Additionally, the “one family, one judge” requirement will allow Family Court judges to handle cases from intake through final disposition. They will have full histories of the child’s family dynamics to help them make better informed decisions regarding the safety and the welfare of the child.

H.R. 2657 mandates the immediate return of all family law cases to the Family Court. The court must eliminate the backlog and manage cases within the time frame established by the adoption of the Safe Families Act. To facilitate case management, the bill directs the court to integrate its computer system so that judges, magistrate judges, and nonjudicial personnel will have access to all pending cases related to a child and his or her family. The bill requires the D.C. government to integrate the computer systems with those of the Superior Court to improve communication in the sharing of information about families served by the court.

In addition to the training requirement for judges, it is important that they are well informed about critical social services available to the children and the families they serve. By requiring a social services liaison and representatives from D.C. agencies to be on site, our bill gives judges the tools to help children and families access much-needed programs and services.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for their leadership and dedication on this issue.

H.R. 2657 mandates critical and long overdue reforms to the current family division of the D.C. Superior Court, and I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. T. MOORE) for all of the work that went into this bill in collaboration with the others.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), co-chair of the Children’s Caucus.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2657 and add my deep appreciation to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia and for her ability to work across party lines, and to my colleague from Texas, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority whip, who has shown, as has the representative from the District of Columbia, a deep and abiding caring for the children of this Nation and of this community, and to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), whose task and commitment in this process were necessary to see this legislation move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate the names of some of the staff: Casie Bevan, Russell Smith, Heea Vazirani-Fales, John Bouker, Victoria Proctor, Melissa Wogciak, and all of the others who have toiled to bring this about. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 2657, a bill that will be beneficial to the most vulnerable children of the District of Columbia and their families and strengthen our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2657.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2779

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2779.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1900) to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide quality prevention programs and accountability programs relating to juvenile delinquency; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1900

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2001”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Purpose.
Sec. 4. Definitions.
Section 5. Concentration of Federal effort.


Section 7. Annual report.

Section 8. Allocation.

Section 9. Use of funds.

Section 10. Juvenile delinquency prevention block grant program.

Section 11. Research; evaluation; technical assistance and training.

Section 12. Demonstration projects.


Section 15. Use of funds.

Section 16. Limitation on use of funds.

Section 17. Rules of construction.

Section 18. Leasing surplus Federal property.

Section 19. Issuance of rules.

Section 20. Content of materials.

Section 21. Technical and conforming amendments.

Section 22. Effective date; application of amendments.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 101 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds the following:

"(1) Although the juvenile violent crime arrest rate in 1999 was the lowest in the decade, there remains a consensus that the number of crimes and the rate of offending by juveniles nationwide is still too high.

"(2) According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, allowing a youth to leave school for a life of crime and of drug abuse costs society $1,700,000 to $2,300,000 annually.

"(3) One in every 6 individuals (16.2 percent) arrested for committing violent crime in 1999 was less than 18 years of age. In 1999, juveniles accounted for 9 percent of murder victims who had been arrested were first arrested before attaining 12 years of age.

"(4) More than ¾ of juvenile murder victims are killed by peers. Of the nearly 1,800 murder victims less than 18 years of age, 17 percent of the victims less than 13 years of age were murdered with a firearm, and 81 percent of victims 13 years of age or older were killed with a firearm.

"(5) The term 'related complex of buildings' is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

Section 105 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 105. The purposes of this title and title II are—

"(1) to support State and local programs that prevent juvenile involvement in delinquent crime;

"(2) to assist States and local governments in promoting public safety by encouraging accountability for acts of juvenile delinquency; and

"(3) to assist States and local governments in addressing juvenile crime through the provision of technical assistance, research, training, evaluation, and the dissemination of information on effective programs for combating juvenile delinquency."

SEC. 6. CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORT.

Section 203 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5614) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (b)—

"(A) in paragraph (3) by striking "and of the prospective", and all that follows through "administered",
(B) in paragraph (5) by striking “parts C and D” each place it appears and inserting “parts C through G” each place it appears.

(C) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, issue model standards for providing mental health care to incarcerated juveniles.”;

(2) in subsection (c) by striking “and reports” and all that follows through “this part” and inserting “as may be appropriate to prevent the duplication of efforts, and to coordinate activities, related to the prevention of juvenile delinquency”;

(3) by striking subsection (i), and

(4) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i).

SEC. 6. COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.


SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 207 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5617) is amended by striking paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting the following:

“(4) An evaluation of the programs funded under this title and their effectiveness in reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency, particularly violent crime, committed by juveniles.”.

SEC. 8. ALLOCATION.

