, multi-state consortia of higher education institutions, multi-state consortia of community-based organizations, Federal agencies, Indian Tribes, and United States Territories.

Funding: $219 million (FY 95).
$429 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Susan Stroud/Matt Reed
Corporation for National and Community Service
1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606-5000 x460

Who/Which: community/general population

What (Strategy): skill building, job training, social networks, housing & physical environment, social services, health care, civic involvement, policing, rehabilitation

Where (Setting): homes, schools, public areas, community centers, work places, service facilities, public housing

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN)

Objective: Improve the detection, treatment, investigation, and prosecution of all forms of child abuse and neglect.

Description: NCCAN supports research on the causes, prevention, identification, treatment, and cultural distinctions of child abuse and neglect. NCCAN provides funds to support demonstration projects which identify the best means of preventing maltreatment and treating troubled families, the development and implementation of training programs, data collection activities, resource centers, and the Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.

Eligibility: Non-profit organizations, land grant universities, other agencies.

Funding: $15.9 million (FY 95).
$15.4 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Emily Cooke
Department of Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013
(202) 205-8709

Who/Which: crosscutting/communities, families, vulnerable individuals, depressed, early pregnancy, substance abuse

What (Strategy): education, research, social networks, social services, health care, policies and regulatory change

Where (Setting): homes, schools, community centers, service facilities

When: all ages/short- and long-term, high and low intensity

Program:

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk National Initiative

Department/ Agency: Department of Agriculture/Cooperative State Research, Education, and Education Service

Objective: Help make communities across America places where children and youth lead positive and secure lives while developing the skills necessary for fulfilling, responsible adulthood.

Description: 96 community-based programs work together to provide safe, secure environments for families with children; help families promote positive, productive, and responsible lives for each family member; help parents take primary responsibility for meeting their children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual needs as well as providing moral guidance; and increase the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for responsible lives.

The program awarded 15 "State Projects to Strengthen Community Programs," designed to strengthen community-based programs across State systems. This initiative also funds the Children, Youth, and Family (CYF) Network, a human network of Federal, State, county, and local paid and volunteer staff linked via the internet that focuses on child care, science and technology literacy, family resiliency, and coalition building.

Eligibility: State and Territory Cooperative Extension Services.

Funding: $10 million, State and local matching resources required (FY 95) $10 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Nancy Valentine
CSREES Ag Box 0925
Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC 20250
(202) 720-5578

Who/Which: crosscutting/communities at risk

What (Strategy): education, skill building, social networks, community involvement

Where (Setting): schools, community centers, service facilities, public housing

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Civil-Military Programs

Department/ Agency: Department of Defense/Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness/Assistant Secretary for Reserve Affairs/Directorate for Civil Military Programs.

Objective: Improve the life skills and employment potential of civilian youth who cease to attend secondary school through military-based training provided by the National Guard. One of the mandates for the Directorate for Civil Military Programs is to establish a program that incorporates the skills, capabilities, and resources of the armed forces to assist civilian efforts to meet the domestic needs of the U.S.

Description: Civil-Military Cooperative Action programs provide a "hands-on" training opportunity, while providing a direct and lasting benefit to local communities. The primary focus is to support medical, dental, engineering, and infrastructure improvements. The programs work to encourage cooperation between civilians and the military in addressing domestic needs, advancing equal opportunity, and enriching the civilian economy through education, training, and the transfer of technology. Improving the environment and economic and social conditions, providing opportunities for disadvantaged U.S. citizens, and enhancing individual and unit training and morale in the armed forces are also important parts of this initiative.

Eligibility: Civilians and communities.

Funding: $69.2 million (FY 95).
$69.2 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Amy Hickox
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Washington, DC 20301
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Who/Which: crosscutting/general population

What (Strategy): individual and unit training

Where (Setting): communities

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Community-Based Family Resource Program (CBFRP)

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

Objective: Help States develop and implement or expand and enhance comprehensive systems of community-based family resource services.

Description: CBFRP provides grants to States to establish and expand networks of community-based family resource programs; promote activities that discourage child abuse and neglect; establish and operate State trust funds that provide flexible funding for the development of community-based family resource programs; establish or expand community-based collaboration to foster the development of a continuum of family-centered and culturally competent preventive services; encourage public and private partnerships; and increase and promote interagency coordination among State agencies. Linkages to the Family Support and Preservation planning process, as well as to other related Federal, State, and local programs are strongly encouraged.

Eligibility: States with a trust fund or other mechanism that pools Federal, State, and private funds for the purpose of providing a wide range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family resource programs.

Funding: $31.36 million (FY 95).
$38.7 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Eleanor Wagoner
Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street, SW, Room 2328
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-8879

Who/Which: crosscutting/general population, communities at risk, vulnerable families

What (Strategy): education, job training, social services

Where (Setting): homes, schools, community centers, service facilities

When: all ages/short- and long-term, high and low intensity

Program:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Block Grant Assistance

Objective: Provide decent, safe, and affordable housing, viable living environments, and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons with lower incomes.

Description: CDBG provides grants to entitlement and non-entitlement communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services. Communities develop their own programs and funding priorities. However, grantees must give preference to activities which either benefit low- and moderate-income persons, or aid in the prevention or elimination of below standard living conditions. In addition, activities that the community certifies are designed to meet other urgent community development needs may be carried out. Acceptable activities include, but are not limited to, the acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential structures, and construction and improvement of public facilities, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, and neighborhood centers. In addition, block grant funds may be used to pay for public services for activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources, and to provide assistance to businesses carrying out economic development programs.

Eligibility: 946 entitlement cities; 138 non-entitlement States and counties.

Funding: $4.6 billion (FY 95).
This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: James Brougham
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-3587

Who/Which: community/low-income

What (Strategy): improve housing and physical environment, economic development, relocation, rehabilitation

Where (Setting): any site

When: all ages

Program:

Community Partnership Demonstration Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Service/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention/ Community Prevention and Demonstration Branch

Objective: Establish effective community coalitions of organizations representing parents, schools, neighborhoods, local government, business, industry, and professional organizations for the planning and implementation of comprehensive substance abuse prevention programs.

Description: Improve the health and safety of the communities within the coalition. Develop multiple community partnerships that work to implement and coordinate strategies and programs designed to reduce the incidence and prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse, as well as to address the problems accompanying this behavior (such as violence, adolescent pregnancy, drug-related injuries, mortality, HIV/AIDS, and mental illness).

Eligibility: Public agencies such as local, State, and Tribal governments and community-based or State-wide private non-profit organizations. Applicants must be part of an existing community partnership and must be designated to act on behalf of a larger evolving coalition of multiple partnerships proposed in the grant application.

Funding: $114.7 million, $33 million for new grants (FY 95). $64.1 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: David Robbins
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Rockwall II Building, Room 9D-18
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-0369

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable population, mentally ill, early pregnancy, substance abuse

What (Strategy): multiple strategies

Where (Setting): any site

When: all ages

Program:

Community Policing

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance/Office of Justice Programs

Objective: Assist local law enforcement departments in adopting and implementing a philosophy of policing based on community partnerships and problem solving.

Description: Community policing is a philosophy that promotes community, government, and police partnerships; proactive problem solving; and community engagement to address the causes of crime, fear of crime, and other community issues. Both core components– community partnership and problem solving–suggest reevaluation of many aspects of how police organizations routinely operate. Community policing brings together—police, government, and community—those most interested in addressing crime and disorder problems into a cooperative venture.

Eligibility: Police departments.

Funding: $1.3 billion transferred from the COPS office (FY 95).
$1.8 billion requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Tony Sutin
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Washington, DC 20530
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Who/Which: crosscutting/general population, vulnerable population, gang-involved, drop-out, first-time offender

What (Strategy): skill building, social networks, policies and regulatory change, policing

Where (Setting): homes, school, public areas, community centers, public housing

When: all ages/long-term, low intensity

Program:

Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau

Objective: Provide after-school, weekend, and summer education programs.

Description: Community Schools provides grants to private, community-based, non-profit organizations in communities with significant poverty and juvenile delinquency to run educational enrichment programs, tutoring, mentoring, work force preparation, and provide access to health care, including counseling and substance abuse treatment. Priority will be given to applicants that demonstrate the greatest effort in generating local support for the programs.

Eligibility: Community-based, non-profit organizations located in areas of significant poverty and juvenile delinquency, which operate their program with a consortium of service providers.

Funding: $10 million (FY 95). Funds will be allocated among States based on each State's relative population of children from families with incomes below the poverty line, and an appropriate amount of funds will be made available for grants in Indian areas. $72.5 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Terry Lewis
Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street, SW, Room 2046
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-8102

Who/Which: crosscutting/communities with significant poverty and juvenile delinquency

What (Strategy): after-school, weekend, and summer education programs, work force preparation, health care, counseling, and substance abuse treatment

Where (Setting): school, community centers

When: ages 5-18/long-term, low intensity

Program:

Comprehensive Communities Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance/Office of Justice Programs

Objective: Develop a comprehensive, multi-agency strategy within each community to identify the causes and origins of violence and to control and prevent violent and drug-related crime. This includes a commitment to community policing and other activities that encourage citizens to take an active role in problem solving and coordinating existing Federal, State, local, and private agency resources in effort to suppress violence, restore a sense of community wellness and security, and improve intergovernmental and community relationships.

Description: The Comprehensive Communities Program requires selected jurisdictions to engage in a comprehensive planning and strategy development process for crime and violence control and prevention. Criminal justice agencies, other governmental agencies, and private businesses are required to work in partnership with the community to address crime problems, and the factors that can lead to problem behaviors. The 16 jurisdictions that were selected to participate in the program received funds to develop strategies that demonstrate a jurisdiction-wide commitment to community policing, coordination among public and private agencies, and an active community role in problem solving. Selected communities included those that demonstrated a significant need for crime control, a predisposition to implement city-wide community policing programs, effective community mobilization efforts to reduce and prevent crime and violence, and fiscal responsibility in integrating funds from multiple agency sources and coordinating efforts for improvement.

