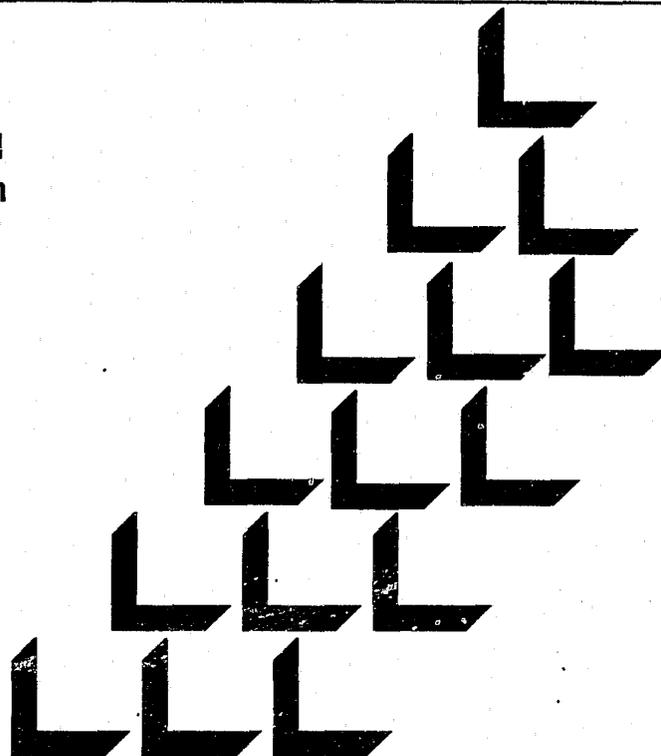


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 Coordinating Council
on Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention



1990

ACTION PLAN

**To Prevent Illegal
Drug Use Among High
Risk Youth**

NCJRS

JUL 14 1992

ACQUISITIONS

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CHAPTER I:

THE COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Legislative Authority and Purpose

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created by Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The Council works to improve coordination among the Federal Government's juvenile delinquency and missing children programs, and annually recommends juvenile justice goals and policies to the President and Congress. Members also review and make recommendations on joint funding proposals between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and any agency represented on the Coordinating Council.

As an independent organization that operates in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, the Coordinating Council is well-positioned to address the multifaceted concerns of the juvenile justice system. Council meetings provide a forum for members and the public to learn about important juvenile justice issues, exchange ideas and information about effective programs, and develop cooperative systemwide responses to assist communities.

Seventeen statutory members serve on the Council, including the Attorney General of the United States, who is its Chair, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, who is its Vice Chair. Other statutory members are the Secretaries of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, Education, and Housing and Urban Development; the Directors of the Office of Community Services, White House Drug Policy Office, ACTION, Bureau of Prisons, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Youth Development Bureau, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and National Institute of Justice; the Commissioners of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Justice Programs. Six agencies voluntarily participate on the Council: the Drug Enforcement Administration; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Office for Substance Abuse Prevention; the Drug Abuse Prevention and Oversight Staff; and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Statutory Members

The Honorable Richard L. Thornburgh
Attorney General of the United States
Chairman

The Honorable Terrence S. Donahue
Acting Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Vice Chairman

The Honorable Jane A. Kenney
Acting Director, ACTION

The Honorable Lauro F. Cavazos
Secretary of Education

The Honorable Elizabeth Dole
Secretary of Labor

The Honorable J. Michael Quinlan
Director, Bureau of Prisons

The Honorable Louis Sullivan, M.D.
Secretary of Health and Human Services

The Honorable Richard B. Abell
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs

The Honorable Wade F. Horn, Ph.D.
Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families

The Honorable Carol Lamb Behrer
Acting Associate Commissioner, Family and Youth Services Bureau

The Honorable Jack Kemp
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

The Honorable Eddie F. Brown, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs

The Honorable James K. Stewart
Director, National Institute of Justice

The Honorable Eunice S. Thomas
Director, Office of Community Services

The Honorable Charles P. Smith
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Honorable Robert R. Davila
Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

White House Drug Abuse Policy Office
(abolished by Congress, but still listed as a statutory member in the JJDP Act)

Voluntarily Participating Agencies

Frankie Coates
Drug Enforcement Administration

Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Robert Trachtenberg
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Elaine Johnson
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Debbie Rudy
Department of Education Drug Abuse Prevention and Oversight Staff

Jane Burnley
Office for Victims of Crime

CHAPTER II: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1990

Background

In June 1989, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention laid the groundwork for developing an FY 1990 action plan. Vice Chairman Terrence Donahue announced that Council members would participate in a program planning workshop to formulate interagency programs focusing on juveniles' involvement in illegal drug use and trafficking. This workshop would build on the Council's previous work to implement an anti-drug strategy for high-risk youth and would support the Office of National Drug Control Policy's efforts to promote coordination and cooperation among Federal agencies in the "war on drugs."

To prepare for the workshop, Council members convened a special meeting in August 1989. Representatives of three agencies, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, spoke about their respective collaborative projects. Then, all of the agencies presented their preliminary ideas about the interagency projects they were thinking about proposing at the program planning workshop.

To assist agencies in further developing their ideas, the Juvenile Justice Resource Center provided them with worksheets on which they described the goals of the proposed interagency project, its target population, the risk factors it would address, its cost, and the anticipated role and financial contribution of collaborating agencies. Completed worksheets were provided to the participants before they arrived at the workshop so that they could identify projects most compatible with their own agency's mission and goals in advance and obtain authorization to initiate interagency negotiations at the workshop.

The Berkeley Springs Program Planning Workshop

On September 14-15, 1989, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention conducted its program planning workshop at the Country Inn in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Twenty-one participants, representing 16 Federal agencies, attended the workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to: (1) propose potential interagency initiatives, (2) commit funds to support selected initiatives; (3) develop a preliminary action agenda of collaborative efforts to be tracked throughout FY 1990; and (4) identify ways to help States and local governments coordinate Federal drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment funds.

Ken Finlayson, President of Venture Properties, Inc., served as facilitator for the workshop. Jim Brown, Project Director at Community Research Associates, and David Hawkins, Professor of Social Work at the University of Washington, served as subject and technical experts. Workshop participants included the following:

Zili Amsel
National Institute on Drug Abuse

Linell Broecker
Drug Enforcement Administration

Gil Chavez
U.S. Department of Education

Julie Claymore
Indian Health Service

Terrence Donahue
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Roberta Dorn
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Amy Ficklin
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kathleen Franks
U.S. Department of Labor

Frank Fuentes
Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Fred Heinzelmann
National Institute of Justice

Gale Held
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Elaine Johnson
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Carol Lamb Behrer
Family and Youth Services Bureau

Gene Powers
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Debbie Rudy
Department of Education Drug Abuse Prevention and Oversight Staff

Ann Schmidt
Bureau of Prisons

Bill Scott
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Tom Stewart
Drug Enforcement Administration

Pam Swain
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Michael Vader
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Sharie Cantelon and Kay McKinney of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Margaret Levine and Karen Dodge of the Juvenile Justice Resource Center provided onsite support.

After welcoming the participants, Terrence Donahue defined the goals of the workshop: (1) to propose potential interagency initiatives; (2) to commit funds to support selected initiatives; (3) to develop a preliminary action agenda of collaborative efforts that can be tracked throughout the coming year; and (4) to identify ways to help States and local governments coordinate Federal drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment funds.

During the first day, Council members presented their proposed interagency initiatives, and in the evening began negotiating with one another to establish preliminary agreements for joint projects. Through a series of individual followup meetings, workshop participants continued their negotiations after they returned to Washington. The next section of this report describes these collaborative projects, as well as other ongoing interagency efforts.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Wilderness Challenge

HUD is considering providing Outward-Bound-type camp opportunities for youth and/or families. Called Wilderness Challenge, the program will teach effective family management skills and strategies for coping with transitions, and provide a healthy atmosphere of challenges and rewards that improve self esteem and build character. The estimated cost per diem for each participant is \$80. ACYF/FYSB and OSAP have agreed to participate on the steering committee for this project. HUD is negotiating with other Federal agencies to join in the program.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Transitions and Mobility; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices.

Contact: Julie Fagan (202-755-7197) or Amy Ficklin (202-755-7197)

Youth Sports to Combat Drugs in Public Housing

This program provides sports and recreational activities for youth in public housing. Community Relations Service will provide technical assistance and staff support for this project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Amy Ficklin (202-755-7197)

Public Housing Drug Elimination Pilot Program

Awards will be made to Public Housing Authorities based on eligible activities listed in the Anti-Drug Act of 1988 and in the Notice of Funds Availability. Community Relations Service has agreed to provide technical assistance and staff support for this pilot program.

Risk Factors: Alienation or Rebelliousness; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Amy Ficklin (202-755-7197)

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and the U.S. Department of Education cofund the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) and the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network. NCADI and the RADAR network serve as national resources for the latest research results on preventing and treating alcohol and other drug problems, popular press and scholarly journal articles, videos, prevention curricula, print materials, and program descriptions. Staff respond to 15,000 inquiries a month from program planners, medical personnel, parents, teachers, students, employers, State and local government officials, and the media. NCADI's phone number is (301) 468-2600.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices;

Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Dr. Bettina Scott (301-443-0377)

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Cities in Schools: Alternative Schools Program

Cities in Schools, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Burger King Corporation have formed a partnership to establish "corporate academies" (alternative schools) in 10 sites, including Philadelphia, PA; Baltimore, MD; Long Beach, CA; Inglewood, CA; Columbia, SC; Sacramento, CA; Miami, FL; West Palm Beach, FL; and San Antonio, TX. Each academy will serve 125 youth who have dropped out, or who are at risk of dropping out, of school. OJJDP is contributing \$150,000 to this 18-month demonstration project that should produce a model of effective alternative schools for at-risk youth. Community Relations Service will provide technical assistance and staff support for this project.

Risk Factors: Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: School Dropouts

Contact: Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

Cities In Schools -- The Partnership Plan, Phase III

The Department of Labor, the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services have collaborated to fund this public/private partnership that operates more than 170 dropout prevention programs in 36 cities nationwide:

Austin, TX
Baltimore, MD
Baton Rouge, LA
Caldwell Co., NC

La Grange, GA
Long Beach, CA
Marianna, AR
Miami PIC/CIS, FL

Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC
Chicago, IL
Columbia, SC
Corpus Christi, TX
Dallas, TX
El Paso, TX
Exodus, Inc. Atlanta, GA
Forrest City, AR
Galveston, TX
Greater Greensboro, NC
Harlingen, TX
High Point, NC
Houston, TX
Jackson Township, NJ

Miami CIS, FL
New Orleans, LA
New York, NY
Palm Beach Co., FL
Pasadena, TX
Philadelphia, PA
Pinal Co., AZ
Putnam Co., FL
Rocky Mount, NC
Russell Co., VA
San Antonio, TX
Shreveport, LA
Southwest, PA
Westchester Co., NY

The goal of the program is to prevent at-risk students from dropping out by providing a support system within the school environment. Cities in Schools has served more than 18,000 students. FY 1990 funding commitments are as follows: Department of Justice, \$657,000; Department of Labor, \$584,000; and Department of Health and Human Services \$200,000.