Section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5622) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “and inserting ‘‘parts C through G’’”;

(ii) by striking “(other than parts D and E)”;

(B) by striking “amount, up to $400,000,” and inserting “amount up to $100,000,”;

(C) by striking “amount, up to $200,000,” and inserting “amount, up to $400,000,”;

(D) by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,”; and

(E) by striking “amount, up to $100,000,” and inserting “amount up to $100,000,”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(1) by striking “(other than part D)”;

(2) by striking “$400,000,” and inserting “$900,000”;

(3) by striking “or such greater amount, up to $600,000,” and all that follows through “section 299(a)(1)”;

(IV) by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,”;

(V) by striking “amount, up to $300,000,” and inserting “amount up to $100,000,” and

(VI) by striking “1992” and inserting “2000”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “(eg) and inserting “allocate”; and

(ii) by striking “1992” each place it appears and inserting “2000,” and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,”.

SEC. 9. STATE PLANS.

Section 225 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5625) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the 2d sentence by striking “and challenge” and all that follows through “part E,” and inserting “projects, and activities”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “, which—” and inserting “that—”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “not less” and all that follows through “33,” and inserting “the attorney general of the State or such other State official who has primary responsibility for overseeing the enforcement of State criminal laws,”;

(II) by inserting “, in consultation with the attorney general of the State or such other State official who has primary responsibility for overseeing the enforcement of State criminal laws,”;

(III) in clause (i) by striking “or the administration of juvenile justice” and inserting “, the administration of juvenile justice, or the reduction of juvenile delinquency”;

(IV) in clause (ii) by striking “include—” and all that follows through the end of subclause (VIII), and inserting the following:

“represent a multidisciplinary approach to addressing juvenile delinquency and may include—

(I) individuals who represent units of general local government, law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, public agencies concerned with the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and with the adjudication of juveniles, juveniles, or non-profit private organizations, particularly such organizations that serve juveniles; and

(II) such other individuals as the chief executive officer considers to be appropriate; and”,

and

(V) by striking clauses (iv) and (v), (iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in clause (i) by inserting “and” at the end,

(II) in clause (ii) by striking “paragraphs” and all that follows through “part E,” and inserting “paragraphs (II), (12), (13), and (15),”;

(III) by striking clause (iii), and

(iv) in subparagraph (D) by striking “‘title’—” and all that follows through “and inserting “‘title’—”;

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ‘‘other than’’ and inserting “reducing the number of (if any) specified by the State under the authority of paragraph (23) and excluding’’;

(ii) in subparagraph (C) by striking “paragraphs (12)(A), (12)(B), and (14)’’ and inserting paragraphs (11), (12), and (13),”;

(D) by striking paragraph (6), (10) in subparagraph (E) by striking “(i)’’ and all that follows through “and inserting “(i)”;

(E) in paragraph (7) by inserting “, including in rural areas” before the semicolon at the end,

(F) in paragraph (8)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “for (i)” and all that follows through “relevant jurisdiction,” and inserting “for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in the juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State,”; and

(II) by striking “the jurisdiction;” and

(iii) in subparagraph (A)(i) by inserting “and” at the end,

(II) in clause (v) by striking “and” at the end, and

(III) by striking clause (vi),

(iv) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(B) contain—

‘‘(1) a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and

(II) a plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services;’’;

and

(III) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D),

(4) in paragraph (9) by inserting the following:

“(9) provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the State;’’;

(H) in paragraph (10)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “, specifically” and inserting “including”;

(II) by striking clause (i), and

(III) redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively,

and

(II) by striking “juveniles, provided” and all that follows through “provides;” and, and

inserting the following:

“juveniles—

(i) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations;

(ii) to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and,

(IV) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

“(F) expanding the use of probation officers—

(i) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(ii) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;”;

(v) by amending subparagraph (G) to read as follows:

“(G) one-on-one mentoring programs that are designed to link at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders, particularly juveniles residing in high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible adults (such as law enforcement officers, Department of Defense personnel, adults working with local businesses, and adults working with community-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;”;

(vii) in subparagraph (H) by striking “handicapped youth” and inserting “juveniles with disabilities”;

(viii) by striking subparagraph K, in subparagraph (I) by striking “boot camp”;

(ix) in subparagraph (L)—

(I) in clause (iv) by adding “and” at the end,

(II) in clause (v) by striking “and” at the end, and

(III) by striking clause (vi),

(x) in subparagraph (M) by striking “boot camp”;

(xi) by amending subparagraph (N) to read as follows:

“(N) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after September 20, 2001

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incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;

xii) in striking “cultural” and inserting “other”; and

xiii) by redesigning subparagraphs (L), (M), (N), and (O) as subparagraphs (K), (L), (M), and (N), respectively; and

xiv) by adding at the end the following:

“(O) programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;

“(P) after-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

“(Q) community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into their communities;

“(R) projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system;

“(S) programs designed to provide mental health services for incarcerated juveniles suspected to be in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.”;

(i) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

“(12) shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—

“(A) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—

“(i) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law;

“(ii) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and

“(iii) juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State; shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

“(B) juveniles—

“(i) who are not charged with any offense; and

“(ii) who are—

“(1) aliens; or

“(2) alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused;

shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;”;