Eligibility: Communities that fit the above criteria.

Funding: $1.1 million (FY 95).
$6.8 requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Jay Marshall
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(202) 616-3215

Who/Which: community/vulnerable population

What (Strategy): planning and strategy development, interagency collaboration

Where (Setting): public areas, community centers, service facilities, secure facilities

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Comprehensive Gang Initiative

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Objective: Demonstrate the effectiveness of a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances prevention, intervention, and suppression.

Description: In 1992, BJA awarded the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) $625,000 to develop a model comprehensive approach to gang issues. The program concentrates on a problem solving approach to gang-related harmful behaviors using strategies that bring together cooperative and coordinated efforts of the police, other criminal justice agencies, human service providers, and community programs. PERF is also developing a training curriculum and a program for providing technical assistance to model demonstration sites. The first four demonstration sites were funded during FY 93, and are currently active. Those sites are: Suffolk County, Massachusetts (Boston) District Attorney's Office; San Diego, California Police Department; the Colorado Governor's Job Training Council (Aurora and Jefferson Counties); and the Tri-Cities Task Force consisting of the Seven Hills, Parma, and Parma Heights, Ohio Police Departments.The initial sites will be continued in FY 95, and additional sites will be funded in FY 95 within the context of the Comprehensive Communities program. The technical assistance grant to PERF will also be continued in FY 95.

Eligibility: Eligibility is limited to the existing four Comprehensive Gang Initiative demonstration sites, the Comprehensive Communities Program sites, and the Police Executive Research Forum.

Funding: $1.3 million (FY 95).
$1 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Ellen Griegg
Department of Justice
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5929

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable environment and behavior, delinquent, serious, chronic, and violent

What (Strategy): technical assistance and training, social services, health care, policing

Where (Setting): all sites

When: all ages/short-term, high intensity

Program:

Correctional Options Program–Boot Camp Initiative

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

Objective: Develop and implement cost-effective correctional options that reduce the reliance on incarceration, reintegrate offenders into the community, relieve overcrowding in correctional institutions, and assist youthful offenders in pursuing a course of lawful and productive conduct.

Description: The Correctional Options Program provides financial support and technical assistance for State and local jurisdictions and non-profit agencies to develop and implement projects that divert youthful offenders who otherwise would have been incarcerated in correctional facilities; reduce the length of stay of youthful offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities, thereby reducing overcrowding; provide an integrated delivery network aimed at reducing the high rate of recidivism of youthful offenders; or provide the above services, as well as graduated sanctions (other than incarceration) for youthful offenders who violate the terms of their probation or parole.

The Boot Camp initiative provided funds in 1994 for the development, construction, and expansion of corrections boot camp facilities for nonviolent offenders. The inmates must adhere to a regimented schedule that involves strict discipline, physical training, and work. They must also participate in education, job training, and substance abuse counseling or treatment. Aftercare services are coordinated with the programs provided during treatment.

Eligibility: States and States organized in multi-state compacts.

Funding: $11.9 million for Correctional Options implementation and technical assistance grants (FY 95).
$150 million requested in the President's budget to include full prisons and jails (FY 96).

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Arnold Hopkins
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Who/Which: crosscutting/nonviolent offenders, serious, chronic youth

What (Strategy): training and technical assistance, skill building, alternative modes of incarceration, policy change

Where (Setting): service facilities, secure facilities

When: all ages/high intensity

Program:

Correctional Options Program–Drug Courts Initiative

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance

Objective: Offer nonviolent, substance abusing offenders intervention measures that provide the sanctions and services necessary to change the criminal behavior, so that the offenders will not repeatedly cycle through the courts, corrections, and probation systems.

Description: The Correctional Options Program provides financial support and technical assistance for State and local jurisdictions and non-profit agencies to develop and implement projects that divert youthful offenders who otherwise would have been incarcerated in correctional facilities; reduce the length of stay of youthful offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities—thereby reducing overcrowding; provide substance abuse treatment, education, family preservation activities, work place preparedness, job placement, and/or other services and supervision in an integrated delivery network aimed at reducing the high rate of recidivism of youthful offenders.

Local coalitions of judges, prosecutors, attorneys, law enforcement officials, and others are using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence from drugs and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs to teach responsibility and to transition offenders back into the community.

Eligibility: State and local government and non-profit organizations.

Funding: $2.26 million in Juvenile Drug Courts (FY 95).
$150 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96) for Correctional Options Program.

Contact: Charles Hollis
Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 528
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-3218

Who/Which: crosscutting/youth offenders

What (Strategy): drug testing and treatment, community service, day reporting, weekend incarceration, house arrest with electronic monitoring, client-specific planning

Where (Setting): homes, secure facilities

When: ages 13-25/short-term, high intensity

Program:

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance
Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs

Objective: Equip youth with the skills to make healthy decisions concerning peer pressure, violence prevention, and drug abuse.

Description: DARE is a copyrighted comprehensive violence and drug prevention education program that is representative of a collaborative effort between education and law enforcement. The curriculum is based on research that indicates that effective prevention must focus on providing accurate information, coping and decision-making skills, and positive alternatives to substance abuse. The curriculum, developed by educators, is an elementary school presentation program taught by specially selected and trained police officers. DARE attempts to teach students that being grown up really means resisting peer pressure, making your own decisions, and learning to cope with life's problems in positive ways. Other components of the DARE program include: DARE Junior High, DARE Senior High, DARE Parent Program, and the DARE PLUS after-school activity program. Funding is made possible through Federal agencies with substantial support at the local level provided by the private sector.

Eligibility: Public schools, State and local government, and Indian tribes.

Funding: $1.75 million (FY 95). Funding for this program is included in the general budget for law enforcement programs (FY 95 and 96).

Contact:

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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-3297

Theodore Quasula
Department of Interior
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Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208-5786

Who/Which: individual/all youth

What (Strategy): education, job training

Where (Setting): schools, community centers, public housing

When: ages 7-18/short-term, low intensity

Program:

Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Agriculture/Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service and Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Economic Development

Objective: Assist historically under-served communities in developing sustainable economies and healthy, safe communities by helping them address interrelated human, physical, economic, and community development problems.

Description: The EZ/EC Program was designed to afford low-income communities real opportunities for growth and revitalization. The framework of the program is embodied in four key principles: economic opportunity, sustainable community development, community-based partnerships, and strategic vision for change. Following designation as an EZ/EC, an Interagency Task Force provides assistance to address the interrelated human, physical, economic, and community development problems in the areas. In addition, all Federal agencies are required to give priority assistance to the designated zones and communities.

Eligibility: 106 EZ/EC communities were awarded grants in 1994.

Funding: $71.2 million in earmarked grants, direct loans, and loan guarantees (FY 95). A part of the direct loans can be used for crime prevention projects. $2.5 billion in tax incentives and $1 billion from Health and Human Service block grant funds. $83.6 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contacts:

Alvin Brown (For rural sites)
Department of Agriculture
7th and D Streets, SW
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 619-7980

Roy Priest (For urban sites)
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW, Rm 7136
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-2290

Who/Which: community/communities at risk, low-income

What (Strategy): business development, community partnerships, job training

Where (Setting): all sites

When: all ages/long-term

Program:

Even Start

Department/ Agency: Department of Education/Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Objective: Break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving the educational opportunities of the nation's low-income families through the integration of early childhood education, adult literacy, and parental education into a unified family literacy program.

Description: Even Start is a family focused program providing families with early childhood education, adult literacy (including adult education and English as a Second Language (ESL)), basic skills instruction, and parental education services. Financial assistance is provided to help parents gain the literacy and parental skills necessary to take an active role in their child's education. Even Start is implemented through cooperative projects that build on existing community resources to create a new range of services.

Eligibility: Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) and other public and private agencies, non-profit community-based organizations, and institutions of higher education of demonstrated quality. Participants include parents eligible for adult basic education programs under the Adult Education Act.

Funding: $102 million (FY 95).
Will be consolidated with the Adult Education and Family Literacy Program (FY 96).

Contact: Donna Campbell
Department of Education
600 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202
(202) 260-0996

Who/Which: crosscutting/low-income families

What (Strategy): early childhood education, adult literacy and basic skills instruction, parental education

Where (Setting): community centers, schools, homes

When: ages 0-7/long-term, low intensity

Program:

Family Investment Centers

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Community Relations and Involvement

Objective: To provide families living in public and Indian housing better access to education and employment opportunities so they can achieve self-sufficiency and independence.

Description: The funds will be used to develop facilities in or near public housing for training and support services; to mobilize public and private resources to expand and improve the delivery of such services; to provide funding for training and support services that cannot otherwise be funded; and to improve the capacity of management to coordinate, assess, and ensure the long-term provision of the training and services.

Eligibility: Public and Indian housing authorities.

Funding: Included as a set-aside in the Annual Contribution for Assisted Housing Program (FY 95 and 96).

Contact: Paula Blunt
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-3114

Who/Which: crosscutting/families living in public and Indian housing

What (Strategy): public and private resources, job training and support services, management assistance

Where (Setting): community centers, public and Indian housing

When: all ages/short-term, high intensity

Program:

Family Preservation and Support

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/Children's Bureau/Child Welfare Division

Objective: Promote family strength and stability, enhance parental functioning, and protect children through a capped entitlement to States to provide family support and family preservation services.

Description: The program is expected to enhance and support existing State efforts and to encourage other States to develop stronger family preservation programs. The legislation provides funding to States through a capped entitlement. Apart from the use of these funds to expand services, the program offers States an opportunity to assess and make changes in State and local service delivery in child welfare. FY 94 funds were available for Statewide planning processes and some services. At the completion of the planning process, States submitted a five-year plan.

Eligibility: States.