Risk Factors: Availability of Drugs; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Academic Failure; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Family History of Alcoholism; Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs;

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act.

Contact: Elaine Kalidny (202-535-0529)
Don Chiavacci (202-535-0672)
Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

Congress of National Black Churches Anti-Drug Abuse Program

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) have collaborated to fund this project, which is designing and testing a planning and community organization strategy to address drug supply and demand reduction among youth and families. Churches will organize neighborhood decisionmakers to implement the comprehensive strategy. The project is being conducted in the District of Columbia, San Diego, Memphis, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago, and will produce a replicable model for community organization against drugs. OJJDP is contributing \$75,000 and BJA \$150,000 to support this effort. Community Relations Service has agreed to provide technical assistance and staff support for this project.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization;
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use;
Availability of Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Frank Smith (202-724-5914)

Drug Abuse Among Minorities

This program was cofunded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. A total of five grants were awarded. Each study was designed to analyze the nature and extent of the drug problem among minority youth and the etiological and developmental factors that may play a role in determining vulnerability to drug abuse.

The Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies, Inc. is examining the relationship between drug abuse and acculturation of Puerto Rican youth living in the United States. The research is examining Puerto Rican youth in various stages of acculturation to identify characteristics relevant to prevention and treatment. It will identify those variables of cultural adaptation that may be responsible for reducing resistance to substance abuse.

The University of Washington's Center for Social Research conducted comparative research on the etiology and patterns of drug use among black, Asian, and white urban youth. The study identified risk factors for drug use/abuse including those that are identifiable in the early school years and compared those factors across ethnic groups. This information is currently being combined with information regarding ethnic specific risk factors to provide an empirical basis for prevention efforts aimed at specific ethnic groups.

The University of Kentucky Research Foundation investigated the patterns, etiology, and consequences of drug use among minority youth by examining adolescent minority drug use as part of the transition to adulthood.

The University of Maryland is investigating the psychosocial predictors of substance abuse among black unemployed adolescents.

The Center for the Improvement of Child Caring conducted research on the role of family attributes in enhancing or moderating the risk for substance abuse and juvenile delinquency in inner-city black children.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward

Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act.

Contact: Catherine Sanders (202-724-7560)

Drug-Free Public Housing Project

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) have joined together to establish the Drug-Free Public Housing Project in Wilmington, Delaware. The project is designing and implementing a comprehensive, systemwide, community organization and planning strategy for creating drug-free public housing. It will transform the selected public housing complex from housing-of-the-last-resort to a center of opportunity and learning, thereby promoting individual and family renewal. OJJDP and BJA, which have each allocated \$37,500 to the 18-month project, expect that it will prove to be a model program for reducing drug use by residents of public housing.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods.

Contact: Daniel Bryant (202-724-8491)

Drug-Free School Zones in the District of Columbia

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) are collaborating to design and demonstrate a process for developing and implementing drug-free school zones in five District of Columbia schools and surrounding communities. Each agency has allocated \$37,500 to the 18-month initiative, which is expected to produce an effective and replicable model program.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts

Contact: Daniel Bryant (202-724-8491)

Intermediate Sanctions

The purpose of this initiative will be to develop and test a juvenile boot camp program as an intermediate sanction. This program will focus on adjudicated, non-violent, juvenile offenders who are under 18 years of age. The program will: serve as a criminal sanction; provide discipline, treatment and work as well as other resources that serve to reduce drug and alcohol abuse among juvenile offenders; and encourage the participants to become productive law-abiding citizens.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Towards Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association With Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse.

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911) and Pamela Swain (202-724-5921)

Paul and Lisa

Paul and Lisa, Inc., a private not-for-profit organization, provides educational and counseling programs for high-school-age youth. Its programs emphasize the dangers encountered by runaway youth. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is allocating \$75,000 for this initiative and the Office for Victims of Crime expects to allocate \$50,000 to enable Paul and Lisa, Inc., to expand its drug prevention activities and street outreach program.

Risk Factors: Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Runaway and Homeless Youth

Contact: Duane Ragan (202-724-7511)

Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles

Promising Approaches is assisting communities in eliminating adolescent drug and alcohol abuse by identifying and reviewing promising juvenile drug prevention, intervention, and treatment programs; developing and testing program models; and providing training in how to implement the model

programs. Information about the promising anti-drug programs identified or developed through this project will be disseminated. OJJDP is providing \$550,000 to support Promising Approaches. The National Institute on Drug Abuse plans to join OJJDP in the evaluation of this project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act.

Contact: Cathy Sanders (202-724-7560)

Students Mobilized Against Drugs in the District of Columbia

This project will provide training and technical assistance to schools in the District of Columbia for student-initiated drug prevention projects. Students, teachers, and parents will be provided training on the most promising student-initiated programs from throughout the country, including in-school prevention, community service, and cross-age education projects. The Department of Education has provided \$300,000 for this effort.

Risk Factor: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Towards Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

Targeted Outreach: Gang Prevention/Intervention Project

In FY 1990, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) will collaborate to continue, for 18 months, the Targeted Outreach project sponsored by the Boys Clubs of America. Targeted Outreach provides services, including drug prevention, to at-risk boys and girls in 50 Boys and Girls Clubs. Specific gang intervention activities will take place in at least five Clubs. A manual on effective intervention/prevention strategies that can be used by other community-based youth serving-agencies will be developed. OJJDP provided \$400,000 in FY 1989 and \$200,000 in FY 1990; ACYF provided \$67,000 in FY 1990.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Availability of Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Contact: Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

National Institute of Justice

Firearms, Drugs and Violence Among Incarcerated Juveniles

This study will focus on incarcerated juvenile offender's acquisition and use of guns and drugs, gun and drug trafficking, gang violence, and fear and victimization. The goal is to develop more effective policies and intervention strategies for dealing with firearms, drugs, and violence among juveniles. OJJDP will provide funds for this 18-month study to help determine the incidence of firearms use by juveniles.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Availability of Drugs; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Lois Mock (202-724-7684) and Irving Slott (202-724-7560)

Department of Education

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Drug Free Young Adult

The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), a program component of OSERS, proposes to develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive drug information training program for State vocational rehabilitation counselors. The goal of this program, cofunded by OSERS and OJJDP, will be to effect the successful vocational rehabilitation of young adults ages 16-18 who have been "drug dependent." This program will identify current vocational rehabilitation practices regarding drug dependent clients; identify strengths and weaknesses in vocational rehabilitation drug programs; develop effective vocational rehabilitation programs for treating and assisting drug dependent clients; and training vocational rehabilitation counselor on effective programs and techniques. OSERS and OJJDP will both contribute \$200,000 for this effort.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Transitions and Mobility; Academic Failure; Alienation of Rebelliousness; Association With Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway or Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems.

Contact: Mike Vader (202-732-1265) or Nell Carney (202-732-1282)

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

National Indian Youth Conference

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will sponsor a National Indian Youth Conference during the first week of June 1990. The goals of the conference are to: (1) create community youth service centers that will offer treatment, counseling, and family activities; (2) establish Youth Alliance Groups to discuss the effects of alcohol and drug abuse; (3) form tribal youth councils to work with Tribal Councils to allow youth to voice their concerns; (4) create an interface in which the Indian youth can participate in curriculum development for alcohol and substance abuse education; (5) include spiritual involvement in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse. OJJDP will provide \$50,000 support the conference. The funds will allow consultants to serve on panels to describe OJJDP programs and will cover some of the costs of bringing tribal leaders to the conference. OSAP will provide technical assistance, conference materials, and expert consultants. An existing Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Education and BIA's Office of Indian Education Programs will allow use of ED funds to support the conference. The Department of Education will also provide technical assistance throughout FY 1990 to support the conference.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Early First Use of Drugs.

Contact: Gene Powers (202-343-5095)

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are cofunding this 18-month project that will enable at least five States (i.e., Georgia, Louisiana, North Dakota, Missouri, and North Carolina) to conduct statewide training for juvenile court judges. In addition to providing information about the magnitude of the youthful impaired driving problem, the curriculum includes instruction on enforcement, sanctioning, treatment, and prevention issues. It is updated regularly. NHTSA and OJJDP have each allocated \$25,000 to support the training.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization;
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use;
Availability of Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Jim Wright (202-366-2724)

TeamSpirit

This drug abuse prevention program empowers high-school students to take an active role in preventing drug and alcohol use and impaired driving by their peers. By participating in a week long community training conference, it will support demonstration projects in three to five locations. A manual outlining the training curriculum and the planning steps necessary to conduct this community youth conference has been developed. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have both contributed \$30,000 to support the project. BIA's Office of Indian Education Programs may provide in-kind resources for this program including training facilities and Indian youth participants.

Risk Factors: Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism;
Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Contacts: Jim Wright (202-366-2724) and Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

The Joint Solicitation for an Interagency Training and Technical Assistance Project

In addition to working on interagency proposals at its program planning workshop, the Coordinating Council decided to collaborate in developing and disseminating an Interagency Training and Technical Assistance Package that would: (1) help communities mobilize resources and identify expertise in

order to establish systemwide, comprehensive, collaborative, anti-drug programs; (2) identify the risk factors for drug and alcohol abuse, explain their program implications, and describe effective community-based responses; and (3) identify Federal technical assistance and financial resources and the ways to access and coordinate them.

At the December 19 meeting of the Coordinating Council, a subcommittee was formed to:

- o identify core materials;
- o identify curriculum modules to be added by the Council-member agencies;
- o determine how Federal agencies can tie into the curriculum on an ongoing basis;
- o determine the amount of funding required to support the effort; and
- o design a draft solicitation.

The following Council members volunteered to serve on the subcommittee: SuzAnne Valenzuela and Mary Anne MacKenzie from the Office of Community Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Zili Amsel, National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; James Davis and Lynn McKenzie, Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice; John Dawson, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice; Roberta Dorn, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice; and James Wright, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Mr. Wright was approved unanimously to serve as Chairman of the Subcommittee. After several meetings the subcommittee prepared the following solicitation entitled, "The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Technical Assistance and Training Program and Systemwide Strategies to Prevention and Intervene in Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles."

DRAFT

February 15, 1990

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
(OJJDP), Justice

ACTION: Notice of issuance of a solicitation for applications to develop a training and technical assistance program for communities in the implementation of effective strategies to prevent and intervene in illegal drug and alcohol use among juveniles. This program is entitled, "The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Technical Assistance and Training Program on Systemwide Strategies to Prevent and Intervene in Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles."