(J) by amending paragraph (13) to read as follows:

“(13) provide that—

“(A) juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have prohibited physical contact or sustained oral and visual contact with adult inmates; and

“(B) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

“(C) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such a jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—

“(i) for processing or release;

“(ii) while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

“(iii) in which period such juveniles make a court appearance;

and only if such juveniles do not have prohibited physical contact or sustained oral and visual contact with adult inmates;

“(D) these provisions shall apply only if there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

“(E) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained in a jail or lockup—

“(1) in which—

“(i) such juveniles do not have prohibited physical contact or sustained oral and visual contact with adult inmates;

“(ii) the jail or lockup is located where conditions of safety do not exist (such as severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonably safe travel (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

“(III) is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonably safe travel (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

“(ii) a parent or other legal guardian (or guardian ad litem) of the juvenile involved, in consultation with the counsel representing the juvenile, consents to detaining such juvenile in accordance with this paragraph and has the right to revoke such consent at any time;

“(iii) the juvenile has counsel, and the counsel represents such juvenile—

“(I) consults with the parents of the juvenile to determine the appropriate placement of the juvenile; and

“(II) has an opportunity to present the juvenile’s position regarding the detention involved to the court before the court approves such detention;

“(B) approved by a court with competent jurisdiction that has determined that such placement is in the best interest of such juvenile; and

“provided to be reviewed periodically and in the presence of the juvenile, at intervals of not more than 5 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), by such court for the duration of detention;”;

“(L) in paragraph (15)—

“(i) by striking “paragraph (12)(A), paragraph (13), and paragraph (14)” and inserting “paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)”;

“(ii) by striking “paragraph (12)(A) and paragraph (13)” and inserting “paragraphs (11) and (12)”;

“(M) in paragraph (16) by striking “mentally, emotionally, or physically handicapping conditions” and inserting “disability”,

“(N) by amending paragraph (19) to read as follows:

“(19) provide assurances that—

“(A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement, includ¬

ing a partial displacement, such as a reduc¬

tion in the hours of nonoverime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any cur¬

rent employment;

“(B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and

“(C) no such activity that would be inconsis¬

tent with the terms of a collective bar¬

gaining agreement shall be undertaken with¬

out the written concurrence of the labor or¬

ganization involved;”;

“(O) by amending paragraph (22) to read as follows:

“(22) provide that the State agency desig¬

nated under paragraph (1) will—

“(A) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based;

“(B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, in the survey of State and local needs, that it con¬

siders necessary; and

“(C) not expend funds to carry out a pro¬

gram if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the applica¬

tion submitted by such recipient to the State agency;”;

“(P) by amending paragraph (23) to read as follows:

“(23) address juvenile delinquency preven¬

tion efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile mem¬

bers of minority groups, who come into con¬

tact with the juvenile justice system;”;

“(Q) by amending paragraph (24) to read as follows:

“(24) provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued upon committing a federal offense, or for violating a valid court order issued upon committing a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law;

“(A) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

“(B) not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized rep¬

resentative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

“(C) not later than 46 hours during which such juvenile is so held—
"(i) such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regardless of the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

"(ii) such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

"(I) whether it appears there is a reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

"(II) the appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;"

(R) in paragraph (25)—

(1) by striking "1992" and inserting "2000", and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(25) provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to the court;"

(S) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (25) as paragraphs (6) through (24), respectively, and

(T) by adding the end the following:

"(25) specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 222 (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d)) that the State will receive by the State to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units;"

(26) provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to the court; and

(27) establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; and

(28) provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Federal funds, and who reside in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty, violence, and drug-related crimes (particularly violent crimes), that unlawfully use firearms and other weapons, or that unlawfully traffic in drugs and that commit violent crimes (particularly violent crimes), that unlawfully use firearms and other weapons, or that unlawfully traffic in drugs and that commit violent crimes (particularly violent crimes),

"2) in paragraph (25)—

(1) subject to paragraph (2), the amount allocated to such State under section 222 for the subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced by not less than 12.5 percent for each such paragraph with respect to which the failure occurs, and

(2) the State shall be ineligible to receive any allocation under such section for such fiscal year unless—

"(A) the State agrees to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated to the State for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with any such paragraph with respect to which the State is in noncompliance; or

"(B) the Administrator determines that the State—

"(i) has achieved substantial compliance with such applicable requirements with respect to which the State was not in compliance; and

"(ii) has made, through appropriate executive or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to achieving full compliance with such applicable requirements within a reasonable time.