Funding: $150 million (FY 95).
$225 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Michael Ambrose
Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street, SW, Room 2317
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-8740

Who/Which: families/general, vulnerable populations, disadvantaged families, substance abusers

What (Strategy): education, social networks, social services

Where (Setting): homes, service facilities

When: all ages/short- and long-term, high intensity

Program:

Family Violence Prevention and Services

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Office of Community Services

Objective: Assist States and Indian tribes in the prevention of family violence and the provision of immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents.

Description: The program targets victims of family violence. No less than 70% of funds distributed must be used for immediate shelter, and no less than 25% for related assistance. The program also funds discretionary grants to support research into the causes and prevention of family violence; support the training of family violence personnel and provide technical assistance to conduct family violence prevention programs; and to support the operation of a national resource center on family violence.

These funds are also used to provide grants to non-profit, private sector State Domestic Violence Coalitions that are dedicated to the prevention of family violence in general and spouse abuse in particular. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 required the State coalitions to work with local domestic violence programs to train, plan, inform, and collaborate with other governmental systems that affect battered women. Both grants are awarded on a formula basis. State domestic violence coalitions are established as non-profit private sector organizations and represent the local grass roots organizations that are dedicated to the prevention of family violence.

Eligibility: States, Indian tribes, non-profit organizations.

Funding: $32.65 million (FY 95).
$32.6 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Bill Riley
Department of Health and Human Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20447
(202) 401-5529

Who/Which: families

What (Strategy): education, research, housing and physical environment, social networks, social services, health care

Where (Setting): service and secure facilities

When: all ages/short- and long-term, high and low intensity

Program:

4-H Youth Development

Department/ Agency: Department of Agriculture/Cooperative States Research, Education, and Extension Service

Objective: Create supportive educational environments in which culturally diverse youth and adults can reach their fullest potential and become productive citizens and catalysts for positive change.

Description: The 4-H Youth Development program is an informal educational program operated at the local level through the county extension office. It uses knowledge and skills development programs to help youth develop coping, competency, and contributory life skills. Courses include biological sciences (animals and plants, nutrition and food, natural resources, health, and safety); physical sciences (mechanical and electrical, aerospace, energy, geology, and computers); social sciences (communications, leadership, citizenship, community development, workforce, family life and economics, and personal development); and arts and humanities (expressive arts, recreation leadership, outdoor education, hobbies, and cultural heritage). Delivery of the program depends on volunteer leaders, both youth and adult who work directly with young people in a variety of settings. Leader development programs provide volunteers with skills and knowledge for working with young people.

Eligibility: County extension offices.

Funding: $65 million (FY 95).
$65 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Alma Hobbs
Department of Agriculture
CSREES, Ag Box 0925
Washington, DC 20250
(202) 720-2908

Who/Which: crosscutting/general population, disadvantaged

What (Strategy): educational programs, leadership programs, life skills, personal understanding, job training, school enrichment

Where (Setting): homes, schools, community centers, work places, camps, rural areas

When: 4-25/short- and long-term, low and high intensity

Program:

Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.)

Department/ Agency: Department of Treasury/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Objective: Help children resist the pressure to join gangs and to resolve conflicts without resorting to violence.

Description: G.R.E.A.T. is a structured, school-based program implemented in areas where gang activity is emerging or exists. The G.R.E.A.T. program provides classroom instruction and other related activities that help seventh graders learn to set goals, to have self-respect, to resist pressure to join gangs, to make sound choices, and to resolve conflicts without violence. The children learn about the harmful effects of drugs on the user as well as on his or her family and friends. In addition, students learn cultural differences and their impact on the community, as well as individual responsibility.

The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum is taught by trained, uniformed police officers and Federal agents at the junior high/middle school level. The program is designed to be taught one period per week for nine consecutive weeks. An optional four-week third/fourth grade curriculum is also available. An integral part of the G.R.E.A.T. program is the follow-up summer project which provides the opportunity to reinforce lessons learned in the classroom in a less structured one-on-one setting. The summer component also gives children an opportunity to become involved in community services and provides some structure to their days.

Eligibility: Law enforcement agencies.

Funding: $16.2 million (FY 95).
$12.2 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Frank Spizuoco
Department of Treasury
800 K Street, NW, Suite 842
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 682-4220

Who/Which: individual/general and vulnerable populations, gang involved

What (Strategy): education

Where (Setting): schools

When: 3rd, 4th, and 7th graders/short-term, low intensity

Program:

Head Start–Early Head Start

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/Head Start Bureau

Objective: Provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social, developmental, and other support services primarily to economically disadvantaged preschool children and their families.

Description: Head Start is designed primarily for children between the ages of three and five. The program works to bridge the gap that exists between economically disadvantaged children and their more advantaged peers during early childhood development. The program involves parent-child activities intended to help the children attain overall social competence. Most Head Start programs operate on a part-day basis. The program requires that 90 percent of the enrollees come from families at or below the poverty line. No less than 10 percent of the enrollment opportunities in each Head Start program must be made available to children with disabilities. Early Head Start, a division of Head Start, provides resources to address the needs of pregnant women and families with children under the age of three. Programs participating in Early Head Start provide early, individualized child development and parent education services to low-income infants and toddlers and their families through home visits and experiences at the Early Head Start center.

Eligibility: Public and non-profit private entities.

Funding: $3.5 billion (FY 95).
$3.9 billion requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Douglas Klafehn
Department of Health and Human Services
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Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-8569

Who/Which: crosscutting/economically disadvantaged children and families

What (Strategy): comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social, development, and other support services

Where (Setting): homes, schools community centers, public housing

When: ages 0-5 and their parents/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Healthy Start

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Service/Health Resources and Services Administration/Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Objective: Improve the health and well-being of women, infants, and their families. The main goal of the program is to reduce infant mortality in the most needy U.S. communities.

Description: Healthy Start increases awareness of the infant mortality problem; streamlines and coordinates services between public and private agencies; and builds partnerships of commitment and responsibility among families, volunteers, companies, and health care and social service providers. Healthy Start provides a mix of social and health services in one location; applies a case management approach to reduce the barriers to participate in Medicaid, the Women, Infants and Children Program, food stamps, public housing, and medical services; trains and employs neighborhood residents as outreach workers to identify, console, and transport women in need of prenatal care appointments; and establishes partnerships with public and private organizations. The public information component of Healthy Start focuses national attention on the problem of infant mortality, highlighting the importance of early and regular prenatal care in order to give babies a healthy start. Twenty-two communities with high infant mortality rates have been funded to develop innovative approaches aimed at cutting those rates in half by 1996.

Eligibility: All funds go to existing grantees.

Funding: $105 million (FY 95).
$100 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Bernice Young
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Room 11-A-05
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Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-0543

Who/Which: family/vulnerable population

What (Strategy): educational, social networks, transportation, social services, health care

Where (Setting): homes, schools, public areas, community centers, work places, service facilities, secure facilities, public housing

When: ages 0-4/long-term, low and high intensity

Program:

Heinz Neighborhood Development Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Technical Assistance and Management/Office of Community Planning and Development

Objective: Assist small neighborhood groups in organizing and improving their neighborhoods.

Description: The program assists low-income neighborhoods and local non-profit agencies in improving their environment through local empowerment and the accomplishment of projects which can be realistically achieved within one to three years.

Eligibility: Neighborhood non-profit agencies serving and located in the neighborhood in which assistance is to be provided.

Funding: $5 million (FY 95).
This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: Gene Hix
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-2186

Who/Which:	community/low-income neighborhoods
What (Strategy):	improve housing and physical environment
Where (Setting):	homes, community centers, public areas, public housing
When:	all ages/short-term

Program:

High-Risk Youth Demonstration

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Service/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention/Division of Demonstrations for High-Risk Populations

Objective: Address individual and environmental factors that place a child at risk for using alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs.

Description: In FY 95, funding will be awarded to three modules: High-Risk Youth, Adolescent Females, and Replications. High-Risk Youth projects determine the effectiveness of multifaceted interventions that address factors in at least three of six important life areas (individual, family, school, peer group, neighborhood/ community, and society) that place youth at risk for or protect them from using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD). Adolescent Female Projects ascertain the effectiveness of multifaceted interventions addressing factors more specific to adolescent females ages 10-21 such as sexual abuse, victimization, post traumatic stress syndrome, and depression that places them at risk for ATOD use/abuse as well as other self-destructive behaviors (*i.e.,* eating disorders, prostitution and suicide). Replication projects ascertain whether a model of prevention strategies shown to be promising in modifying ATOD use in a given population in a particular location can be replicated by the original program developer or another investigator with a similar population in another location.

Eligibility: Public and private non-profit organizations, units of State or local governments, community-based organizations, colleges and universities, hospitals, and Indian tribes/tribal organizations.

Funding: $65.2 million (FY 95).
$57.6 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

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Who/Which: crosscutting/substance abuse, general, vulnerable populations

What (Strategy): multiple strategies

Where (Setting): homes, schools

When: ages 0-20/varies

Program:

Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies/Title I

Department/ Agency: Department of Education/Office of Compensatory Education Programs

Objective: Improve the ability of schools to help educationally disadvantaged children achieve high academic standards expected of all children.

Description: Title I, Part A provides formula grants to the 50 State Educational Agencies (SEAs), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to support standards-based educational reform and to improve the ability of schools to help educationally disadvantaged children achieve high academic standards. States distribute funds to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) to support a range of activities including upgrading the entire educational program of schools with high concentrations of students from low-income families; serving children who are at risk of failing to meet State student performance standards; encouraging parental involvement; and promoting professional development. Program components include the integration of academic and vocational learning, increasing the amount and quality of learning time (extended school year, before and after-school and summer programs), and possibly counseling, mentoring, and college/career awareness.

Eligibility: Funds are allocated through States to school districts and schools based on the number of children from low-income families. School districts must have 10 or more children from low-income families to receive funds.