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), in cooperation with the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Council), pursuant to section (204)(b)(4) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1988, subtitle F of title VII of Public Law 100-690, November 18, 1988, announces a new interagency technical assistance and training program entitled "The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Technical Assistance and Training Program on Systemwide Strategies to Prevent and Intervene in Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles." This program will provide training and technical assistance materials developed by the OJJDP "Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide Program" to communities nation-wide under the joint sponsorship of the member agencies of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Agencies providing funding and other resources for this cooperative agreement are (Name Member Agencies). Through the execution of Inter-agency Agreements, the participating agencies have come together in this collaborative effort to provide a combination of joint funding and technical resources. The purpose of this program is to improve the entire Federal juvenile delinquency effort by providing communities with information regarding what drug abuse prevention, and intervention programs are effective or promising; and how public and private agencies can provide more

effective services and deploy resources more effectively in order to address the problems and challenges of illegal drug and alcohol use by juveniles.

The participating Federal agencies propose to accomplish this task by sponsoring a training, technical assistance, and information dissemination program which will include four stages: development; testing; dissemination; and, distribution. A grantee will be selected to conduct Stages I-III. The fourth and final stage, the distribution of the materials to the field, may be implemented by the agencies represented on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and/or by a grantee/contractor in concert with the Coordinating Council.

- o Stage I - DEVELOPMENT: The grantee will review, update, and revise the training and curriculum materials developed under the OJJDP Effective Strategies program. The curriculum modules will be enhanced drawing on the resources of the sponsoring agencies and will be appropriate for presentation to a broad audience of community decisionmakers nationwide.
- o Stage II - TESTING: The grantee will test and evaluate the revised curricula in approximately three communities and make final modifications and enhancements based on input from the test sites.
- o Stage III - DISSEMINATION: The grantee will develop and recommend a dissemination strategy for the training manual and curriculum.
- o Stage IV - DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of the training manual and curriculum as described in Stage III, may be conducted by the Council member agencies, and/or by the agencies in conjunction with a grantee/contractor. The grantee will be responsible for preparing an analysis of distribution options and will recommend optional distribution plans.

Eligibility: Applications are invited from public and private agencies and organizations. Applications will be accepted from for-profit agencies as long as they agree to waive their profit fee and accept only actual allowable costs.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have prior experience in the design and delivery of training and technical assistance of a similar nature; knowledge of issues associated with youth drug and alcohol abuse; knowledge of community organization; demonstrated training experience in the juvenile justice and/or drug abuse fields; and, demonstrated experience in program evaluation.

Up to \$ has been allocated for the initial award. In addition to funding, the participating Federal agencies may possibly provide other in-kind services such as technical assistance and dedicated staff time. One grant (cooperative agreement) will be awarded competitively with a budget period of 18 months. The award will provide support to complete Stages I through Stage III. Applicants must propose and justify the amount required to complete stages I-III. The deadline for receipt of applications is May 30, 1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Roberta Dorn, Concentration of Federal Effort Program, OJJDP, (202) 724-7655, 633 Indiana Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction and Background

To demonstrate the importance of effective community organization in the war on drugs, in 1988, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) cooperatively supported a project to show how community decisionmakers from law enforcement, courts, schools, health care, and youth serving agencies could join together to assess the nature of youth substance abuse in their community; determine the resources available to address the problem; and develop and implement an Action Plan. Five communities developed Action Plans through participation in the program known as the "Systemwide Response Planning Process" (SRPP). The Action Plans were based on strategies outlined in the comprehensive curriculum which includes chapters and instructional guides for the following topic areas:

The Systemwide Model
Effects of Drugs and Alcohol

Community-Based Strategies
School-Based Strategies
 . curricular
 . co-curricular
 . extra-curricular
Family-Based Strategies
Work-Based Strategies
Prosecutorial Strategies
Licensing Strategies
Enforcement Strategies
Adjudication Strategies
Supervision Strategies
Legislative Strategies

The broad curriculum has been reviewed and various of its parts demonstrated with select groups, but the curriculum as a whole has never been delivered to a test-site community.

The Effective Strategies Systemwide Program provided OJJDP, NHTSA and the five demonstration sites with valuable information about community organization, planning, and promising approaches to drug abuse prevention and intervention. It is the position of the Coordinating Council that the planning process and training materials on effective strategies utilized by the five original demonstration sites can be used by other communities across the Nation to improve their effectiveness in preventing and treating drug abuse. Replication is especially promising if the materials are enhanced by incorporating the knowledge and resources of the various agencies represented on the Council.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is currently conducting an evaluation of the five demonstration sites. Results and findings will be made available to the grantee selected under this initiative.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention wishes to transfer the technology developed through the Effective Strategies Systemwide Program to as many communities as possible to assist them in their efforts to combat juvenile drug and alcohol abuse. Therefore, _____ member agencies have joined together to develop and support an information dissemination strategy which will include refining existing training, technical assistance materials and designing a distribution plan for the training manual and curriculum.

It is clear that public and private community organizations and agencies must join forces to assess and aggressively address the serious problem of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse. To maximize the effectiveness of available resources and to cost-effectively implement new programs, community decisionmakers must work cooperatively to provide prevention, intervention, and treatment services for youth. Shrinking budgets and public demand for a more

effective response to substance abuse necessitate that community representatives receive available training in effective strategies that can be employed to combat drug abuse in the various sectors of the community.

The diverse agencies represented on the Coordinating Council are in a unique position to collaborate on this program. Several of the member agencies are currently sponsoring community-wide programs focusing on drug abuse and the experience gained in these programs can be captured and shared with communities across the Nation.

For example:

- o The Administration for Children, Youth and Families has funded 16 Youth Gang Drug Prevention Consortia nationwide to provide comprehensive, coordinated, community-based prevention efforts to reduce the number of youth entering gangs.
- o The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program helps local communities develop systemwide planning and coordination coalitions of both public and private organizations to identify needs and service gaps in substance abuse prevention.
- o The Department of Education funded the College of Juvenile and Family Law to train 10 teams of community decisionmakers, including the juvenile court judge, police chief, school superintendent, and health department director, to implement comprehensive, community-based drug abuse education and prevention programs.
- o NHTSA's Technical Assistance Program is working to reduce traffic fatalities among youth by coordinating community-based, systemwide efforts throughout one Federal region.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is committed to building on these ongoing efforts in order to provide local communities with timely information about effective strategies and promising approaches for alleviating the problem of illegal drug and alcohol use among youth.

II. Program Goals and Objectives

There are four major goals of the Coordinating Council and Delinquency Prevention's Technical Assistance and Training Program in Systemwide Strategies to Prevent and Intervene in Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles.

- o To assist communities across the nation in assessing

their responses to illegal drug and alcohol use among juveniles;

- o To inform community decisionmakers of the scope and nature of the problem of illegal drug and alcohol use among youth and to identify the resources available to assist communities in developing an Action Plan to address the problem; and,
- o To provide community decisionmakers with information on effective strategies that can be utilized in developing and implementing Action Plans for their communities.
- o To provide communities with comprehensive information about Federal funds, training, technical assistance and other resources that can be utilized at the State and local levels to combat illegal drug use among juveniles; and, to assist communities in strategizing about how these resources, in concert with local public and private resources, can be re-deployed to have systemwide impact.

The Objectives of the Program are to:

- o Develop and enhance the Effective Strategies Systemwide Program technical assistance and training materials by drawing upon the resources of the Coordinating Council member agencies;
- o Test the revised training, and curricula in select communities and make modifications based on evaluations provided by participants. Test the materials regarding their ability to provide information about the drug abuse programs of each Coordinating Council agency.
- o Develop a cost-effective strategy for nationwide dissemination of the training manual and curricula.
- o Distribute the training manual and curricula to communities nationwide.

III. Program Strategy

Stage I - DEVELOPMENT: Develop and enhance existing training and technical assistance materials and develop evaluation plan.

In Stage I, the grantee will nominate a three member program Advisory Group. The nominees will be approved by a majority vote of the Coordinating Council. The Advisory Group should include nationally recognized experts from the drug abuse, law enforcement, training, and community planning/organization fields. The grantee should plan for the Advisory Committee to meet a maximum of four

times during the eighteen month project. The Advisory Committee will advise on all three stages of the project.

The recipient will review and modify the Effective Strategies training manual to include the subjects of concern to the Federal agencies participating in this effort. The training manual should be the focal point of the entire training and technical assistance effort. It is to be a self-contained training manual that includes a clearly articulated curricula for each strategy accompanied by appropriate training tools such as descriptive graphics and overheads. The primary audience will be policy makers and practitioners involved in resource allocation and program development related to youth drug and alcohol abuse. The manual should be designed for presentation in formal training sessions and for independent use by communities that do not participate in formal training sessions.

The grantee will recruit and prepare the training and technical assistance staff to be involved in this program. The training curriculum will be tested by the grantee in approximately three cities as directed by the Coordinating Council. The grantee will develop and recommend criteria for use by the Coordinating Council in the selection of the communities which will ultimately participate in the test.

The grantee will review the curriculum produced under the Effective Strategies Systemwide Program for modification to address the concerns and utilize the resources of the Federal agencies participating in this program. The modified curriculum will be submitted to the sponsoring Federal agencies, through the Council, for review and approval.

The grantee will develop an evaluation plan that will assess the feasibility of the training program. The objectives of the evaluation must be related to the four basic steps in the decision process, i.e., trainees will be able to: (1) identify and analyze specific problems related to substance abuse in their community; (2) assess resources related to these problems; (3) determine priorities; and, (4) develop an action plan with concrete objectives, tasks, and responsibilities. "Feasibility" not only should include measurement of these objectives but also address at a minimum the following questions regarding process: (1) were the training materials and delivery comprehensible to the trainees? (2) which components of training were the most comprehensible? - least comprehensible? (3) was the training useful? (4) which components were most useful? least useful?

Furthermore, case studies of the training, development of Action Plans, and implementation should be maintained. The grantee must integrate these evaluation components in the final report to demonstrate the feasibility of the training process.

Activities

The major activities of Stage I are:

1. Nominate an Advisory Group.
2. Recruit and orientate the training and technical assistance personnel.
3. Prepare a plan for developing the training and technical assistance program.
4. Revise, refine and enhance the existing training and technical assistance materials.
5. Develop recommended criteria for the selection of test-site communities.
6. Prepare a revised training curriculum manual and submit to the Coordinating Council for review and approval.
7. Develop evaluation an evaluation plan and instrument()s and submit to the Coordinating Council for review and approval.

Products

The major products of Stage I are:

1. An established Advisory Group.
2. A revised technical assistance and training manual and curricula approved by the Coordinating Council.
3. An evaluation plan and evaluation instrument approved by the Council.
4. A group of approved test-site communities.