"4) one-on-one mentoring projects that are designed to link at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders who are in the business community in the activities conducted under such projects;"

"(4) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects that meet the needs of juveniles through the collaboration of the many local service systems juvenile delinquents encounter, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies (including collaboration on appropriate prenatal care for pregnant juvenile offenders), private non-profit agencies, and non-profit agencies offering services to juveniles;

"(11) to develop, implement, and support, in conjunction with public and private agencies, organizations, and businesses, projects for the employment of juveniles and referral to job training programs (including referral to Federal job training programs);"

"(5) community-based projects and services (including literacy and social service programs) which work with juvenile offenders, including those persons who are involved in the many local service systems juvenile offenders encounter, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies (including collaboration on appropriate prenatal care for pregnant juvenile offenders), private non-profit agencies, and non-profit agencies offering services to juveniles;"
"(13) to establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records and juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing treatment plans for juvenile offenders;

"(14) programs that encourage social competency, life skills, and communication skills, youth leadership, and civic involvement;

"(15) programs that focus on the needs of youth at risk of delinquency or status offenses;

"(16) projects which provide for—

"(A) an assessment by a qualified mental health professional of incarcerated juveniles who are suspected to be in need of mental health services;

"(B) the development of an individualized treatment plan for those incarcerated juveniles determined to be in need of such services;

"(C) the inclusion of a discharge plan for incarcerated juveniles receiving mental health services that addresses aftercare services; and

"(D) all juveniles receiving psychotropic medication for the care of a licensed mental health professional;

"(17) after-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system; such as a rapprochement of appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

"(18) programs in activities related to the establishment and maintenance of a school violence hotline, based on a public-private partnership, that students and parents can use to report supposed, violent, or threatening behavior to local school and law enforcement authorities;

"(19) programs (excluding programs to purchase guns from juveniles) designed to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles, including partnerships between law enforcement agencies, health professionals, school officials, firearms manufacturers, consumer groups, faith-based groups and community organizations;

"(20) programs designed to prevent animal cruelty by juveniles, to combat juvenile animal cruelty offenses, including partnerships among law enforcement agencies, animal control officers, social services agencies, school officials, and animal-welfare organizations;

"(21) programs that provide suicide prevention services for incarcerated juveniles and for juveniles leaving the incarceration system;

"(22) programs to establish partnerships between State educational agencies and local educational agencies for the design and implementation of character education and training programs that reflect the values of parents, teachers, and local communities, and incorporate elements of good character, including responsibility, courage, justice, respect, personal responsibility, and trustworthiness;

"(23) programs that foster strong character development in at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system;

"(24) local programs that provide for immediate psychological evaluation and follow-up treatment (including evaluation and treatment during a mandatory holding period for not less than 24 hours) for juveniles who bring a gun on school grounds without permission from appropriate school authorities; and

"(25) other activities that are likely to prevent juvenile delinquency.

"SEC. 243. ELIGIBILITY OF ENTITIES.

"(a) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under section 241, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application that contains the following:

"(1) An assurance that the State will use—

"(A) not more than 15 percent of such grant in the aggregate, for—

"(i) the costs incurred by the State to carry out this part; and

"(ii) such a waiver.

"(2) A statement of the particular goals and objectives that the State or the Administrator after requesting view and comment on all grant applications described in section 244 that receives an initial grant, may make grants to eligible entities whose applications are received by the State, and reviewed by the State advisory group, to carry out projects and activities described in section 241.

"(3) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

"(4) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each of such goals.

"SEC. 245. LIMITATION.

"(a) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under section 241, a unit of general government, acting jointly with not more than 2 private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions that have experience dealing with juveniles, shall submit to the State an application that contains the following:

"(1) An assurance that such applicant will, and such grant shall not be used to, provide technical assistance relating to, projects and activities carried out with funds provided under this part; and

"(2) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

"(3) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each of such goals.

"SEC. 246. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.

"(a) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under section 241(b), an Indian tribe

"(b) the Administrator waives the application of subparagraph (A) to such State for such fiscal year, after finding good cause for such a waiver.

"SEC. 247. GRANTS FOR LOCAL PROJECTS.

"(a) GRANTS BY STATES.—Using a grant received under section 241, a State may make grants to eligible entities whose applications are received by the State, and reviewed by the State advisory group, to carry out projects and activities described in section 241.

"(b) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—For purposes of making grants under subsection (a), the State shall give special consideration to eligible entities that—

"(1) propose to carry out such projects in geographical areas in which there is—

"(A) a disproportionately high level of serious crime committed by juveniles; or

"(B) a recent rapid increase in the number of nonstatus offenses committed by juveniles;

"SEC. 245. ELIGIBILITY OF ENTITIES.

"(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b), to be eligible to receive a grant under section 244, a unit of general purpose local government, acting jointly with not fewer than 2 private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions that have experience dealing with juveniles, shall submit to the State an application that contains the following:

"(1) An assurance that such applicant will, and such grant shall not be used to, provide technical assistance relating to, projects and activities carried out with funds provided under this part; and

"(2) A statement identifying the research (if any) such entity relied on in preparing such application.

"(3) A statement of the particular goals such project or activity is designed to achieve, and the methods such entity will use to achieve, and assess the achievement of, each of such goals.

"(4) Such information and assurances as the Administrator may reasonably require by rule.