Funding: $6.69 billion (FY 95).
$7 billion requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Mary Jean LeTendre
Department of Education
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Washington, DC 20202
(202) 260-0826

Who/Which: crosscutting/low-income, educationally disadvantaged

What (Strategy): education, extended school year, social networks

Where (Setting): schools

When: ages 4-18/long-term

Program:

Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs/Title V

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Objective: Reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment which supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

Description: The Title V Delinquency Prevention Program is designed to support local communities in the implementation of effective delinquency prevention strategies. Title V is structured to establish a guiding framework and provide tools that enable community members to address the specific needs of their community's children, youth, and families in a purposeful, comprehensive, and coordinated manner. Title V provides funds to units of general local government, through State agencies, for developing appropriate community-based prevention strategies.

Eligibility: State agency, designated by the Chief Executive of each State under Section 299(c) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended.

Funding: $20 million (FY 95).
$20 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Rodney L. Albert
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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5924

Who/Which: crosscutting/at risk

What (Strategy): multiple strategies

Where (Setting): community

When: earliest appropriate stage in each child's development

Program:

Intensive Community-Based Juvenile Aftercare Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Objective: Reintegrate juvenile offenders who are being released from institutional placement into the community.

Description: Intensive Aftercare is a multi-phase program including assessment/ survey; development of model; development of training and technical assistance materials; and evaluation of the model. An award was made to Johns Hopkins University to carry out this work. Johns Hopkins and California State University at Sacramento have completed the development stages. The model, based on the latest theories of delinquency, calls for a high degree of control over released youth and for the integration of services. A carefully constructed case management process is designed to oversee implementation of this model.

Eight States were trained in the model: Michigan, New Jersey, Nevada, Virginia, North Carolina, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Texas. In 1994, New Jersey, Virginia, Colorado, and Nevada received competitive awards to test the model.

Eligibility: State Division of Youth Services.

Funding: $.62 million (FY 95).
$.62 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: James Burch
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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delenquency Prevention
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(202) 307-5914

Who/Which: crosscutting/high-risk juvenile offenders

What (Strategy): skill development, education, employment, social/life skills

Where (Setting): communities, community agencies

When: 14-18/long-term, high intensity

Program: **Job Corps**

Department/ Agency: Department of Labor/Office of Job Corps/Employment and Training Administration

Objective: Provide education, training, and employment for disadvantaged youth.

Description: Job Corps provides a comprehensive array of services designed to address multiple barriers to employment faced by disadvantaged youth aged 16-24. Services provided primarily in the residential setting of a Job Corps center include diagnostic testing of reading and math levels, occupational exploration, education, vocational training, intergroup relations, counseling, health care, and work environment instruction. Post-program placement and support services are available for youth after they leave Job Corps. Enrollment in the program is voluntary, and programs are open-entry and open-exit, and self-paced to allow students to progress at their own speed. The program operates through 111 Job Corps centers located throughout the United States. Job Corps centers are operated by major corporations and non-profit organizations under contract with the Department of Labor, and through civilian conservation centers administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Eligibility: Community-based organizations, private for-profit firms, non-profit organizations, State and local governments.

Funding: $1.08 billion (FY 95).
$1.2 billion requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Peter E. Rell
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N-4510
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 219-8550

Who/Which: individual/disadvantaged youth

What (Strategy): education, job training, social networks, health care, economic and educational access

Where (Setting): Job Corps centers

When: 16-24/varies

Program:

Maternal & Child Health Improvement Grants/Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS)

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Service/Health Resources and Services Administration/Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Objective: Support maternal, infant, child, and adolescent health; school health; Healthy Tomorrow Partnerships for Children; and childhood injury prevention.

Description: Under maternal, infant, child, and adolescent health, priority areas include projects that assist in developing mechanisms to define appropriate personal health care services, creating or enhancing collaborative systems to deliver such services, and identifying measures to determine the quality of the content and mechanism for service delivery. Projects that continue the capacity-building of States to meet the diverse health needs of adolescents are also a priority. Under school health, priority areas include the development of infrastructure and resources to build capacity for primary mental health services in school-based and school-linked programs, and the development of State of the art instructional materials and resources to strengthen the mental health capacity of primary care providers for school-age children and youth. The Healthy Tomorrow Partnerships for Children support projects for children that improve access to health services and utilize prevention strategies. Under Childhood Injury Prevention, resource centers are funded that cover rural child and adolescent injury, adolescent violence and suicide, injury data, and economic and insurance issues.

Eligibility: Various public and private entities, with some restrictions for projects in research and training.

Funding: $684 million (FY 95).
$678 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

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Who/Which: crosscutting/general population

What (Strategy): education, capacity building, social services, health care, economic access

Where (Setting): schools, community centers, service facilities

When: varies with the project/long-term

Program:

National Funding Collaborative on Violence Prevention

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in collaboration with nine foundations (Carnegie Corporation, The Ford Foundation, W.T. Grant Foundation, William Casper Graustein Memorial Fund, The George Gund Foundation, Vira I. Heinz Endowment, Ittleson Foundation, A.L. Mailman Family Foundation, The New York Community Trust)

Objective: Establish a national public/private funding collaborative which promotes interdisciplinary strategies for preventing violence.

Description: The Collaborative on Violence Prevention operates with two fundamental principles: violence is preventable and locally directed strategies, developed in broad-based collaboratives, can be a highly effective means to prevent violence. The Collaborative has established a coordinating mechanism that pools the financial, technical, and planning resources from corporations, foundations, and Federal agencies to fund locally-driven violence prevention efforts. This was accomplished through a competitive application process.

Eligibility: The twelve communities and their local host foundation have already been selected.

Funding: BJA will give $1 million; the Foundations will provide the remaining funds to cover $75,000 planning grants and up to $150,000 a year for two years for implementing the local plans (FY 95 and 96).

Contact: Michael Dalich
Department of Justice
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-3203

Who/Which: systems/low income

What (Strategy): Federal, private partnerships

Where (Setting): neighborhoods with high levels of violence

When: all ages/long-term

Program:

Operation Safe Home

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)/ Office of the Inspector General

Objective: Coordinate Federal law enforcement efforts with anti-crime efforts in public and assisted housing.

Description: Operation Safe Home is an agreement by three Federal law enforcement agencies, coordinated by the Office of the Inspector General at HUD, to identify and coordinate Federal law enforcement efforts against Federal crimes occurring in and around public and assisted housing. The agencies involved are the Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and the Department of Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), and Secret Service.

Eligibility: As identified by the HUD Office of the Inspector General.

Funding: No specific allocation (FY 95 and 96).

Contact: Lee Isdell
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-0390

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable environment

What (Strategy): policing

Where (Setting): public housing

When: all ages/short-term, high intensity

Program:

Operation Weed and Seed

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance/Office of Justice Programs/Executive Office of Weed and Seed

Objective: Involve community agencies and residents in an effort to "weed out" crime and gang activity and "seed" crime-ridden neighborhoods through revitalization projects.

Description: Operation Weed and Seed is a key component of the Department of Justice's anti-violence program as well as a major part of the larger comprehensive community revitalization strategy. Operation Weed and Seed represents the Department's only full-spectrum, multi-agency strategy for revitalization at the neighborhood level. It "weeds out" violent crime, gang activity, and drug trafficking and "seeds" targeted high-crime neighborhoods through four basic elements: enhanced law enforcement; community policing; prevention/intervention/treatment; and neighborhood restoration.

Eligibility: Communities must agree to commit local, State, and Federal funds to reintegration efforts into high-risk neighborhoods.

Funding: $3.7 million (FY 95).
$6.5 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Terrence Donahue
Department of Justice
Executive Office of Weed and Seed
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-1152

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable population, first time offender, substance abuse, gang-involved

What (Strategy): education, job training, social services, health care, policy and regulatory change, policing, courts, sentencing

Where (Setting): schools, public areas, community centers, service facilities, public housing

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Public Housing Drug Elimination Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Public and Indian Housing

Objective: Provide public and Indian housing authorities with funds to develop law enforcement and prevention programs for their residents.

Description: The structure of this program allows housing authorities to design the program best suited to their needs (within program guidelines). Seven types of activities are funded: reimbursement of local law enforcement for services over and above what is ordinarily provided; housing authority law enforcement; housing authority security staff; contracted security services; investigative services; volunteer tenant patrols; and drug prevention, intervention, and treatment services. The primary expenditure of funds is on law enforcement or security and prevention activities.

Eligibility: Public and Indian housing authorities.

Funding: $290 million (FY 95).
This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: Robin Prichard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-1197

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable population, public housing residents

What (Strategy): improve housing and physical environment, social services, policing

Where (Setting): homes, public areas, community centers, public housing

When: all ages/long-term

Program:

Public Housing Urban Revitalization Demonstration or HOPE VI

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Distressed and Troubled Housing and Recovery

Objective: Revitalize severely distressed or obsolete public housing developments in the 40 most populous cities in the U.S., and other troubled housing authorities.

Description: Funds can be used for the capital costs of major reconstruction, rehabilitation, and other physical improvements; replacement housing; management improvements; planning and technical assistance; and implementation of community service programs and supportive services, or the planning of such activities. Each participating city must make a minimum 15 percent matching contribution from a non-Federal source to fund supportive services. No more than 20 percent of total funds may be used for community and supportive services, but each grant must include a community service component.

Eligibility: 40 public and Indian housing authorities designated by HUD.

Funding: $758 million (FY 95).
This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: Milan Ozdinec
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW, Room 4142
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 401-8812

Who/Which: crosscutting/severely distressed or obsolete public housing developments

What (Strategy): reconstruction, rehabilitation, physical and management improvements, replacement housing, planning and technical assistance, community service programs, supportive services

Where (Setting): homes, public housing

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Public Housing Youth Sports Program (YSP)

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Community Relations and Involvement

Objective: Provide public and Indian housing authorities with funds to develop sports, recreational, and cultural opportunities for resident youth.

Description: YSP acts as a vehicle for youth to develop leadership skills, gain self-esteem, learn the value of teamwork, and exercise self-empowerment in a positive, drug-free environment. Athletics send an implicit drug-free message because an athlete cannot be in top form or compete at the highest level while taking drugs. In addition, coaches, public housing staff, and involved community members become adult role models within the framework of organized sports.