Stage II - TESTING: Provide Training and Technical Assistance to Test Sites, and Conduct the Evaluation

Upon successful completion of Stage I, and with the approval of the Coordinating Council, the grantee will provide the training and technical assistance to the test-site communities approved for participation in the program. Once these communities are selected, the grantee will provide intensive on-site training and technical assistance support to develop a community organization and planning process composed of key decisionmakers from a variety of disciplines.

The grantee will deliver the revised training manual and enhanced curriculum to the community organization network participants in the test-site communities. Participants will be asked to evaluate the training. The grantee will conduct an evaluation of the training manual and curriculum by the participants utilizing the plan and instruments developed in Stage I. Upon completion of the evaluation, the grantee will prepare an evaluation report and make recommendations for curriculum revision. Before implementation of Stage III, recommended curriculum changes must be approved

by the sponsoring agencies.

Activities

1. Provide intensive training and technical assistance in approximately three test-site communities.
2. Administer evaluation instruments and assess the training provided, including all materials.
3. Revise and improve training and technical assistance material based on input from on-site participants.

Products

1. Three test-site training events.
2. Completed evaluation report based on assessments of the program provided by the participants.
3. Thirty copies of the self-contained training manual.

Stage III - DISSEMINATION: Development of a Dissemination Strategy

Upon acceptable completion of Stage II, the recipient will develop and recommend a plan for nationwide distribution of the training manual and curriculum. The plan will detail the elements of the delivery mechanism and will build upon existing information dissemination activities of the Coordinating Council agencies, including their respective Clearinghouses and technical assistance providers. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the Coordinating Council. Priority will be given to providing the material to communities where sponsoring agencies have existing or potential programs.

Activities

1. Develop a dissemination strategy.
2. Submit the strategy for review and approval by the Coordinating Council.

Products

1. Dissemination strategy acceptable to the Council

Stage IV - DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of the Training Manual and Curriculum

While a decisions regarding the final distribution method will be made during or following Stages I-III, the applicant organization is expected to explain the methods and approaches it would employ to implement this stage. Funds for this stage may be

provided under a second application for an additional budget period. In order to ensure that the applicant organization understands the entire dissemination effort, the initial application must address and explain the implementation and coordination of all four stages of the initiative (i.e., revising, testing, designing a distribution scheme, and implementation of the final distribution plan.)

If a grantee is selected to implement this stage, the organization must demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the agencies represented on the Council, their agency goals with regard to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse among youth, and their existing information dissemination resources. The grantee will be expected to work cooperatively with Federal Clearinghouses and with other grantees and contractors distributing drug abuse materials for the Federal government.

IV. Dollar Amount

Up to \$ has been allocated for the award. One grant will be awarded competitively, with a budget and project period of eighteen (18) months. The accomplishments of the grantee will be reviewed at the completion of each stage and funds may be interrupted for the following reasons: 1) the results do not justify further program activity; 2) the grantee is delinquent in submitting required reports; 3) adequate grantor agency funds are not available to support the project; 4) the grantee has failed to show satisfactory progress in achieving the objectives of the project or otherwise failed to meet the terms and conditions of the award; 5) a grantee's management practices have failed to provide adequate stewardship of grantor agency funds; 6) outstanding audit exceptions have not been cleared; and 7) any other reason which would indicate that continued funding would not be in the best interest of the Government.

Applicants should anticipate a September 1, 1990 start-up date.

V. Eligibility Requirements

Applications are invited from public and private agencies and organizations. Applications will be accepted from for-profit agencies as long as they agree to waive their profit fee and accept only actual allowable costs.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have prior experience in the design and conduct of training and technical assistance of a similar nature; demonstrated knowledge of issues associated with youth drug and alcohol abuse; demonstrated knowledge of issues related to community organization and demonstrated training

experience in the juvenile justice and/or drug abuse fields.

Applicants must also demonstrate that they have the management capability, fiscal integrity and financial responsibility, including, but not limited to, an acceptable accounting system and internal controls, and compliance with grant fiscal requirements. Applicants who fail to demonstrate that they have the capability to manage this program will be ineligible for funding consideration.

VI. Application Requirements

All applicants must submit a completed Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424), including a program narrative, a detailed budget, and budget narrative. All applications must include the information outlined in this section of the solicitation (Section VI) in Part IV, Program Narrative of the application (SF-424). The program narrative of the application should not exceed 35 double-spaced pages in length.

In accordance with Executive Order 12549, 28 CFR 67.510, applicants must also provide certification that they have not been debarred (voluntarily or involuntarily) from the receipt of Federal Funds. Form 4662/2, which will be supplied with the application package must be submitted with the application.

Applications that include non-competitive contracts for the provision of specific services must include a sole source justification for any procurement in excess of \$10,000.

The following information must be included in the application (SF-424) Part IV Program Narrative:

- A. Organizational Capability - Applicants must demonstrate that they are eligible to compete for this grant on the basis of the eligibility criteria established in Section V of this solicitation. Applicants must concisely describe their organizational experience with respect to the eligibility criteria specified in Section V above. Applicants must demonstrate how their organizational experience and capabilities will enable them to achieve the goals and objectives of this initiative. Applicants are invited to append one example of prior work products of a similar nature to their application. Applicants must demonstrate that their organization has or can establish fiscal controls and accounting procedures that assure Federal funds available under this agreement are disbursed and accounted for properly. Applicants who have not previously received Federal funds will be asked to submit a copy of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire (OJARS Form 7120/1). Copies of the form will

be provided in the application kit and must be prepared and submitted along with the application. Other applicants may be requested to submit this form. All questions are to be answered regardless of instructions (Section C.I.B. note). The CPA certification is required only of those applicants who have not previously received Federal funding.

- B. Program Goals and Objectives - A succinct statement of your understanding of the goals and objectives of the program should be included. The application should also include a problem statement and a discussion of the potential contribution of this program to the field.
- C. Program Strategy - Applicants should describe the proposed approach for achieving the goals and objectives of the program. A detailed discussion of how the activities and products of each of two stages of the program would be accomplished should be included.
- D. Program Implementation Plan - Applicants should prepare a plan that outlines the major activities involved in implementing program, describe how they will allocate available resources to implement the project, how the program will use the manual and curriculum developed in the Effective Strategies program described in the Introduction and Background Section, and how the program will be managed.

The plan must also include an organizational chart depicting the roles and describing the responsibilities of key organizational/functional components, and a list of key personnel responsible for managing and implementing the major stages of the project. Applicants must present detailed position descriptions, qualifications, and selection criteria for each position. This documentation and individual resumes may be submitted as appendices to the application.

- E. Time-Task Plan - Applicants must develop a time-task plan for the 18-month project period, clearly identifying major milestones and products. This must include designation of organizational responsibility and a schedule for the completion of the activities and products identified in Section III. Applicants should also indicate the anticipated cost schedule per month for the entire project period.
- F. Products - Applicants must concisely describe the interim and final products of each stage of the program.
- G. Program Budget - Applicants shall provide a detailed budget. The budget must be accompanied by a detailed justification for all costs, including the basis for computation of these costs. Applications containing contract(s) must include detailed budgets for each organization's expenses.

VII. Procedures and Criteria for Selection

All applications will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria. In general, all applications received will be reviewed in terms of their responsiveness to the minimum program application requirements set forth in Section VI. Applications will be evaluated by a peer review panel according to the OJJDP Competition and Peer Review Policy, 28 CFR Part 34, Subpart B, published August 2, 1985, at 50 FR 31366-31367. The selection criteria and their point values (weights) are as follows:

- 1) **The problem to be addressed by the project is clearly stated.** This criterion includes a concise, well-justified statement of the problem. (5 points)
- 2) **The goals and objectives of the proposed project are clearly defined.** This criterion includes a succinct statement of the goals and objectives of the project as well as definitions of key terms. (10 points)
- 3) **The project design is sound and contains program elements directly linked to the achievement of project objectives.** This criterion includes appropriateness and technical adequacy of the approach to the activities and products of each stage of the program for meeting the goals and objectives. (25 points)
- 4) **The project management structure is adequate to the successful conduct of the project.** (Total 25 points) This criterion includes:
 - (1) adequacy and appropriateness of the project management structure and the feasibility of the time-task plan. (10 points)
 - (2) the qualifications of staff identified to manage and implement the program, including staff to be hired through contracts (if any). This criterion includes the clarity and appropriateness of position descriptions, required qualifications and selection criteria relative to the specific functions set out in the Implementation Plan. (15 points)
- 5) **Organizational capability is demonstrated at a level sufficient to successfully support the project.** This criterion includes the extent and quality of organizational experience in the development, delivery and coordination of programs of similar nature that have been national in scope. (25 points)
- 6) **Budgeted costs are reasonable, allowable, and cost-effective**

for the activities to be undertaken. This criterion includes completeness and appropriateness of the proposed costs in relation to the proposed strategy and tasks to be accomplished. (10 points)

Applications will be evaluated by a peer review panel. The results of peer review will be a relative aggregate ranking of applications in the form of "Summary of Ratings." These will ordinarily be based on numerical values assigned by individual peer reviewers. Peer review recommendations, in conjunction with the results of internal review and any necessary supplementary reviews, will assist the Coordinating Council in considering competing applications and in selection of the application for funding. The final award decision will be made by the OJJDP Administrator.

VIII. Submission Requirements

All applicants responding to this solicitation are subject to the following requirements:

1. Upon request to OJJDP, the necessary forms for application will be provided, along with Department of Justice certification information.
2. Applicants must submit the original signed application (Standard Form 424) and three copies to OJJDP, including the certification that the organization has not been disbarred (Form 4662/2). Additionally, applicants must also provide with the application a Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements which meets the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D). Form 4061/3, which will be supplied with the application information package.
3. The manual developed under the Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Introduction of Effective Strategies System-wide program entitled "A Guide for Action to Combat Youth Substance Abuse in Your Community" and the substance abuse curriculum will be made available to applicants upon request.
4. All applications must be received by mail or hand delivered to the OJJDP by 5:00 p.m. EST on May 30, 1990. Those applications sent by mail should be addressed to: OJJDP, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20531. Hand delivered applications must be taken to the OJJDP, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. except Saturdays, Sundays or Federal holidays.

The OJJDP will notify applicants in writing of the receipt of their application. Subsequently, applicants will be notified by letter as to the decision made regarding whether or not their submission will be recommended for funding.

IX. Civil Rights Compliance

- A. All recipients of OJJDP assistance including any contractors, must comply with the non-discrimination requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; and the Department of Justice Non-Discrimination Regulations (28 CFR Part 42, Subparts C, D, E, and G).
- B. In the event a Federal or State court or Federal or State administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin or sex against a recipient of funds, the recipient will forward a copy of the finding to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the Office of Justice Programs.