"(b) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—

"(1) APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall not approve an application, and amendments to such application submitted in subsequent fiscal years, that do not satisfy the requirements of subsection (a).

"(2) LIMITATION.—The Administrator may not approve such application (including amendments to such application) for a fiscal year unless—

"(A) the State submitted a plan under section 223 for such fiscal year; and

"(B) the Administrator waives the application of subparagraph (A) to such State for such fiscal year, after finding good cause for such a waiver.
shall submit to the Administrator an application in accordance with this section, in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may require by rule.

(2) PLANS.—Such application shall include a plan for conducting programs, projects, and activities described in section 241(a), which plan shall—

(A) provide evidence that the applicant Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions of a nature determined by the Secretary of the Interior;

(B) identify the juvenile justice and delinquency problems and juvenile delinquency prevention needs to be addressed by activities conducted with funds provided by the grant for which such application is submitted, by the Indian tribe in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe;

(C) provide for fiscal control and accounting procedures that—

(i) are necessary to ensure the prudent use, proper disbursement, and accounting of funds received by applicants under this section; and

(ii) are consistent with the requirement specified in subparagraph (B); and

(D) comply with the requirements specified in section 223(a) (excluding any requirement relating to consultation with a State advisory group) and with the requirements specified in section 222(c); and

(E) contain such other information, and be subject to such additional requirements, as the Administrator may reasonably require by rule to ensure the effectiveness of the projects for which grants are made under section 241(b).

(b) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—For the purpose of selecting eligible applicants to receive grants under section 241(b), the Administrator shall consider—

(1) the resources that are available to each applicant Indian tribe that will assist, and be coordinated with, the overall juvenile justice system of the Indian tribe;

(2) with respect to each applicant—

(A) the juvenile population; and

(B) the population and the entities that will benefit from projects proposed to be carried out with the grant for which the application is submitted.

(c) GRANT PROCESS.—

(1) SELECTION REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Administrator shall—

(i) make grants under this section on a competitive basis; and

(ii) specify in writing to each applicant selected to receive a grant under this section, the terms and conditions on which such grant is made to such applicant.

(B) PERIOD OF GRANT.—A grant made under this section shall be expendable during a 2-year period.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If—

(A) in the 2-year period for which a grant made under this section shall be expended, the recipient of such grant applies to receive a subsequent grant under this section; and

(B) the Administrator determines that such recipient performed during the year preceding the period for which such recipient applies to receive such subsequent grant satisfactorily and in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the grant received; then the Administrator may waive the application of the competition-based requirement specified in paragraph (1)(A)(i) and may allow the applicant to incorporate by reference in the current application the text of the plan contained in the recipient’s most recent application previously approved under this subsection.

(c) GRANT PROCESS.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO MODIFY APPLICATION PROCESS FOR SUBSEQUENT GRANTS.—The Administrator may modify by rule the operation of subparagraphs (A)(i) and (B) with respect to the submission and contents of applications for subsequent grants described in paragraph (2).

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Each Indian tribe that receives a grant under this section shall be subject to the fiscal accountability provisions of section 5(f)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450c(3)(1)), relating to the submission of a single-agency audit report required by chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code.

(e) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—(1) Funds appropriated for the activities of any agency of an Indian tribal government or the Bureau of Indian Affairs performing law enforcement functions on any Indian lands may be used to provide the non-Federal share of any program or project with a matching requirement funded under this section.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated before the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator may increase the Federal share of the cost thereof to the extent the Administrator deems necessary.

SEC. 11. RESEARCH; EVALUATION; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; TRAINING.

Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) is amended by inserting after part C, as added by section 10, the following:

"PART D—RESEARCH; EVALUATION; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; TRAINING.

"SEC. 251. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; STATISTICAL ANALYSES; INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

"(a) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—(1) The Administrator shall—

(A) plan and identify the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

(B) conduct in conjunction with the State juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing research and evaluation relating to—

(i) the prevention, reduction, and control of juvenile delinquency and serious crimes committed by juveniles;

(ii) the link between juvenile delinquency and the incarceration of members of the families of juveniles;

(iii) successful efforts to prevent first-time minor offenders from committing subsequent involvement in serious crime;

(iv) successful efforts to prevent recidivism;

(v) the juvenile justice system;

(vi) juvenile violence;

(vii) appropriate mental health services for juveniles and youth at risk of participating in delinquent activities;

(viii) the reduction of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups;

(ix) evaluating services, treatment, and aftercare placement of juveniles who were under the care of the State child protection system before their placement in the juvenile justice system;

(x) determining—

(I) the frequency, seriousness, and incidence drug use by juveniles and communities in the States using, if appropriate, data submitted by the States pursuant to this subparagraph and subsection (b); and

(II) the frequency, degree of harm, and morbidity of violent incidents, particularly firearm-related injuries and fatalities, by youth in schools and communities in the States, including information with respect to—

(aa) the relationship between victims and perpetrators;

(bb) demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators; and

(cc) the type of weapons used in incidents, as classified in the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(xi) other purposes consistent with the purposes of this title and title I.