YSP includes constructing or renovating community centers and playgrounds adjacent to public and Indian housing areas; developing youth leadership, including contracting with local service organizations to train youth on how to resist peer pressure and set goals for themselves; sponsoring programs with economic or educational themes, thereby increasing young people's educational, vocational, and economic opportunities; and providing recreational, cultural, and athletic programs with anti-drug themes. Each year the maximum award has been $125,000, requiring a 50% non-Federal match for every Federal dollar requested.

Grants are to be used over a two-year period. Extensive resident, youth, and community involvement is strongly encouraged.

Eligibility: All public and Indian housing agencies.

Funding: $13.9 million (5% of Drug Elimination funds) (FY 95). This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: Robin Prichard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
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Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-1197

Who/Which: crosscutting/public housing residents, vulnerable population

What (Strategy): educational, recreational and cultural activities, construction and renovation, leadership, self-esteem, and peer pressure programs

Where (Setting): public areas, community centers, public housing

When: ages 5-25/intended for long-term, but realistically short-term, low intensity

Program:

Pulling America's Communities Together (Project PACT)

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Assistance/Office of Justice Programs

Objective: Empower communities to fight crime and enhance security through the development of comprehensive strategies for violence prevention.

Description: PACT is an initiative in which the Federal Government participates with State and local agencies to assist communities in fighting crime. Project PACT seeks to develop measures to control violence, make the streets safe, and address factors in the family, schools, and community that cause children and adolescents to engage in violent behavior. Federal agencies have joined together to form strong partnerships with States and local communities to cooperate in efforts to suppress violence and restore the sense of community necessary for effective neighborhood security.

Project PACT has two key principles: (1) local communities play the lead role in creating solutions to address local problems and (2) government entities at all levels establish coordinated and multidisciplinary approaches. Federal agency partners in PACT are the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Labor, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Eligibility: Four experimental sites were chosen: Denver, CO; Atlanta, GA; Washington, DC; and the State of Nebraska. No decision has been made concerning expansion.

Funding: No specific allocation FY 95 and FY 96.

Contact: Michael Dalich
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-3203

Who/Which: crosscutting/entire community

What (Strategy): educational, job training, housing and physical environment, transportation, social services, health care

Where (Setting): homes, schools, public areas

When: all ages

Program:

Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau

Objective: Support local centers that provide immediate, crisis intervention services to runaway and homeless youth and their families.

Description: Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs promote family reunification or positive placement and provide ongoing support services to stabilize youth. Grants are used to develop or strengthen community-based centers which are outside the law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare, and mental health systems. Funds support up to 15 days of shelter and are allocated among States based on each State's population. Service recipients are runaway youth under 18 who are away from home at least one night without parental permission.

Eligibility: Public and private non-profits, State and local governments, and Indian tribes.

Funding: $68.6 million (FY 95).
$68.57 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Pam Johnson
Department of Health and Human Services
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Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-9843

Who/Which: crosscutting/runaway and homeless youth

What (Strategy): develop or strengthen community-based centers which are outside the law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare, and mental health systems

Where (Setting): public areas, community centers

When: ages 7-18/short- and long-term, high and low intensity

Program:

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Federal Activities

Department/ Agency: Department of Education/ Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Objective: Prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence and promote safety and discipline for students from preschool through the post-secondary level.

Description: The program supports a wide range of initiatives designed to prevent drug use and violence among young people. Programs may include training school personnel, parents, and members of the community; evaluations of innovative approaches to drug and violence prevention; development of curricula related to child abuse prevention and education; direct services to schools and school systems with especially severe drug and violence problems; and activities in communities designated as Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) that will connect schools to community-wide efforts to reduce drug and violence problems.

In addition, the program supports developing and disseminating drug and violence prevention materials; developing and implementing a comprehensive violence prevention strategy for schools and communities that may include conflict resolution, peer mediation, the teaching of law and legal concepts, and other activities designed to stop violence; and the implementation of innovative activities, such as community service projects designed to rebuild safe and healthy neighborhoods and increase students' sense of individual responsibility.

Eligibility: At risk neighborhoods, EZ/EC communities, local education agencies, and community-based organizations.

Funding: $465.98 million (FY 95).
$500 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: William Modzeleski
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(202) 260-3954

Who/Which: crosscutting/general and vulnerable communities, gang-involved and truant youth

What (Strategy): classroom instruction, community service

Where (Setting): primarily schools, but also homes, public areas, community centers

When: all ages/long-term, high intensity

Program:

SafeFutures Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency (SafeFutures)

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Objective: Use existing Federal, State, local, and private partnerships to prevent and reduce juvenile crime and provide a continuum of care for youth at all ages and at all stages of development, with a particular focus on juvenile offenders, and stress the importance of community responsiveness and planning.

Description: SafeFutures supports five communities (3 urban, 1 rural and 1 tribal government) in their efforts to implement a comprehensive and coordinated delinquency prevention and intervention program. To qualify, sites must have made substantial progress in assessing their delinquency problem and have developed a plan that includes prevention, intervention (including graduated sanctions), and treatment services for at risk and delinquent youth. Funding will be provided for nine separate programs that will assist the community to fill identified gaps in their continuum of care. The importance of partnerships is heavily emphasized. Sites that demonstrate effective use of partnerships and other resources will receive preference. At least two of the four urban and rural sites will be selected in those jurisdictions which have been designated Empowerment Zones/ Enterprise Communities.

Eligibility: Chief executive officers of a unit of general local or tribal government or a combination.

Funding: $6.7 million (FY 95).
$6.7 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Betty M. Chemers
Department of Justice
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5914

Who/Which: crosscutting/all youth, particularly juvenile offenders

What (Strategy): comprehensive delinquency prevention and intervention programs

Where (Setting): all sites

When: all ages/long-term

Program: **School-to-Work Transition (STW)**

Department/ Agency: Department of Labor/Office of Policy and Research
Department of Education/Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Objective: To offer all youth the opportunity to find rewards in the workplace by tying school to real-life work experience.

Description: The STW initiative is designed to establish a national framework within which all States can create State-wide STW systems that offer young Americans access to a performance-based education and training program. These programs will prepare them for a first job in a high-skill, high-wage field, and increase their opportunities for further education. The initiative fosters partnerships with students, educators, teachers, universities, colleges, school systems, unions, employers, communities, and community-based organizations.

Eligibility: States, local partnerships, local school systems.

Funding: $245 million (FY 95).
$400 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

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Washington, DC 20024
(202) 401-3817

Who/Which: individual/all youth

What (Strategy): skill building, education, job training, social services, economic and educational access

Where (Setting): school, work place

When: all ages/long-term

Program:

Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Objective: Assist the juvenile justice field in the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders

Description: The Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Treatment Program is an extension of an initial effort funded by OJJDP in 1993 entitled "Accountability Based Community Intervention Program (ABC)." The ABC initiative was a pilot project in two jurisdictions which provided funds to assist in the planning of a comprehensive strategy to address juvenile delinquency.

After a year of program planning and development, OJJDP expanded the number of program sites to four. The name of the initiative was changed to Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders because it best reflects the overall objective. The model requires the implementation of treatment components that combine accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive community-based intervention and rehabilitation services consistent with the degree of offense.

Eligibility: State and local juvenile justice agencies and private non-profits.

Funding: $2 million (FY 95).
$1.3 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Frank O. Smith
Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5914

Who/Which: crosscutting/serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders

What (Strategy): education, counseling, job training, family preservation and support

Where (Setting): community-wide

When: ages 13-18/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Summer Youth Employment and Training Program/Title IIB

Department/ Agency: Department of Labor/Office of Job Training Programs

Objective: Enhance the basic education skills of youth, encourage school completion or enrollment in supplementary or alternative school programs, and provide eligible youth with exposure to the world of work.

Description: This program provides job training services to economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 14 and 21. In addition to summer jobs, these services include academic enrichment, institutional and on-the-job training, work maturity and experience programs, and supportive employment services.

Eligibility: All States and local service delivery areas and private industry councils.

Funding: $185 million base allotment (FY 95).
$872 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Josephine Nieves
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N4459
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 219-6236

Who/Which: individual/vulnerable population, economically disadvantaged, drop-out, unemployed

What (Strategy): education, job training, employment services

Where (Setting): community centers, service facilities

When: ages 14-21/short-term

Program:

Systems Oriented Projects–National Drug Prevention System (NDPS)

Department/ Agency: Office of National Drug Control Policy

Objective: Develop a strong national resolve against drug abuse and facilitate the coordination and collaboration of substance abuse prevention activities and resources.

Description: The National Drug Prevention System is the structured interrelationship among the Federal Prevention Roundtable, which is made up of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education; the National Prevention League, which is made up of private, national organizations addressing substance abuse; State Prevention Councils and organizations; and Community Prevention Councils and youth services networks.

Funding: No specific allocation (FY 95 and 96).

Contact: Fred W. Garcia
Office of National Drug Control Policy
750 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503
(202) 395-6738

Who/Which: crosscutting/vulnerable

What (Strategy): coordination of prevention activities and resources, Federal agency partnerships with State and local communities and national public and private prevention organizations

Where (Setting): Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations

When: all ages/long-term

Program:

Year Round Program for Youth/ Title II-C

Department/ Agency: Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration/Office of Job Training Programs

Objective: Improve the long-term employability of youth; enhance the educational, occupational, and citizenship skills of youth; encourage school completion or enrollment in alternative school programs; increase employment and earnings of youth; and reduce welfare dependency.

Description: Year Round Program for Youth provides training to in-school youth who are 16-21 years of age and economically disadvantaged and hard-to-serve youth who are in school and have basic skill deficiencies, are pregnant or parenting, disabled (including learning disabled youth), homeless or run-away, or involved with the juvenile justice system. It also provides services to out-of-school youth who are 16-21 years of age and economically disadvantaged.