X. References

- 1. The manual developed under the Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide program entitle "A Guide for Action to Combat Youth Substance Abuse in Your Community" and the substance abuse curriculum will be made available to applicants upon request.
- 2. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, contains a description of the membership and functions of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Copies will be made available to the applicants upon request.

Terrence S. Donahue
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

CHAPTER III: RISK FACTORS FOR ILLEGAL DRUG USE BY JUVENILES

At its program planning workshop, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention passed a motion to prepare a risk-factor-focused inventory of the anti-drug projects and activities being supported by member agencies. The Council determined that the inventory should describe the project or activity, identify the risk factor(s) it addresses, name the sites where it is being implemented, and identify a person to contact for further information. This chapter of the Anti-Drug Action Plan fulfills the Council's mandate.

Research on Risk Factors

Early drug prevention programs were often designed to provide young people with information about illicit drugs -- what they looked like, what they were called "on the street," and how they would affect users. Unfortunately, such educational programs did not prove to be the successes they were intended to be. In some instances, they were counterproductive, influencing youth to experiment rather than abstain.

Research conducted in the mid-1980's revealed that a more effective prevention strategy might be based on the risk factors that make youth more likely to use drugs. These studies examined the linkages between adolescent drug use and delinquency and found a number of common causes for both problems, suggesting that efforts to prevent adolescent substance abuse and chronic serious delinquency should target the same factors.

Dr. David Hawkins and his colleagues at the University of Washington pioneered research about the risk factors for substance abuse. Initially, they examined the prevention models that health professionals had developed to reduce the incidence of heart and lung diseases. These models were based on the theory that the presence of certain risk factors -- for example, smoking and obesity -- increased the likelihood that an individual would contract heart or lung disease. The health community applied the models and demonstrated that mortality rates associated with these diseases could be reduced by reducing the risk factors.

Dr. Hawkins and his colleagues conjectured that a similar approach might be useful in preventing substance abuse. They worked from the premise that preventing adolescent drug use requires, first, identifying the factors that predispose youth to substance abuse and, then, either reducing or eliminating the factors or protecting against them.

Dr. Hawkins, Denise Lishner, Jeffrey Jenson, and Richard Catalano have written a paper entitled, Delinquents and Drugs: What the Evidence Suggests about Prevention and Treatment Programming, which highlights their risk-focused research findings. In June 1989, Dr. Hawkins reported these findings to the Coordinating Council. He described the following risk factors for teenage substance abuse.

Description of Risk Factors

Contextual or Environmental Factors

Economic/Social Deprivation

Children from socially deprived families -- characterized by social isolation, poor living conditions, and parents with low status occupations or unemployment -- are at increased risk of chronic delinquent behavior and frequent drug use. The relationship between low socioeconomic status and substance abuse is not clearcut however, since people from all socioeconomic levels are drug users. Low socioeconomic status appears to combine with early behavior problems to increase the likelihood that children raised in extreme poverty will become drug abusers.

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Neighborhoods characterized by high population density, high crime rates, and transitional residents do not enjoy the sense of community and bonding that more stable, less densely populated, and low crime neighborhoods do. Disorganized communities are not able to provide consistent norms or standards regarding acceptable behavior. The authority of informal organizations that exert regulatory control over residents may also be diminished. Such low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization are predictors of adolescent drug use.

Transitions and Mobility

Transitions, such as moving from elementary to junior-high school and from junior high to senior-high school, are associated with an increased rate of drug use among teenagers. Mobility also appears to be a negative influence. The more families move, the greater the risk of drug-related problems. However, if families know how to integrate into their new community and are welcomed by that community, then the risk appears to be reduced.

Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use

The norms, laws, and statements made about drugs in the legal system, in school policies, and in the workplace are associated with the rates of drug and alcohol use in these settings.

Availability of Drugs

The availability of drugs is associated independently with the likelihood of drug abuse. In schools where drugs are more available, there is a higher rate of drug use -- even controlling for other risk factors that predispose students to risk.

Individual Risk Factors

Family History of Alcoholism

Children born or raised in a home where there is a history of alcoholism have an increased risk of developing alcohol and other drug problems themselves. There appear to be both genetic and environmental components to this fact. For example, boys born into an alcoholic family -- even when they are reared in an adoptive family -- are 2 to 4 times more likely to become alcoholics than boys born into nonalcoholic families.

Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices

In families where parents fail to set clear expectations for behavior, where they fail to monitor their children, and where their disciplinary practices are excessively severe and inconsistent, children are at a greater risk for delinquency and frequent drug use in adolescence. Positive family relationships appear to discourage initiation of drug use.

Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity

This risk factor is primarily associated with males 5- to 7-years-old. Boys in the early grades of elementary school whose aggressive behavior is combined with withdrawal or isolation (e.g., who does not play well with other children) is at risk of both delinquency and drug abuse in adolescence. If aggressive behavior is combined with hyperactivity in early childhood, there is also an increased likelihood that the youth will have a problem with drug abuse as an adolescent.

Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs

In families where parents use illegal drugs for recreation, or where they are heavy users of alcohol (not necessarily alcoholic), children are more likely to become drug abusers in adolescence. If parents involve their

children in their drug-using behavior, the risk is increased. The more models of drug use in the family, the greater the risk.

Academic Failure

Beginning in 4th, 5th, and 6th grades, academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquent behavior. For the early elementary grades, social adjustment is more important than academic performance as a predictor of later delinquency and frequent drug use.

Low Degree of Commitment to School

Factors such as how much students like school, time spent on homework, and perception of the relevance of coursework are related to levels of drug use. Youth who hate school and are not committed to getting an education and attending college are at an elevated risk for drug abuse in adolescence.

Alienation or Rebelliousness

Children who have a low commitment to school often feel "different," like outsiders, and as a result, may develop a rebellious attitude. This attitude increases the risk of problems with drugs in late adolescence.

Association With Peers Who Use Drugs

Association with drug-using peers is one of the strongest predictors of adolescent drug use, whether or not other risk factors are present.

Favorable Attitudes Toward Drugs

When children believe that drugs can't harm them, when they associate drugs with "good times," there is a greater chance that they will use drugs.

Early First Use of Drugs

Using drugs at an early age creates a greater likelihood that children will become chemically dependent or have substance abuse problems during adolescence or adulthood. Youth who begin using drugs before age 15 are at more than twice the risk of having problems than those who wait until after age 19.

Research has shown that these risk factors have a multiplicative effect. That is, the degree of risk when one factor is present is not much greater than the degree of risk when there are no factors present. However, when two risk

factors exist, there is approximately four times the risk of problem behavior. When four risk factors are present, the risk of drug abuse is 10 times greater.

Based on his research, Dr. Hawkins formulated a set of guidelines to help design effective prevention programs.

1. Focus on known risk factors.
2. Know which risk factor(s) the program is intended to address.
3. Know how your program is going to reduce the risk factors or protect against them.
4. Target risk factors appropriate to youths' developmental stage. Intervene early to affect the risk factors before they stabilize.
5. Place emphasis on high-risk youth. Make sure that the intervention targets a factor that is a problem in its own right and not a behavior that the youth will outgrow eventually.
6. Target whole high-risk communities, schools, or groups. Conduct an intervention or prevention program that includes all members to avoid labeling problems and "false positives."
7. Develop comprehensive risk-focused strategies across a number of different agencies and organizations.

CHAPTER IV: INVENTORY OF RISK-FOCUSED PROJECTS

Beginning on the next page is a list of anti-drug projects supported by Coordinating Council agencies. The list is followed by detailed project descriptions of initiatives sponsored by only one agency. Interagency projects, previously described in Chapter II, are denoted by an asterisk.

Risk Factor: Economic/Social Deprivation

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- * Youth Sports to Combat Drugs in Public Housing
- * Wilderness Challenge

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Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

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- * National Indian Youth Conference

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- * Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges

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Risk Factor: Transitions and Mobility

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Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use

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Bureau of Indian Affairs

- * National Indian Youth Conference

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- * TeamSpirit

Risk Factor: Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices

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- * Wilderness Challenge

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Risk Factor: Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs

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Risk Factor: Academic Failure

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Disadvantaged -- Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs

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Risk Factor: Low Degree of Commitment to School

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Risk Factor: Alienation or Rebelliousness

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- * Youth Sports to Combat Drugs in Public Housing

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Risk Factor: Association with Peers Who Use Drugs

Department of Housing and Urban Development

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Department of Health and Human Services

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Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives

- * TeamSpirit
- Technical Assistance Program
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Risk Factor: Early First Use of Drugs

Department of Housing and Urban Development

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- * Youth Sports to Combat Drugs in Public Housing

Department of Health and Human Services

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- * Alcohol Highway Safety Workshop for Juvenile Court Judges
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The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1987 identified high risk groups of youth: youth who live in low-income neighborhoods; runaway and homeless youth; school dropouts; youth who have committed a violent or delinquent act; pregnant teenagers; youth who have experienced mental health problems; victims of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; and youth who have attempted suicide. The following pages list programs that focus on these groups.

Risk Group: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

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- * Public Housing Drug Elimination Pilot Program
- * Youth Sports to Combat Drugs in Public Housing

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Risk Group: Runaway and Homeless Youth

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Risk Group: School Dropouts

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- Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project
- Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project
- Young Families Can

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

- Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- * Cities in Schools: Alternative Schools Program
- * Cities in Schools -- The Partnership Plan, Phase III
- * Drug Abuse Among Minorities
- * Drug-Free School Zones in the District of Columbia
- * Intermediate Sanctions
- National School Safety Center
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- * Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles

National Institute of Justice

- Drug Gangs and Violent Drug Crime
- Substance Abuse Prevention in the Inner City: A National Study of Exemplary Programs for High Risk Youth

Department of Education

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Drug Free Young Adult

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Chapter 1, Title I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act,
as amended by P.L. 100-297

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

Department of Labor

Job Corps

Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the
Disadvantaged -- Adult and Youth Programs

Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Training Services for the
Disadvantaged -- Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs

Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) -- Planning Grant

Risk Group: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program
- High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants
- * National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
- OSAP National Training System
- OSAP Technical Assistance Services Contract
- Programs of National Significance

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- * Cities in Schools -- The Partnership Plan, Phase III
- * Drug Abuse Among Minorities
- Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program
- * Intermediate Sanctions
- National Center for the Prevention and Control of Crime by Juvenile Gangs
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- * Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles

National Institute of Justice

- Criminal Careers and Crime Control
- Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders
- Developmental Models of Young Adult Criminality
- Drug Gangs and Violent Drug Crime
- Drug Use Forecasting - Juveniles
- Firearms, Drugs and Violence Among Incarcerated Juveniles
- "Juvenile Operations" Program
- Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High Risk Youth

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Chapter 1, Title I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by P.L. 100-297
- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- * Alcohol Highway Safety Workshop for Juvenile Court Judges
Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives
Technical Assistance Program

Department of Labor

- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged -- Adult and Youth Programs
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Training Service for the Disadvantaged -- Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs
- Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) -- Planning Grant

Risk Group: Pregnant Teenagers

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Youth Activity Program
- High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants
- * National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
- OSAP Communication Grants
- OSAP National Training System
- Programs of National Significance

Office of Community Services

- Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project
- Young Families Can

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- * Cities in Schools -- The Partnership Plan, Phase III
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

Department of Labor

- Job Corps
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged -- Adult and Youth Programs
- Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Training Services for the Disadvantaged -- Summer Youth Employment and Training Program
- Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) -- Planning Grant

Risk Group: Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Youth Activity Program
- High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants
- * National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
- OSAP National Training System
- OSAP Technical Assistance Services Contract
- Programs of National Significance

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- * Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

- * Vocational Rehabilitation of the Drug Free Young Adult

Risk Group: Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Community Youth Activity Program
- High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants
- * National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
- OSAP National Training System
- Programs of National Significance

Office of Community Services

Young Families Can

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- * Intermediate Sanctions
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

National Institute of Justice

Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior
Drug Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children
Inter and Intra-Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Chapter 1, Title I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act,
as amended by P.L. 100-297
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

Risk Group: Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

- Conference Grants
- High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants
- * National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
- OSAP National Training System
- Programs of National Significance

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Grants Program

CHAPTER V: PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

This section of the Anti-Drug Action Plan describes the projects listed in the risk-focused inventory of programs found on pages 38 thru 79. The project descriptions are arranged alphabetically, according to their lead agency sponsor, and appear only once in the narrative.