(2) The Administrator shall ensure that an equitable amount of funds available to carry out paragraph (1)(B) is used for research and evaluation relating to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the development of a national database of personally identifiable information on individuals involved in studies, or data-collection efforts, carried out under paragraph (1)(B)(x).

(4) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall conduct a study with respect to juveniles who, prior to placement in the juvenile justice system, were under the care or custody of the State child welfare system, and juveniles or families who are unable to return to their family after completing their disposition in the juvenile justice system and who remain wards of the State. Such study shall include—

(A) the number of juveniles in each category;

(B) the extent to which State juvenile justice systems and child welfare systems are coordinating services and treatment for such juveniles;

(C) the Federal and local sources of funds used for placements and post-placement services;

(D) barriers faced by State in providing services to these juveniles;

(E) the types of post-placement services used;

(F) the frequency of case plans and case plan reviews; and

(G) the extent to which case plans identify and address permanency and placement barriers and treatment plans.

(b) STATISTICAL ANALYSES.—The Administrator may—

(1) plan and identify the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

(2) undertake statistical work in juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical data and information relating to juvenile delinquency and serious crimes committed by juveniles, to the juvenile justice system, to juvenile violence, and to other purposes consistent with the purposes of this title and title I.

"(c) COMPETITIVE SUBCONTRACT PROCESS.—The Administrator shall use a competitive process, established by rule by the Administrator, to carry out subsections (a) and (b).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS.—A Federal agency that makes an agreement under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(2) with
the Administrator may carry out such agreements directly or by making grants to or contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations.

“(e) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.—The Administrator may—

(1) request and data relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States and in foreign nations (as appropriate), collect data and information from studies and research into all aspects of juvenile delinquency and treatment of juvenile delinquency and serious crimes committed by juveniles; and

(2) establish and operate, directly or by contract, a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information relating to juvenile delinquency, including State and local prevention and treatment programs, plans, resources, and training and technical assistance programs; and

(3) make grants and contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of disseminating information to representatives of personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts, corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title.

“SEC. 252. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.”

“(a) TRAINING.—The Administrator may—

(1) develop and carry out projects for the purpose of training representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, to carry out the purposes specified in section 102; and

(2) make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations for the purpose of training representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, to carry out the purposes specified in section 102.

“(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator may—

(1) develop and implement projects for the purpose of providing technical assistance to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies and organizations, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs, projects, and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title; and

(2) make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of providing technical assistance to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs, projects, and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title.

“(c) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.—The Administrator shall provide training and technical assistance to mental health professionals and law enforcement personnel (including public defenders, police officers, probation officers, judges, parole officials, and correctional officers) to address or to promote the development, testing, or demonstration of promising or innovative models (including model juvenile and family courts), programs, or delivery systems that address the needs of juveniles who are alleged or adjudicated delinquent and who, as a result of such status, are placed in foster care or in nonsecure residential placements.”

“SEC. 12. DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.”

“Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) is amended by inserting after part D, as added by section 11, the following:

“PART E—DEVELOPING, TESTING, AND PROMOTING NEW INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

“SEC. 261. GRANTS AND PROJECTS.

“(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Administrator may make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, for the purpose of disseminating information to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of disseminating information to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts (including model juvenile and family courts), corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of programs and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this title.

“(b) USE OF GRANTS.—A grant made under subsection (a) may be used to pay all or part of the cost of the project for which such grant is made.

“SEC. 262. GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

“The Administrator may make grants to and contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to provide technical assistance to States, units of general local government, Indian tribal governments, local private entities or agencies, or any combination thereof, to carry out demonstration projects, testing, and demonstration of promising initiatives and programs for the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency. The Administrator shall ensure that, to the extent reasonable and practicable, such grants are made to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of such projects throughout the United States.

“SEC. 263. ELIGIBILITY.

“To be eligible to receive a grant made under this part, a public or private agency, Indian tribal government, organization, institution, individual, or combination thereof shall submit an application to the Administrator at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may reasonably require by rule.

“SEC. 264. REPORTS.

“Recipients of grants made under this part shall submit to the Administrator such reports as may be reasonably requested by the Administrator to describe progress achieved in carrying out the projects for which such grants are made.”

“SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“Section 229 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e), and

(2) by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c), and inserting the following:

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE II (EXCLUDING PARTS C AND E)—

(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

(2) Of such sums as are appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title (other than parts C and E)—

“A not more than 5 percent shall be available to carry out part A; and

“(C) not more than 15 percent shall be available to carry out part D.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PART C.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part C such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PART E.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part E, and authorized to remain available until expended, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

“SEC. 255. AUTHORITY.