Eligibility: All States and local service delivery areas and private industry councils.

Funding: $126.67 million (FY 95).
$288.89 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Josephine Nieves
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N4459
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 219-6236

Who/Which: individual/vulnerable population, economically disadvantaged, skill deficient, drop-out, unemployed, pregnant, welfare-dependent, runaway and homeless, delinquent

What (Strategy): education, citizenship, job training

Where (Setting): schools, training and service facilities

When: ages 16-21/long-term, high intensity

Program: **Youthbuild**

Department/ Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development/Office of Economic Development

Objective: Provide disadvantaged young adults with education, employment skills, and work experience by rehabilitating and building housing for low income and homeless individuals and families.

Description: The Youthbuild program is designed to help disadvantaged young adults who have dropped out of high school obtain the education and employment skills necessary to achieve economic self-sufficiency and develop leadership skills and a commitment to community development in low-income communities. The program includes on-site construction work and off-site academic assistance, job skills, and interviewing training. In addition, the young participants are required to earn high school equivalency diplomas. FY 95 funding will support existing programs and create new Youthbuild programs across the country.

Eligibility: Public or private non-profit organizations or agencies.

Funding: $69.5 million (FY 95).
This program will probably be consolidated into a block grant (FY 96).

Contact: Ron Herbert
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW, Room 7136
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-3484

Who/Which: individual/disadvantaged young adults

What (Strategy): education, skill building, job training

Where (Setting): work place, public housing

When: ages 15-25/short-term, low intensity

Program:

Youth Environmental Services (YES)

Department/ Agency: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs/ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Department of Interior/Office of National Service and Educational Partnerships

Objective: Increase the capacity of States and local communities to treat and rehabilitate juvenile offenders, and prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

Description: YES establishes a nationwide network of small, specialized residential and nonresidential environment and conservation work and education programs for youth on Federal lands. These programs are principally operated by the private sector, under State or local control, with Federal approval and support. Funding is provided by State and local criminal justice agencies. This partnership will also assist Federal land management agencies reduce their large backlog of maintenance requirements through intensive work projects. Currently there are YES programs in Florida, Utah, and Washington, DC.

Eligibility: State or local programs serving at-risk or delinquent youth.

Funding: No specific allocation (FY 95 and FY 96).

Contact:

Kristen Kracke
Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5914

Robert Buechner
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Room 5204
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208-4753

Who/Which: crosscutting/delinquent and at-risk youth, juvenile offenders

What (Strategy): education, job training, housing and physical environment, transportation, social services, health care, rehabilitation

Where (Setting): public areas, secure facilities, Federal lands

When: ages 15-25/short-term, high intensity

Program:

Youth Fair Chance (YFC)

Department/ Agency: Department of Labor/Office of Policy and Research/Employment and Training Administration

Objective: Saturate high poverty urban and rural areas with intensive education, employment, and support services for young people 14-30 years of age.

Description: The mission of YFC is to improve the opportunities of youth in high poverty areas by providing a comprehensive array of youth services in a coordinated and concentrated strategy. By focusing resources on targeted, high-poverty communities, YFC projects develop and implement comprehensive strategies that link education, employment, social services, juvenile justice, sports and recreation programs, and other community-based activities while establishing new, community-based governance strategies. YFC is designed to have an impact on the community as a whole, not on just a small number of participating youth.

YFC grantees must develop and implement school-to-work programs for in-school youth in two secondary schools serving a target community. A Community Center must be established to offer comprehensive education, training, and support services to out-of-school youth, as well as complementary programs for the community. The YFC Community Resource Board must be established to develop linkages between YFC and other partners and supporters and to bring additional resources into the target area. This Board must be comprised of representatives from businesses, schools, elected officials, human service agencies, residents, and community-based organizations. Seventeen five-year grants have been awarded with each grantee receiving an average of $3 million for the first year and between $1 and $2 million thereafter.

Eligibility: All service delivery areas, private industry councils, and State and local governments.

Funding: No specific allocation (FY 95).
$50 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Beverly Bachemin
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N 5637
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 219-5472 x153

Who/Which: crosscutting/poverty-stricken urban and rural communities

What (Strategy): education, employment and support services

Where (Setting): schools, public areas, community centers, work places, service facilities, secure facilities

When: ages 14-30/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families (ACF)/Administration on Children, Youth, and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau

Objective: Prevent and reduce youth's participation in gangs and drug-related activities.

Description: Grants are awarded to national, State, and local public and non-profit organizations to increase understanding of why youth become involved in gangs; demonstrate and assess effective measures for preventing further recruitment and involvement of at risk youth in gangs and drug-related activities; and develop successful and replicable community-based collaborative model approaches to youth gang prevention. In FY 94, ACF launched a new Youth Initiative that builds on the existing youth gang prevention knowledge.

The agency awarded 21 planning grants worth over $1 million to develop comprehensive community-specific plans for youth that live in socially and economically isolated neighborhoods. Grantees are required to use a process that includes community organizations, business and church leaders, residents, and youth. The planning group will assess the developmental needs of youth, review existing services in required communities, identify gaps in coordination, and develop strategies and five-year implementation action plans.

Eligibility: Public and private non-profit organizations.

Funding: $10.53 million to fund continuation grants and implementation (FY 95). Five to ten five-year implementation grants will be awarded in FY 95.
$10.5 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Terry Lewis
Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street SW, Room 2046
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 205-8102

Who/Which: crosscutting/youth at risk of gang involvement, communities with gang activity

What (Strategy): information, skill building, job training, social networks, housing and physical environment, social services, health care

Where (Setting): homes, schools, public areas, community centers, work places, service facilities, public housing

When: ages 4-18/long-term, high intensity

Program:

Youth Violence Prevention Projects

Department/ Agency: Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Service/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/ National Center on Injury Prevention and Control/Division of Violence Prevention

Objective: Undertake community demonstrations of multiple interventions and evaluation research on youth violence.

Description: CDC takes a public health approach to solving the problem of youth violence because of the tremendous impact of violence on the health and well-being of our youth. Because the problem is too urgent to wait for perfect knowledge, CDC works to identify patterns and risk factors, implement interventions, and evaluate their effectiveness. Beginning in FY 92, CDC funded 12 one-to three-year cooperative agreements to evaluate specific interventions that may reduce injuries and deaths related to interpersonal violence among adolescents and young adults. In FY 93, CDC funded three five-year cooperative agreements to evaluate more comprehensive programs with multiple interventions.

Eligibility: All sites selected.

Funding: $10.7 million (FY 95).
$10.7 million requested in the President's budget (FY 96).

Contact: Mary Ann Fenley
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway, NE, Room K-60
Atlanta, GA 30341
(404) 488-1506

Who/Which: crosscutting/disadvantaged youth

What (Strategy): behavioral education, parent training, modification of school atmosphere, neighborhood violence prevention advocacy, summer employment, evaluation and research

Where (Setting): schools, hospitals, public housing, community-based organizations, public areas

When: ages 5-18/short- and long-term

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Alcohol/Drugs

Community Partnerships
DARE
Correctional Options—Drug Courts
Healthy Start
High Risk Youth Demonstration
Public Housing Drug Elimination
Runaway and Homeless Youth
Systems Oriented Projects
Youth Gang Drug Prevention

Alternative Enforcement

Correctional Options—Boot Camps
Correctional Options—Drug Courts
Operation Weed and Seed
Youth Environmental Services

Community Building

AmeriCorps
Children, Youth, and Families At Risk
Community Development Block Grant
Community Partnerships
Community Schools
Comprehensive Communities
EZ/EC
Head Start
Heinz Neighborhood Development
Operation Weed and Seed
Pulling America's Communities Together
Public Housing Urban Revitalization
Youthbuild

Delinquency Prevention

Community Partnerships
Community Schools
Comprehensive Gang Initiative
Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention/Title V
4-H Youth Development
G.R.E.A.T.
High Risk Youth Demonstration
Runaway and Homeless Youth
Safe and Drug Free Schools
SafeFutures
Youth Gang Drug Prevention
Youth Environmental Services
Youth Violence Prevention

Economic Development

Community Development Block Grant
EZ/EC

Education

AmeriCorps
Community Schools
DARE
Even Start
4-H Youth Development
G.R.E.A.T.
Head Start
High Risk Youth
Improving Basic Programs
Job Corps
Runaway and Homeless Youth
School to Work

Summer Youth Employment
Year Round Program For Youth
Youthbuild
Youth Environmental Services
Youth Fair Chance
Youth Violence Prevention

Enrichment

Children, Youth, and Families At Risk
Community Schools
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Youth Violence Prevention

Family Support

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Even Start
Family Preservation and Support
Head Start
Healthy Start
Maternal and Child Health Improvement
Runaway and Homeless Youth

Family Violence & Child Protection

Child Abuse and Neglect Activities
Community-Based Family Resources
Family Preservation and Support
Family Violence Prevention and Services
Runaway and Homeless Youth

Gangs

Comprehensive Gang Initiative
G.R.E.A.T.
Operation Weed and Seed
Youth Gang Drug Prevention

Job Skills & Training

Child Abuse and Neglect Activities
Community Schools
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School to Work
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Law Enforcement

Correctional Options—Boot Camps
Correctional Options—Drug Courts
Community Policing
Comprehensive Communities Program
Operation Safe Home
Operation Weed and Seed
Public Housing Drug Elimination
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Public Safety

AmeriCorps
Community Partnership Demonstrations
Community Policing
Comprehensive Communities
Operation Safe Home
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School

Children, Youth, and Families At Risk
Community Schools
Improving Basic Programs
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Correctional Options—Boot Camps
Correctional Options—Drug Courts
Community-Based Family Resources
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Maternal & Child Health Improvement
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SafeFutures
Serious, Violent, and Chronic
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Youth Environmental Services
Youth Violence Prevention

Youth Offenders

Correctional Options—Boot Camps
Correctional Options—Drug Courts
Intensive Aftercare Program
SafeFutures
Serious, Violent, and Chronic

Appendix I

Resource List

Federal Clearinghouses

The Federal Government funds a variety of clearinghouses. Each clearinghouse usually deals with a specific topic (*i.e.*, drug abuse, delinquency) or Federal agency. These clearinghouses distribute a variety of materials: program models, grant information, research and evaluation findings, newsletters, and funding announcements. Clearinghouses can usually refer callers to other Federal clearinghouses and to non-Federal foundations and associations dealing with the same subject matter.