Department of Health and Human Services

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program

The Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program helps local communities develop comprehensive planning and coordination coalitions in both public and private organizations. Rather than funding direct prevention services, the grants are used to identify needs and service gaps in the target area. During the partnership's five-year implementation, public and private service agencies will initiate or expand community-based, grassroots systems to ensure a local, decentralized, operational infrastructure for the prevention of substance abuse. Forty million dollars is available to support this program. Project sites will be named in 1990.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act.

Contact: Gale A. Held (301-443-0369)

Community Youth Activity Program

This project is establishing and evaluating innovative alcohol and other drug abuse prevention services for youth by working with 31 States to initiate such services in communities where risk is high for school-aged youth. In addition, it is helping to foster prevention partnerships in the community. Anticipated results include: (1) a reduction in the level of alcohol and other drug use in targeted geographic areas; (2) increased cooperation and formal linkages among prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, juvenile justice, education, and others; (3) development of ongoing, self-sustaining prevention systems; and (4) improvement in the state-of-the-art in community programming. Funding for this three-year project is \$13,571,401.

Project Sites: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, D.C., Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse.

Contact: Dave Robbins (301-443-0369)

Conference Grants

OSAP will assist and support planned meetings and conferences that are sponsored by new or ongoing constituent organizations or coalitions. Priority consideration will be given to applicants whose meetings or conferences demonstrate the potential for disseminating knowledge, integrating health promotion concepts and practices, and utilizing resources and building consensus to promote OSAP's mission to combat alcohol and other drug abuse. Total funding available for conference grants is \$1,046,000, with individual awards not exceeding \$50,000. It is anticipated that in some instances technical papers or conference proceedings will be available.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Elaine Parry (301-443-6980)

High Risk Youth and Pregnant Post Partum Demonstration Grants

OSAP awarded 13 grants nationwide to demonstrate effective drug and alcohol abuse prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation for high risk youths and their families. Grantees include rural, inner-city, school-based, and drop-out prevention programs, juvenile justice system programs, and

programs that serve youth up to age five and their parents, children of substance abusers, and early intervention programs for youth already using alcohol or other drugs. Total funding is \$20 million, with projects lasting from three to five years.

OSAP's High Risk Youth Learning Community is a network that shares materials, resources, ideas, and findings from this project by means of an annual conference, periodic newsletters, publications, and informal telephone and face-to-face interaction. Within the Learning Community are eight smaller networks that focus on different facets of prevention and intervention service-delivery for high risk youth.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Bernard McColgan (301-443-4564)

National Urban Youth Campaign

This national public education, multimedia campaign will target urban youth who are at risk for alcohol and other drug abuse. By focusing on community and ethnic pride, the campaign will convey strong appeals for action. Specific messages will encourage collective anti-drug action and strengthen community norms about the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Communication products will be tailored for different high risk populations. In addition to producing improved alcohol and other drug prevention activities, the project will document campaign implementation activities and conduct an impact assessment.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Alienation or Rebelliousness.

Contact: Nancy Simpson (301-443-0373)

OSAP Communication Grants

This two-year competitive grant program will provide \$2 million in FY 1990 for investigator-initiated efforts to improve mass media and communications networks aimed at reducing alcohol and other drug-related problems among youth and young adults in high risk environments. The resulting communications products, which will have been thoroughly field tested, will strengthen social norms against drug use and improve networking among organizations working toward this goal.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: Dr. Robert Denniston (301-443-0373)

OSAP National Training System

The National Training System (NTS) is designed to establish a unified, systems approach in broadbased treatment and prevention programs. NTS can provide training for all elements of this system -- from pre-service training for primary care providers to community-based training for parents and youth. Training modules will be pilot tested in selected sites and the results disseminated nationally. This three-year project received \$6 million in FY 1989.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Steven Seitz (301-443-5276)

OSAP Technical Assistance Services Contract

Funded with \$2 million in October 1989, the OSAP Technical Assistance Services Contract helps national, State, and local organizations plan and conduct

activities to prevent alcohol and other drug problems. The goals of this two-year project are to identify promising anti-drug strategies and to develop the local capability to implement long-term solutions for alcohol and other drug problems. Anticipated results and products include: a consultant bank, manuals on parenting skills, Community Framework Resource Guide, and numerous papers and reports.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems.

Contact: Dave Robbins (301-443-0369)

Programs of National Significance

This \$3.15 million, three-year program is working to establish programs that will develop community-based prevention services through national youth activity, education, and recreation. Administered by a national organization and 10 affiliates, it offers a wide range of youth services and activities focusing on expanded opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Components include sports skills instruction, competition and physical fitness, and educational programs about drug and alcohol abuse, nutrition, personal health, career opportunities, job responsibilities, and higher education. This project will provide for the development, implementation, and evaluation of a national prevention program model.

National organizations participating in this OSAP effort include: (1) the American Medical Student Association Foundation; (2) the National Youth Sports Coaches Association; (3) the National Head Start Association Foundation; (4) the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO); (5) the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE); (6) the National Council on Alcoholism and Other Dependencies; and (7) the National Asian Pacific American Families Against Abuse.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Ana Anders (301-443-0369)

Office of Community Services

Career and Life United in Boston

Career and Life United in Boston (CLUB) provides a full range of education, skills training, and employability development programs and services to young, minority males. CLUB supports the economic and social development of its members through personal, interpersonal, and social action strategies, including self-help, leadership development, social support, family involvement, and community service. Individualized career and life plans that call for job training, work experience, and/or education are being developed for each member. CLUB will help increase members' income, stabilize their work history, and either improve their job performance or lead to a promotion. This two-year project is supported by a \$250,000 Federal grant and \$250,000 local matching funds.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts.

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Developing Black Males: Operation Threshold, Inc.

Operation Threshold, Inc., is being implemented in Waterloo, Iowa, with a \$73,881 grant from the Office of Community Services and \$76,264 in local funds. This 17-month program provides third- and fourth-grade black males with environmental (i.e., family foundation and role models) and culturally relevant educational support to overcome "fourth grade failure syndrome." By strengthening students' self-concept, the program gives them a better chance of finishing high school and obtaining employment. Other anticipated outcomes include a 50% improvement in academic performance, increased school attendance, greater participation in class, fewer disciplinary episodes, and higher test scores and grades.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

High Risk Youth

The High Risk Youth project in Yolo County (Woodland), California, is designed to increase the number of high risk youth who complete high school and enter the labor market with basic educational and employment skills. Youth are participating in a 190-hour self-esteem-building and motivational curriculum combined with traditional academic coursework that emphasizes a participant-centered approach to learning. In addition, ongoing individualized personal, academic, and career counseling and pre-employment skills training are being provided. Improved self-esteem, higher academic achievement, and greater success in the labor market are the anticipated results of this two-year project, which is supported by a \$250,000 Federal grant and local matching funds.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project

This two-year program, which is operating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, teaches a full range of educational and vocational training skills within the framework of long-term case management. The goals of the program are to help participants become self-sufficient, reduce their dependence on public assistance, and increase their sense of social responsibility in terms of family and community. The results will include improved math and reading skills, decreased use of alcohol and drugs, increased contact with family, improved self-esteem, and enrollment in or completion of a skills training program. To support the program, the City of Milwaukee matched a \$250,000 Federal grant.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts.

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

National Collegiate Athletic Association's National Summer Youth Sports Program

This program motivates economically disadvantaged youth to earn and learn self-respect and to improve their physical fitness by participating in sports instruction and competition. Additionally, the program provides counseling in drug abuse/alcohol abuse prevention, job responsibilities, educational and career opportunities, and good study and nutritional practices. It is being implemented at 145 colleges and universities at a cost of \$9.6 million plus \$15 million in in-kind services. As a result of participating in this program, youth are expected to increase their social skills and benefit from better physical fitness and health and nutrition habits. A drug education curriculum and resource materials will be produced as part of this project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency

The San Diego Unified School District, San Diego High School, Department of Social Services, and San Diego State University have joined together to establish the Partnership for Youth Self-Sufficiency. The Partnership provides employment and skills training and jobs to high-school youth who are at risk of dropping out of school. The project will improve their chances of completing high school and gaining an adequate employment status. Other expected outcomes include: employment at higher wages; improved grades and school attendance; increased self-esteem; fewer grade repetitions; and a lower dropout rate.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project

The Teen Parent Self-Sufficiency Project (TPP) is working alongside Snohomish County (Everett), Washington's, existing Family Independence Program (FIP), a five-year demonstration project that enjoys strong support at the State, regional, and local levels. TPP enhances services already provided to FIP participants, and in addition offers intervention services specifically designed to improve self-sufficiency. TPP counselors serve as brokers, advocates, mentors, counselors, and group facilitators for project participants. TPP's goal is to increase the self-sufficiency of 50 teen parents and their families through a community-based case-management partnership that provides an integrated array of services. As a result of participating in TPP, teen parents will increase their educational attainment, be better prepared for employment, and more effectively use community resources. A \$250,000 Federal grant and \$250,000 local matching funds support this two-year project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Group: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Young Families Can

This two-year program operating in Phoenix, Arizona, provides intensive, integrated, case management services to single, teenage mothers to reduce their dependence on welfare and increase their economic, social, and psychological self-sufficiency. It is testing the hypotheses that (1) the welfare system, in particular its bureaucracy of multiple, uncoordinated cash and service programs, is a principal impediment to self-sufficiency among the poor; and (2) the degree to which this theory is true can be measured by client outcomes when systematic barriers are identified and either removed or by-passed. To support the project, the City of Phoenix matched a \$250,000 Federal grant. An evaluation report will be made available at the end of the project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse.