“Section 299A of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5672) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d) by striking ‘as are consistent with the purpose of this Act’ and inserting ‘only to the extent necessary to ensure that there is compliance with the specifications of the requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 229(a),’

(2) in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 229(a), by adding at the end the following:

‘(e) A State requires by law compliance with the requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 229(a), then for the period such law is in effect in such State such State shall be rebuttably presumed to satisfy such requirements.’

“SEC. 15. USE OF FUNDS.

“Section 299(c) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5673(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) No funds may be paid under this title to a residential program (excluding a program in a private residence) unless—

(1) there is in effect in the State in which such placement or care is provided, a requirement that the provider of such placement or such care may be licensed only after satisfying, at a minimum, explicit standards of care that prohibit neglect, physical and mental abuse, as defined by State law;

(2) such provider is licensed as described in paragraph (1) by the State in which such placement or care is provided; and

(3) such provider satisfies the licensing standards of each other State from which such provider receives a juvenile for such placement or care in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Child Placement as entered into by such other State.”

“SEC. 16. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.

“Part F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5673 et seq.), as redesignated by section 10, is amended at the end of the following:

“(c) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.

“None of the funds made available to carry out this title may be used to advocate for, or support, the unsecured release of juveniles who are charged with a violent crime.”

“SEC. 17. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

“Part F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5673 et seq.), as redesignated by section 10 and amended by section 16, is amended at the end of the following:

“(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

“Nothing in this title or title I shall be construed—

(1) to prevent financial assistance from being awarded through grants under this title to any otherwise eligible organization; or

(2) to modify or affect any Federal or State law relating to collective bargaining rights of employees.”
SEC. 18. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY.
Paragraph F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.), as so redesignated by section 10 and amended by sections 16, 17, and 18, is amended adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 299L. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY.
The Administrator may receive surplus Federal property (including facilities) and may lease such property to States and units of local government for use in or as facilities for juvenile offenders, or for use in or as facilities for delinquency prevention and treatment activities."

SEC. 19. ISSUANCE OF RULES.
Paragraph F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.), as so redesignated by section 10 and amended by sections 16, 17, and 18, is amended adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 299L. ISSUANCE OF RULES.
The Administrator shall issue rules to carry out this title, including rules that establish procedures and methods for making grants and contracts, and distributing funds available, to carry out this title.".

SEC. 20. CONTENT OF MATERIALS.
Paragraph F of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.), as so redesignated by section 10 and amended by sections 16, 17, 18, and 19, is amended adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 299L. CONTENT OF MATERIALS.
Materials produced, procured, or distributed both using funds appropriated to carry out this Act and for the purpose of preventing hate crimes that result in acts of physical violence, shall not recommend or require any action that abridges or infringes upon the constitutionally protected rights of free speech, religion, or equal protection of juveniles or of their parents or legal guardians."

SEC. 21. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.
(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671 et seq.) is amended by:

(1) in section 202(b) by striking "prescribed for GS–17 of the General Schedule by section 404(a)(5)(E) of the Missing Children's Act of 1982" and inserting "payable under section 3332,";
(2) in section 221(b)(2) by striking the last sentence;
(3) in section 299D by striking subsection (d), and
(4) by striking titles IV and V, as originally enacted by Public Law 93–415 (86 Stat. 1132–1143).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 214(b)(1) by striking "262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II" and inserting "299B and 299E;
(B) in section 214(c)(1) by striking "262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II" and inserting "299B and 299E,";
(C) in section 217(c) by striking "sections 262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II" and inserting "sections 299B and 299E", and
(D) in section 223(c) by striking "section 262, 293, and 296" and inserting "sections 299B and 299E."

(2) Section 404(a)(5)(E) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773) is amended by striking "section 313" and inserting "section 331".

SEC. 22. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.
(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply only with respect to fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WILK) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

GENERAL LEAVE Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1900, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2001. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created by Congress in 1974 to help communities and States prevent and control delinquency and to improve our juvenile justice systems. The nature and extent of juvenile delinquency has changed considerably since the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created, and this reauthorization has taken that into account.

This office has not been reauthorized since 1994, although a similar bill has passed this House by overwhelming margins at least twice since then. This year we have an opportunity for both the House and the Senate to pass this legislation and get it to the President for his signature.

I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for their good work in marking H.R. 1900 up through the Subcommittee on Select Education and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for their able assistance in reporting the bill from the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for joining me in introducing this legislation. This bill is virtually the same legislation the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and I successfully negotiated on a bipartisan basis last Congress. Our goal was moving forward to having the House and the Senate pass this measure so after 6 years of hard work, the reauthorization of this act can become law.

I want to particularly emphasize the bipartisan language. Both the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), has put into this measure from the beginning. Tough issues have not been easily resolved; but day after day, week after week, year after year the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and his able staff have been extraordinarily good natured and willing to wrestle these controversies to the ground.

I thank my legislative director, Judy Borger, who has worked tirelessly on this legislation for years. As all of the Members know, we do the talking and we do some of the thinking in terms of concept, and then it is the staff that works the 12- and 16- and 24-hour days hammering out the language and doing all of the detail work that finally makes it possible.