Housing and Urban Development Drug Information and Strategy Clearinghouse

P.O. Box 6424
Rockville, MD 20849
Telephone: (800) 578-3472
(301) 251-5211
Fax: (301) 251-5767

Housing and Urban Development Resident Initiatives Clearinghouse

P.O. Box 6424
Rockville, MD 20849
Telephone: (800) 955-2232
(301) 251-5312
Fax: (301) 251-5767

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847
Telephone: (800) 729-6686
(301) 468-2600
Fax: (301) 468-6433

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information

3998 Fair Ridge Dr., Suite 350
Fairfax, VA 22033
Telephone: (800) 394-3366
(703) 385-7565
Fax: (703) 385-3206

National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth

P.O. Box 13505
Silver Spring, MD 20911
Telephone: (301) 608-8098
Fax: (301) 608-8721

National Clearinghouse for Primary Care Information

2070 Chain Bridge Road
Vienna, VA 22182
Telephone: (703) 821-8955
Fax: (703) 821-2098

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
Telephone: (800) 851-3420
Fax: (301) 251-5212

NCJRS serves as a single point of contact for the following offices:

- National Institute of Justice
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Office for Victims of Crime
- Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Office of National Drug Control Policy

[NCJRS also has electronic resources, which can be found in the section on Federal On-line Services.]

National Information System and Clearinghouse for Infants with Disabilities and Life-threatening Conditions

Center for Developmental Disabilities
University of South Carolina
Benson Building
Columbia, SC 29208
Telephone:
In South Carolina: (800) 922-1107
National: (800) 922-9234
Fax: (803) 777-6058

Women's Bureau Clearinghouse

U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Room S3306
Washington, DC 20210
Telephone: (800) 827-5335
(202) 219-4486
Fax: (202) 219-5529

Federally Funded Resource Centers

Selected listing of Centers dealing with youth and crime/violence prevention:

Regional Educational Laboratories:

Appalachia Educational Laboratory
P.O. Box 1348
Charleston, WV 25325-1348
Telephone:
In West Virginia: (304) 347-0400
National: (800) 624-9120
Fax: (304) 347-0487

Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development
730 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
Telephone: (415) 565-3000
Fax: (415) 565-3012

Mid-Continent Regional Educational Laboratory
2550 S. Parker Road, Suite 500
Aurora, CO 80014
Telephone: (303) 337-0990
Fax: (303) 337-3005

North Central Regional Educational Laboratory
1900 Spring Road, Suite 300
Oak Brook, IL 60521
Telephone: (800) 356-2735
(708) 571-4700
Fax: (708) 571-4716

Northwest Regional Education Laboratory
101 S.W. Main Street, Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: (800) 547-6339
(503) 275-9500
Fax: (503) 275-9489

Regional Laboratory for Educational Improvement of the Northeast and Islands
300 Brickstone Square, Suite 950
Andover, MA 01810
Telephone: (800) 347-4200
(508) 470-0098
Fax: (508) 475-9220

Southwest Educational Development Laboratory
211 East Seventh Street
Austin, TX 78701
Telephone: (512) 476-6861
Fax: (512) 476-2286

Center for Research on Effective Schooling for Disadvantaged Students
Center for Social Organization of Schools
The Johns Hopkins University
3505 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
Telephone: (410) 516-0370
Fax: (410) 516-8890

Research for Better Schools, Inc.
444 North Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123
Telephone: (215) 574-9300
Fax: (215) 574-0133

Southeastern Regional Vision for Education (SERVE)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
201 Ferguson Building
Greensboro, NC 27412
Telephone: (800) 755-3277
(910) 334-3211
Fax: (910) 334-3268

Families, Communities, and Schools:

Center on Families, Communities, Schools, and Children's Learning
Boston University
605 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215
Telephone: (617) 353-3309
Fax: (617) 353-8444

National School Safety Center
4165 Thousands Oaks Boulevard
Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
Telephone: (805) 373-9977
Fax: (805) 373-9277

National Resource Center for Family Support Programs
Family Resource Coalition
200 South Michigan Avenue, 16th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604
Telephone: (312) 341-0900
Fax: (312) 341-9361

Victims:

National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
American Humane Association
Children's Division
63 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, CO 80112-5117
Telephone: (800) 227-5242
(303) 792-9900
Fax: (303) 792-5333

For a complete listing of Federally funded Resource Centers contact:
National Center for Service Integration Clearinghouse
c/o Child and Family Policy Center
218 6th Avenue
Fleming Building, Suite 1021
Des Moines, IA 50309
Telephone: (515) 280-9027
Fax: (515) 244-8997

Crime Prevention Coalition

National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW
Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: (202) 466-6272
Fax: (202) 296-1356

Federal On-Line Services

The Federal Government funds several on-line services that include information on youth crime prevention and youth development. These services are available through the Internet.

PAVNET

A cooperative on-line effort of several departments, PAVNET lists over 550 specific Federal, local, and private programs and initiatives that deal with violence prevention.

via gopher: *pavnet.esusda.gov.*
PAVNET can also be accessed through the NCJRS electronic services (see below).
PAVNET User's Guide is available through NCJRS at (800) 851-3420.
Access is free of charge.

PREVLINE

Managed by NCADI (see page 83) and funded by HHS, PREVLINE has information and materials on alcohol and drug abuse, conferences, grant announcements, keynote speeches, and press releases; provides forums and electronic mail for exchange of ideas and topics by prevention professionals.

via Modem: (301) 770-0850
via telnet: *ncadi.health.org*
Access is free of charge.

CANnet

The Child Abuse and Neglect Network allows professionals working in the fields of child maltreatment and child welfare easy access to information from the Clearinghouse and the National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN).
contact CANnet for a UserID:
via phone: (800) 394-3366
via E-mail: *nccanch@clark.net*

CYFERNET

USDA's on-line connection to county Extension Offices throughout the country providing information on new programs and linking 4-H activities.

via gopher:
gopher-cyfernet.mes.umn.edu4242
or via telnet: *gopher-cyfernet.mes.umn.edu*

For additional information, contact:
Trudy Dunham, University of Minnesota (612) 624-2247,
or via email: *cyf@esusda.gov*

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) On-line Services

NCJRS Bulletin Board Service:
via Modem: (301) 738-8895
or via telnet to *ncjrsbbs.aspensys.com*
or via gopher to *ncjrs.aspensys.com71*
NCJRS Anonymous FTP:
ftp ncjrs.aspensys.com
JUST INFO Electronic Newsletter:
listproc@aspensys.com
Information/Assistance via E-mail:
NCJRS general information—
look@ncjrs.aspensys.com
Answers to questions—
askncjrs.aspensys.com

FREND-Federal Register

FREND provides table of contents and public law numbers for recent legislation
via Modem: (202) 275-0920
or via telnet: *fedworld.gov*

Federal Register Subscriptions
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
(202) 512-1800 (call for prices)

The Federal Register is also available at most large public and university libraries

Appendix II

Selected Reading

The following publications, which are available through the Federal clearinghouses listed in Appendix I, provide more detailed information on the programs and ideas in this catalog.

Department of Agriculture

Children, Youth,and Families At Risk Reporter, Fall 1994

Newsletter published by the Cooperative Extension System.

Department of Education

School-Linked Comprehensive Services for Children and Families, What We Know and What We Need to Know, April 1995, Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Results of a working conference with 100 researchers, educators, family members, and program leaders that focused on comprehensive strategies dealing with early childhood, elementary, adolescents, youth in transition, interprofessional development and evaluation.

School Safety, Alternative Education: A Road Toward Success For Troubled Youth, Winter 1995, National School Safety Center

Discusses alternative opportunities for youth who do not perform well in traditional school settings, especially focusing on disruptive youth.

Success Stories '94: A Guide to Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools, 1994, Office of Drug Free Schools

Offers practical advice from educators, parents, and community leaders on building the six key components of a sound, comprehensive prevention program.

Department of Health and Human Services

Annual Report to the Congress on the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, FY 1989-1991, FY 1992, FY 1993, FY 1994, Administration for Children and Families

Describes gang prevention models and promising activities for developing community-based consortia.

The Basics of Family Support: A Guide for State Planners (and Others), 1994, National Resource Center for Family Support Programs/Administration for Children and Families

Discusses designing and implementing family support programs, structuring State-level partnerships, assessing local needs and resources, and includes local program profiles.

A Guide to Enhancing the Cultural Competence of Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, January 1994, Administration for Children and Families

Provides a framework that can be used by any youth service organization to enhance the cultural competence of its governing board, program managers, staff, and services.

Head Start Substance Abuse Guide, Administration for Children and Families, ACF 91-31265

Resource Handbook for Head Start Grantees and other collaborating community programs.

National Evaluation of the Community Partnership Demonstration Program, Third Annual Report, 1993, Assistant Secretary for Health

Presents findings from the first three years of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Partnership Program and includes: community context, structure and functioning, partnership dynamics, and models.

The Prevention of Youth Violence, A Framework for Community Action, 1993, Assistant Secretary for Health

Provides guidance from the Center on Disease Control on target groups, settings, strategies, combining activities for an effective program, and program management.

Together We Can, A Guide for Crafting a Profamily System of Education and Human Services, April 1993, Departments of Education (Office of Educational Research and Improvement) and Health and Human Services (Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation)

Reflects the work and experience of a study group of researchers and front-line administrators and practitioners working with promising programs that link education and human services, includes: outlining a vision for change, five stage process, and moving toward the vision.

Department of Housing & Urban Development

Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Fact sheet on Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing.