Contact: Mary Ann Mackenzie (202-252-5272)

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program

The Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, Section 3501 of Public Law 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, was enacted to conduct community based, comprehensive, and coordinated activities to reduce and prevent the involvement of at-risk youth in gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities.

On April 14, 1989 the Administration for Children, Youth and Families solicited grant applications in support of this program. We received 220 applications and funded 52 grants amounting to almost \$15 million. The grantees were awarded funds, for up to two years, under four priority areas:

Community-Based Consortia Projects - The 16 grants support the development of community-based consortia to conduct innovative, comprehensive approaches to the current and emerging problems of youth gangs and their involvement with illicit drugs. The grants are for a maximum of \$1 million a year for two years with possible noncompetitive funding for a third year based on availability of Federal funds. Each consortium is a broadbased partnership which is to draw upon the resources, expertise, energies and commitments for many different groups within the community. The community can be State-, city- or county-wide. A consortium generally consists of local social service, employment, school, public housing authority, juvenile justice agencies, and local private community groups. The majority of consortia are in major urban areas such as: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Single Purpose Youth Gang Prevention, Intervention and Division Programs - ACYF awarded 30 grants for a maximum of \$150,000 a year each for 17 months. The grantees are carrying out activities and projects in support of the following purposes:

- o Prevent and reduce the participation of youth in the activities of gangs that engage in illicit drug-related activities;
- o Promote the involvement of youth in lawful activities;
- o Prevent the abuse of drugs by youth and refer for treatment and rehabilitation;
- o Support activities of local police and other law enforcement agencies for educational outreach activities; and
- o Facilitate coordination and cooperation among local education, juvenile justice, employment and social services agencies, and drug abuse and social services agencies, and drug abuse referral, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Support Programs for At-Risk Youth and Their Families - ACYF awarded 6 grants for a maximum of \$200,000 for 17 months. These grants focus on family education, empowerment and involvement strategies in support of the single purpose programs motioned above.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts

Contact: Maria Candamil (202-245-0054)

Drug Abuse Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth

The Drug Abuse Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Section 3511 of Public Law 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, was enacted to provide improved and expanded drug abuse prevention and reduction services to runaway and homeless youth.

ACYF awarded 104 grants for almost \$15 million in 4 different priority areas aimed at prevention drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth. The areas include:

Comprehensive Service Projects - To expand existing services related to reducing or preventing illicit drug use among runaway and homeless youth and their families. Grants are for a maximum of \$150,000 a year not to exceed 2 years.

Community Networking Projects - To develop community drug abuse prevention efforts particularly in rural areas and in communities with fragmented or minimal services for runaway and homeless youth. Grants are for a maximum of \$150,000 not to exceed 2 years.

Demonstration Projects - To support the development of model approaches to prevent and reduce runaway and homeless youth involvement with illicit drugs. Grants are for a maximum of \$150,000 a year not to exceed 17 months.

Native American Youth - To support drug abuse prevention efforts on behalf of runaway and homeless youth living on or near Indian reservations and Alaska Native Villages. Grants are for a maximum of \$75,000 not to exceed 17 months.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Academic

Failure; Availability of Drugs; Parental Drug Use and Positive
Attitudes Toward Drugs; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Low
Degree of Commitment to School

Risk Groups: Runaway and Homeless Youth

Contact: Anita Wright (202-245-0030)

Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program

This 18-month, \$500,000 research project is identifying the nature and extent of the youth gang problem across the Nation, as well as the resources and promising programs that communities can use to suppress and control such activity. Staff will develop and test model programs and provide training and technical assistance to transfer the best models to cities experiencing gang problems.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911)

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Crime By Juvenile Gangs

This national resource center will collect, assess, and disseminate research and information on juvenile gang crime, as well as develop and disseminate information on promising/effective approaches to preventing and controlling crime committed by juvenile gangs. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has earmarked \$400,000 for this project.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act.

Contact: Douglas Dodge (202-724-5914)

National School Safety Center

The National School Safety Center brings national attention to school safety issues; identifies methods to reduce school crime and violence, including drug abuse and trafficking; and promotes innovative campus crime prevention and

school discipline programs. The Center, which received \$1 million from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during FY 1989, has established a clearinghouse and national information network and offers technical assistance to school districts nationwide.

Risk Factors: Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness.

Risk Groups: School Dropouts

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911)

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

The major objective of this research program is to identify the developmental processes and life experiences that lead to delinquency, including illegal drug use. Researchers are placing emphasis on adolescents' developmental transitions, and are investigating the impact of delinquent behavior and involvement in the juvenile justice system on subsequent behavior. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has provided \$3 million for this five-year study being conducted in three sites.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drug Use; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers; Youth Who Have Experienced Mental Health Problems; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse; Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911)

Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope

The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO) works with community-based organizations to help them establish and administer prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for abused, neglected, and runaway youth and their families. This 18-month component of COSSMHO's Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope is assessing programs that strengthen families and provide crisis intervention. It is also designing

and testing model programs for Hispanic youth and their families. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has awarded COSSMHO \$400,000 to support this effort.

Risk Factors: Family History of Alcoholism; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs.

Risk Groups: Runaway and Homeless Youth

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911)

Super Teams

The Super Teams program enhances the ability of schools to prevent drug and alcohol use by teaching refusal skills and alternative behaviors. Super Teams utilizes peer counseling by student leaders and encourages the participation of professional athletes as role models. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded \$50,000 to Super Teams during FY 1989.

Risk Factors: Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Contact: Terrence Donahue (202-724-5911)

National Institute of Justice

Childhood Victimization and Later Violent Behavior

This one-year study is examining the relationship between early child abuse and neglect and later violent criminal behavior. It is being conducted in Marion County, Indiana, under a \$220,936 National Institute of Justice grant. Researchers are paying particular attention to early childhood and life experiences, self-reported delinquency, and adult adjustment, as well as possible "protective" factors that may have acted to buffer individuals from the development of maladaptive behaviors. They are also examining other possible alternative manifestations of negative consequences -- such as depression, alcohol and drug problems, and other self-destructive behaviors. The ultimate goal of the research is to determine how the consequences of child abuse and neglect can be controlled or effectively mitigated.

Risk Factor: Economic/Social Deprivation; Transitions and Mobility; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Alienation or Rebelliousness.

Risk Groups: Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse

Contact: Dr. Richard M. Rau (202-724-7631)

Criminal Careers and Crime Control

Criminal Careers and Crime Control is reanalyzing data collected by the Gluecks for their 25-year prospective study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior. Data were obtained on social, psychological, and biological factors; changes in salient life events; patterns of criminal careers as measured both by official records and personal interviews; and official criminal justice interventions. The study is examining the fundamental parameters of criminal careers and the effectiveness of various crime control policies. Its goals are to identify key factors influencing delinquency and criminality and to assess the effectiveness of intervention and control strategies. The National Institute of Justice began the two-year study in 1988, with \$203,427.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Academic Failure; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Winnie Reed (202-724-7636)

Criminal Careers of Narcotic Addict Offenders

Begun in October 1988, this research is examining criminal narcotic addicts over a 25-year period to develop models of criminal and addiction career patterns and to assess the effects of official interventions and sanctions. By combining information on narcotic use, employment, criminality, and other behavioral and life-event measures, the study will identify periods in the criminal careers of juveniles and adults when legal and treatment interventions are most effective for different types of drug-using offenders. The National Institute of Justice provided \$199,760 to support the study.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Academic Failure; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Dr. Bernard Gropper (202-724-7631)

Developmental Models of Young Adult Criminality

The objectives of this research are to: (1) estimate the likelihood of criminal activity by young male offenders ages 12 to 23; and 2) provide information for intervention strategies. Five hundred young adults who were interviewed in 1982 are being reinterviewed in order to obtain data on community, family, school, work, and mental health factors. The final report

will provide useful information on the design of intervention programs for specific types of juvenile offenders. The National Institute of Justice funded this study in July 1988, with \$157,626.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Dr. Richard Laymon (202-724-7631)

Drug Abusing Parents of Abused and Neglected Children

This two-year project is examining the extent to which drug abusing parents are represented in the caseloads of child protection workers in all 50 States. It is also reviewing treatment and placement dispositions. The National Institute of Justice anticipates that the project will generate model recommendations for treatment and disposition of drug-abusing parents to reduce the risk to children.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs.

Risk Groups: Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse

Contact: Carol Petrie (202-272-6012)

Drug Gangs and Violent Drug Crime

Drug-related violence has exploded in cities across our Nation and, in many urban areas, gangs have emerged as the dominant factor affecting local drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime. Because this problem cannot be solved by the criminal justice system alone, it is essential that national, State, and local efforts coordinate community and criminal justice efforts to reduce both the supply of drugs and the demand for them. Research is necessary to find effective ways of controlling gang involvement in drug marketing and drug-related crimes.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Availability of Drugs; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive

Attitudes Toward Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs;
Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or
Delinquent Act

Contact: Dr. Bernard Gropper (202-724-7631)

Drug Use Forecasting - Juveniles

Through the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) project, juveniles are interviewed after they have been arrested to collect demographic data and self-reported drug use information. Youth also provide urine samples that are tested for drugs, and the test results compared with the self-reported information to determine the accuracy of the latter data. The National Institute of Justice implemented DUF in five sites -- Phoenix; San Diego; Portland; Washington, D.C.; and San Jose, Puerto Rico -- in 1989 at a cost of \$190,000. DUF gives a picture of drug use among the juvenile arrestee population who can be tracked over time, and provides information that can be used as a basis for treatment referral and other criminal justice actions. It provides an effective means of identifying at-risk juvenile offenders.

Risk Factors: Availability of Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Geoffrey Laredo (202-272-6005)

Inter and Intra-generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence

This study of parolees, which began in 1986 at a cost of \$146,000, deals with the relationship of domestic and nondomestic violence to alcohol and drug use. The major research issues being addressed are: (1) the impact of a parent's experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on his/her current violent behavior; (2) the impact of a person's experience with violence and alcohol/drug abuse on current domestic violence; (3) the impact of the person's history of violence on his/her children's aggressive and anti-social behavior within the family and school. Sources of data include criminal records, interviews with parolees and their spouse, and teacher ratings of children. The goal of this research is to determine ways to reduce the effects of parental violence and alcohol and drug abuse.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment;
Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family
Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity;
Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs.