Community Policing, 1994, Sparta Consulting Corporation

Program brief describing the Community Policing Program.

Gang Prevention Strategies, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Fact sheet on Gang Prevention Strategies.

Home Front #8: Youth Leadership, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse
Discusses HUD's progress with youth programs and promotes youth leadership.

Home Front #9: Youth Employment, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Discusses HUD's progress with youth programs and promotes youth employment.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Fact sheet on the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program.

Searches & Seizures of Public Housing, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Fact sheet on Searches & Seizures of Public Housing.

Together We Can...Create Drug-Free Neighborhoods, August 1992, Office of Policy Development and Research and Office of Public and Indian Housing

Presents case histories of public housing residents freeing themselves, their families and their communities from the tyranny of drugs; focuses on multifaceted approaches.

Youth Sports Program, 1994, Crime Prevention and Security Division, Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse

Fact sheet on the Youth Sports Program.

Department of Justice

Delinquency Prevention Works, 1995, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Provides a synthesis of the most current information on programs and strategies which seek to prevent delinquency. The research and evaluations in this publication are designed to assist States and jurisdictions in their prevention efforts.

Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, 1995, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Provides necessary program information to address the rise of violent juvenile crime. Describes research that addresses mobilization of communities, needs assessment of those communities, and identification of prevention and intervention activities in a graduated sanctions model.

Juvenile Justice, A National Agenda for Children: On the Front Lines with Attorney General Janet Reno, vol. 1, number 2, Fall/Winter 1993, Office of Justice Programs

Discusses building a support system for children; describes a youth service program model, Total Quality Management, and rejuvenating the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice, Conditions of Confinement Inside American's Juvenile Institutions, vol. 1, number 1, Spring/Summer 1993, Office of Justice Programs

Assesses conditions of juvenile confinement and recommends corrective action.

Matrix of Community-Based Initiatives, 1995, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Written to assist State and local officials and non-profit organizations, this document describes key Federal and privately funded prevention initiatives and shows where these initiatives are operating across the country.

OJJDP Summary, Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policymaker's Guide, May 1994, Office of Justice Programs

Describes how positive parental involvement deters delinquent behavior, while its absence fosters misconduct.

OJJDP Summary, Gang Suppression and Intervention: Problem and Response, October 1994, Office of Justice Programs

Integrates the findings of seven data collection and research phases conducted in the initial program assessment.

OJJDP Summary, Innovative Community Partnerships: Working Together for Change, May 1994, Office of Justice Programs

Describes innovative partnerships of juvenile justice, social service agencies, youth advocates and community leaders in Dade County, FL, Lansing, MI, and Norfolk, VA.

Reducing Youth Gun Violence: A Summary of Programs and Initiatives, 1995, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Consists of an Executive Summary which summarizes current Federal and State legislation to reduce youth gun violence and describes prevention and intervention programs as well as Federal and local partnerships implementing these programs. A directory of programs is also included.

Rising Above Gangs and Drugs: How to Start a Community Reclamation Project, 1995, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Provides information on how to develop a gang and drug prevention program that would coordinate the activities of law enforcement, schools, community-based organizations, churches, businesses, and private citizens.

The Social Impact of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign: Focus on What Works, November 1993, Office of Justice Programs

Presents evaluation findings on the impact and cost-effectiveness of the campaign, best known for "McGruff" and "Take a Bite Out of Crime," and makes recommendations for future media information campaigns.

Department of Labor

School to Work Opportunities, 1994, Departments of Labor and Education

Consists of two documents that provide information on grant funding and Locality Fact Sheets which include State, local, and urban/rural high poverty implementation grants.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

PULSE CHECK: National Trends in Drug Abuse, December 1994

Results of interviews with people "on the front lines" (ethnographers, treatment providers, police) of the drug problem; contains written summary and tables.

Reducing the Impact of Drugs on American Society, March 1995

Presents data on scope of the problem, understanding the costs of drug use, responding with a strategy, and budgeting to implement the strategy.

Responding to Drug Use and Violence: Helping People, Families, and Communities, January 1995

A directory and resource guide to public and private-sector drug control grants.

United States General Accounting Office

Multiple Youth Programs, January 1995, GAO/HEHS-95-60R

Presents basic information on 48 Federal programs that deal specifically with youth.

Appendix III

Understanding Federal Jargon

Program vs. Initiative

At the local level, "program" generally refers to a mix of services provided by an agency (e.g., a youth program at a community center). At the Federal level, "program" refers to an agency's implementation of a law. Programs are legislatively mandated and are implemented by an agency, subject to the limitations and requirements contained in the authorizing law.

Initiatives are special efforts by Federal Departments or agencies. They tend to focus on urgent issues that do not fall within clear program parameters or on issues that can only be addressed by cutting across different programs, agencies, or Departments.

Grants: Block, Formula, and Discretionary

Federal funds are normally distributed through grants. Program legislation directs the type of grant mechanism to be used, who is eligible to receive the grant, and under what conditions. There are three types of grants—block, formula, and discretionary.

Block Grants

- Consolidate numerous Federal categorical programs into a few unified funding streams
- Give States discretion in use of funds to achieve legislative purposes
- Go directly to States, allocated on the basis of a statutory formula

Formula Grants

- Specify who grants go to, formula to be used, and services to be provided
- Usually are based on population, unemployment levels, census data, or other demographic indicators
- Most go directly to State agencies for on-going services through block grants or categorical programs

Discretionary Grants
(sometimes called "project grants")

- Usually support research, evaluation, and demonstration projects or service projects
- Awarded for specific periods of time; usually, one to five years
- Announced through the Federal Register (see following page for description)
- Usually Federal agencies determine who can apply, size and duration of the grant, and purposes it will serve

A working knowledge of Federal acronyms is helpful in searching for assistance. The acronyms for the Council Departments and agencies, and some commonly used grant terms, are defined as follows:

TREAS	Department of the Treasury
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOI	Department of the Interior
USDA	Department of Agriculture
DOL	Department of Labor
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
ED	Department of Education
OMB	Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President
Fed Reg or FR	Federal Register—published every Federal work day, used to publicly announce all regulations, notices of proposed regulations, grant opportunities, and orders (see Federal On-Line in the Resource List for information on getting copies).
NOA	Notice of Announcement—usually published in the Federal Register, describes the availability of grants and application instructions.
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking—draft regulations being published for public comment.
RFP	Request for Proposals—usually published in the Federal Register, solicits applications for grants.
CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance—comprehensive overview of Federal grant programs; each grant program has a CFDA number that should be included in the application.
EO	Executive Order—directive established by the President.
EO 12372 or SPOC	Executive Order that directs applicants to send a synopsis of their grant application to their State SPOC (Single Point of Contact). The grant announcements state whether SPOC review is required. The State will review the synopsis and provide comments directly to the Federal funding agency on whether the proposed project is appropriate, conflicts with other activities, or needs modification. Applicants should not wait to get a response from the SPOC before sending their application to the Federal agency. Meeting the submission deadline listed in the Federal Register is critical. Missing the deadline because applicant was waiting for SPOC clearance is not acceptable.
SF 424	Application for Federal Assistance, official form required for all grant applications; at least one copy has to have an original signature of an individual authorized to receive funds and make commitments for the applicant.

Tell Us What You Think

We hope you found *Preventing Crime and Promoting Responsibility: 50 Programs That Help Communities Help Their Youth* helpful and informative. We would appreciate your thoughts on this catalog and hope you will share them with us.

1. On the scale of 1 (not effective) to 5 (very effective), please rate (by circling the appropriate number) *Part I* on its:

Format	1	2	3	4	5
Content	1	2	3	4	5
Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

2. On the scale of 1 (not effective) to 5 (very effective), please rate *Part II* on its:

Format	1	2	3	4	5
Content	1	2	3	4	5
Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

3. On the scale of 1 (not effective) to 5 (very effective), please rate the *Appendices* on their:

Format	1	2	3	4	5
Content	1	2	3	4	5
Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

4. Have you shared the catalog with colleagues?_____ If so, how many?_____

5. Were you aware of any of the Federal programs or clearinghouses described before you read this catalog?_____ Have you requested (or do you anticipate requesting) information from one of the clearinghouses listed in Appendix I?

6. What did you like best about this catalog?

7. What can be improved?

8. Additional comments. (Use back of this page, or attach additional pages)

Name/Organization: _____

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Please return to: The President's Crime Prevention Council
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Preventing Crime and Promoting Responsibility: 50 Federal Programs That Help Communities Help Their Youth describes 50 Federal programs and initiatives that support community-based efforts to prevent youth crime and violence. This document also outlines a series of questions and a process that can be used by individuals and community organizations to plan and implement successful strategies for preventing youth crime and violence. The planning questions and the suggested planning process are designed to help ensure that each community's strategy is tailored to fit its unique needs and strengths.

Further information on the programs and ideas in this catalog can be found in other Federal publications. These publications, which are available from the Federal clearinghouses listed in Appendix I, include:

Delinquency Prevention Works

(DOJ, 1995). Provides a synthesis of the most current information on programs and strategies which seek to prevent delinquency. The research and evaluations in this publication are designed to assist States and jurisdictions in their prevention efforts.

GAO Report on Multiple Youth Programs

(GAO, 1995). Written for the U.S. Congress, this report provides program descriptions and funding levels for 48 Federal youth programs.

Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders

(DOJ, 1995). Provides necessary program information to address the rise of violent juvenile crime. Surveys research that addresses mobilization of communities, needs assessment of those communities, and identification of prevention and intervention activities in a graduated sanctions model.

Matrix of Community-Based Initiatives

(DOJ, 1995). Written to assist State and local officials and non-profit organizations, this document describes key Federal and privately funded prevention initiatives and shows where these initiatives are operating across the country.

The Prevention of Youth Violence, A Framework for Community Action

(HHS, 1993). Provides guidance from the Center on Disease Control on target groups, settings, strategies, combining activities for an effective program, and program management.

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