Risk Groups: Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse

Contact: Dr. Bernard Gropper (202-724-7631)

"Juvenile Operations" Program

"Juvenile Operations" drug tests and interviews all juveniles arrested in Maricopa County, Arizona. The survey instrument is identical to the one being used in the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting Program. The goals of the program are to refer drug-positive youth to treatment and to construct a database to develop a fully-documented cohort of youth who can be studied in upcoming years. The National Institute of Justice is supporting this one-year project with \$118,000.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drug Use; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Geoffrey Laredo (202-272-6005)

Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation have joined together to fund this research program, which is investigating the effects of early childhood development on later anti-social, delinquent, and criminal behavior among males and females in high-risk urban communities. The current design calls for examining biological, social, and community influences on several forms of anti-social behavior from birth to age 25. The goal of the study is to identify both key factors that influence anti-social, delinquent, and criminal behavior, as well as useful intervention strategies. NIJ and the MacArthur Foundation both allocated \$600,000 to support the study.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Contact: Dr. Joel Garner (202-724-2967)

Substance Abuse Prevention in the Inner City: A National Study of Exemplary Programs for High Risk Youth

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the PEW Foundation are supporting this 24-month study, which is being conducted in eight sites by the American Institutes for Research. The study will identify and evaluate the major

promising approaches to substance abuse prevention for high-risk youth in inner city neighborhoods, and will disseminate the results through a handbook and a training program. The research will focus on programs that involve multiple organizations, including law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Both NIJ and the PEW Foundation have contributed \$300,000 to support this study.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts.

Contact: Frank Vaccarella (202-272-6005)

Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High Risk Youth

Four hundred youth entering a regional detention center in Tampa, Florida, are being studied to determine their alcohol use, drug use, and mental health histories and patterns of offending. Voluntary urine specimens were obtained when the youth entered the program. Follow-up data collection is being conducted at 6, 12, and 18 months based on official records, further interviews, and urinalysis to monitor alcohol and drug use. The goals of the study are to identify relationships between substance abuse and criminality and to develop more effective means of matching youth characteristics and early strategies. The National Institute of Justice is funding this three-year study with \$281,466.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Dr. Bernard Gropper (202-724-7631)

Victimization of Juveniles and Young Adults

Begun in May 1989, this project is analyzing data from the National Youth Survey and the Monitoring the Future survey regarding the conventional lifestyles; routine activities (e.g., school, peers, family activities); criminal victimization; and delinquency (e.g., violence, theft, drug/alcohol use) of a large national sample of 13- to 19-year-olds. The analysis will

identify individual, family, community, and institutional characteristics that lead youth toward, or away from, involvement in criminality and/or victimization. The project findings should serve as a basis for developing policies to address various risk factors for delinquency and victimization, including drug and alcohol abuse.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Anti-Social Behavior and Hyperactivity; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Contact: Dr. Richard M. Titus (202-724-7686)

Office for Victims of Crime

Project Rescue

This 18-month program in New York provides rehabilitation services to young adults and children victimized in the pornography, prostitution, and drug industries. It also trains professionals to address the problems of child sexual abuse, prostitution, and pornography.

Risk Factors: Transitions and Mobility; Community Laws and Norms Favorable Towards Drugs Use; Availability of Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs; Association With Peers Who Use Drugs; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Law Degree of Commitment for School; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices.

Risk Groups: Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Victims of Physical Sexual, or Psychological Abuse.

Contact: John Dawson (202-724-5983)

Department of Education

Office of the Secretary

Educational Personnel Training

The Department of Education operates a grant program that supports drug abuse prevention training for teachers, principals, and other educational personnel. State educational agencies, local school districts, and colleges and universities are eligible to apply. In FY 1989, the Department awarded 56 one-year grants nationwide, for a total of \$7 billion.

No information provided about risk factors or risk groups.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-4599)

Federal Activities

Federal Activities is the Department of Education's discretionary program that includes funding for the publication program, the Drug-Free School Recognition Program, interagency memorandums of understanding, and community-based prevention programs in. Federal Activities also supports the Department's evaluation of its Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program. Planned and current products include: a parent handbook; model curricula; Schools Without Drugs: What Works; a newsletter mailed five times during the school year to schools and PTAs; and posters about crack, steroids, and refusal skills. The durations of individual projects varies. FY 1989 funding totaled \$12.1 billion.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use; Family History of Alcoholism; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Contact: Debbie Rudy (202-732-3030)

Program for Indian Youth

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act sets aside specific funds for a program to benefit Native American children who attend elementary and secondary schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Program for Indian Youth is administered under a memorandum of understanding between the Departments of Education and Interior. Funds support drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs and activities for the target population. In FY 1989, the program received \$3.4 million.

No information provided about risk factors or risk groups.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-4599)

Program for Native Hawaiians

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act also mandates this formula set-aside. Funding currently supports 17 projects for Native Hawaiians. The Governor of Hawaii selected the Kamehameha School in FY 1987 to operate the program, which received \$695,000 in FY 1989. Following a competitive solicitation, the Governor will name a new three-year grantee in FY 1990.

No information provided about risk factors or risk groups.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-4599)

Regional Centers Program

The Department of Education operates five regional training centers in Sayville, New York; Atlanta, Georgia; Norman, Oklahoma; Chicago, Illinois; and Portland, Oregon. The centers, which received \$16.1 million in FY 1989, train school teams to assess and combat their drug and alcohol use problems; assist State educational agencies in coordinating and strengthening alcohol and drug prevention programs; assist local school districts in developing training programs for educational personnel; and evaluate and disseminate information on effective substance abuse prevention programs and strategies. The existing cooperative agreements expire in FY 1990.

No information provided on risk factors or risk groups.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-4599)

State and Local Grants Program

This formula grant program allocates funds to the States based on school-age enrollment. Each State's allocation is divided into two portions: 70% is given to State Education Agencies, which must send 90% of their allocation to local school districts for prevention programs; and 30% is given to the Governor to support community anti-drug abuse efforts. At least half of each Governor's allocation must be used to benefit students at high risk of drug and alcohol use. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Palau, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in the formula grant program, which disbursed \$287.7 billion in FY 1989. Funds become available on July 1 of each year.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Family History of Alcoholism; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Association with Peer Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant

Teenagers; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse;
Youth Who Have Attempted Suicide.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-4599)

Training and Demonstration Grants for Institutions of Higher Education

This discretionary program provides grants to colleges and universities for preservice and inservice training for personnel and the development of prevention programs for elementary and secondary students. In FY 1989, 56 awards were made nationwide at a cost of \$13.9 billion.

No information provided about risk factors or risk groups.

Contact: Allen King (202-732-3030)

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Chapter 1 Of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by Public Law 100-297

The Chapter 1 program provides funds to State educational agencies, which in turn fund State agencies and local education agencies, to support compensatory education for neglected and delinquent children in institutions and community day programs. The FY 1989 allocation for Chapter 1 programs was \$32.5 million.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Victims of Physical, Sexual, or Psychological Abuse

Contact: David Maginnes (202-732-4698)

Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives

This week-long forum was held at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. Professionals familiar with youth issues attended from every State. They developed action-oriented recommendations about youthful traffic fatalities in order to meet the Year 2000 Health Objectives for the Nation. Published proceedings from the forum will be available.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Contact: Jim Wright (202-366-2724)

Technical Assistance Program

Following a national competition, this project was awarded to a single NHTSA Region to coordinate multi-state, community-based, systemwide organization efforts in four communities, including Bismark/Mandan, North Dakota; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Grand Junction, Colorado; and Kalispell, Montana. The program's goal is to reduce youthful traffic fatalities. Community task forces and community action plans are anticipated results of this 18-month effort.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Availability of Drugs; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs; Early First Use of Drugs.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act

Contact: Jim Wright (202-366-2724)

Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project

For two years, the National PTA will promote alcohol- and drug-free activities, develop and disseminate materials, and sponsor national video and Project Graduation contests. The project has already produced a Steer Clear of Alcohol and Drugs planning guide and student-produced videos in four different formats. It has also identified nine local PTA Project Graduation winners.

Risk Factors: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use; Association with Peers Who Use Drugs.

Contact: Jim Wright (202-366-2724)

The Department of Labor

Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA, Training Services for the Disadvantaged -- Adult and Youth Program

This nationwide program, implemented locally provides training services, counseling, and job searches to help individuals who face serious barriers to employment, the purpose of the Job Training Partnership Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force. the programs run from July 1st to June 30th. Total funds expended from 7/1/88 - 6/30/89 were \$866,199,564 for adults and \$604,748,597 for youth:

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Academic Failure.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhood; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: Hugh Davies (202-535-0580)

Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) -- Planning Grant

Youth opportunities Unlimited (YOU), funded under the Job Training Partnership Act, provides intensive and Comprehensive employment and training services to youth most at risk of failure in the job market. Core programs include: learning centers, alternative schools, and community improvement programs. Optional Programs include: Schools-to-Apprenticeship program, Teen Parent programs, and Training and Education programs. YOU is in the planning grant stage. It is anticipated that twelve urban and two rural sites will receive \$75,000 each. In the Spring of 1990, four cities and one rural area will be awarded up to \$2.7 million to implement the program. The project requires a 100% non-federal match.

Risk Factors: Economic/Social Deprivation; Low Neighborhood attachment and Community Disorganization; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Academic Failure.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Social Dropouts; Youth How Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: David Lah (202-535-0682)

Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIB, Training Services for the Disadvantaged -- Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs

This nationwide implemented at the local level, provides education, training, counseling, job searches, and support services to at-risk youth during breaks from school. The purposes of the program are to enhance the basic educational skills of youth; encourage schools completion or enrollment in supplementary or alternative school programs; and provide eligible youth and exposure to the workplace environment. The program encourages coordination with other community organizations, such as local prevention and treatment programs. Funding for FY 88 was \$700,246,899.

Risk Factor: Economics/Social Deprivation; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Law Degree of Commitment to Schools; Academic Failure.

Risk Groups: Youth Who Lives in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Youth Who Have Committed a Violent or Delinquent Act; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: Hugh Davies (202-535-0580)

Job Corps

This nationwide program is designed to help at-risk youth escape unhealthy environments and enter programs where they can benefit from skill training. Economically disadvantaged youth who live in urban centers participate in intensive education, vocational training, and counseling programs. Drug education services are also available. FY 89 funding was \$741,825,000.

Risk Factor: Economic/Social Deprivation: Law Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Alienation or Rebelliousness; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Academic Failure.

Risk Group: Youth Who Live in Low-Income Neighborhoods; Runaway and Homeless Youth; School Dropouts; Pregnant Teenagers.

Contact: Peter Rell (202-535-0550)

Alcohol and Drug Prevention Projects

No project description or contact provided.

Risk Factors: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization; Availability of Drugs; Family History of Alcoholism; Poor and Inconsistent Family Management Practices; Parental Drug Use and Positive Attitudes Toward Drugs; Academic Failure; Low Degree of Commitment to School; Early First Use of Drugs.