I also thank Denise Fort from the staff of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who has worked equally tirelessly, as well as Bob Sweet and Chris Anne Pierce from our committee. This staff is designed to assist States and local communities to develop strategies to combat juvenile crime through a wide range of prevention and intervention programs. This legislation acknowledges that most successful solutions to juvenile crime are developed at the State and local levels of government by those individuals who understand the unique characteristics of youth in their areas.

By combining the current discretionary programs into a prevention block grant to the States, and allowing States and local communities discretion in how such funds are used, we allow the local officials to use their own good judgment, and based upon the realities of each situation, and yet we have not given them so much flexibility that harm could be done to the children.

It is an extraordinarily difficult task to create a juvenile justice system in each of the States and in each of the countries that care for very different young people in our society who get caught up in the law. But I believe that this bipartisan bill represents good policy. The bill successfully strikes a balance in dealing with children who grow up and come before the juvenile justice system who are already very dangerous and vicious criminals, and other children who come before the juvenile justice system who are harmless and scared and running away from abusive at home.

We dealt with very sensitive issues like the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, how to assure that juveniles who need to be temporarily housed with adults be held out of sight and sound of adults, how to address the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system, and determining the correct balance between block-granting funds to the States and keeping some strings attached.

Congressional Record—House September 20, 2001

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research that is scientifically based; and we found a way to provide the additional flexibility that our local officials need, still protect society from dangerous teenagers while protecting scared kids from overly harsh kids in the juvenile justice system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1900.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we begin to rebuild from the tragedy and devastation we experienced in New York, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon, it is appropriate that two of the first three bills we take up this week concern the safety and well-being of our children.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 1900, the Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, with my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD). Juvenile justice is always a challenge because we have a choice of playing politics or reducing crime.

This bill is a bipartisan initiative that lays the groundwork for sensible juvenile crime policy. Five years ago we started from a decidedly different perspective. The House considered juvenile crime bills with such titles as the "Violent Youth Predator Act," the "Juvenile Crime Control Act," and others. The titles of the bills made it clear that Congress was more concerned in using political sound bites than coming up with sound policy designed to reduce crime. After those bills collapsed in partisan controversy, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) appointed a bipartisan working group on youth violence to thoughtfully review the issue of youth violence and to make meaningful suggestions.

Our working group reviewed studies of problems of youth violence and heard testimony from academia, law enforcement, the judicial system, and advocacy groups. Those experts that met with us agreed that prevention and advocacy groups. Those experts that met with us agreed that prevention and community collaboration and planning that encourages bringing delinquency prevention professionals around the table to decide how best to respond to the crime prevention needs of the community. Those experts should include the school system, law enforcement, social services, business, sociology and other experts. And for the first time we are also asking the States to ensure that the child welfare system, the foster care system, and the juvenile justice system are working together to address the needs of juvenile offenders.

We know that two-thirds of children in the juvenile system are already known by the child welfare system. The link between abuse, neglect, and delinquency is a greater involvement between the various systems that serve at-risk youth.

H.R. 1900 starts us down the path of greater collaboration, and I appreciate the work of my ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) in offering these important improvements to the bill. H.R. 1900 deserves the support of this body. It is not based on politics or sound bites, but instead represents sound policy; and it is the product of a constructive, bipartisan cooperative effort to reduce youth crime in our communities. It will add to the safety and security of future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the juvenile justice bill that we have on the floor, and thank all of my colleagues that have taken part in bringing us to this important day. I think the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) have fully explained the bill.

My reason for rising today is to say that, without a true bipartisan effort over the long journey of bringing this bill to the floor today, it would not be here. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) have worked diligently for 5 years trying to bridge the differences, and they have done it in such a way that we have learned a great deal from them.

I also thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROSSNER), for their efforts in shepherding this bill through the committee process. Lastly, I thank the ranking Democrat, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), who provided an atmosphere of cooperation and respect which I think brings this bill here in front of us today.

Mr. Speaker, this is a great example of what can happen when people keep their eye on the goal, and the goal being what is it that we can do from our perspective here in Washington to help these juvenile justice programs work better. They have done a great job, and they deserve our thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership for bringing this bill to the floor today. As the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) earlier said, in the wake of the tragedies in New York, Pennsylvania and here at the Pentagon, our concentration on our children and those children who are so desperately in need of services and at risk is a nice tribute to America's families.

I also want to join those who have already expressed their thanks to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for their diligence on this matter.

I cannot think of two people in the Congress who have worked harder to try to bring about a resolution of what was a very contentious issue over the last several years to make sure that we move forward in the protection and the safety of our children. I want to assure that we, in fact, develop those kinds of programs that have the best opportunity at reducing juvenile crime, at
reducing juvenile delinquency and making sure that our children, in fact, get into programs of opportunity and programs that will help them to sort out their lives and lead productive lives in America. I want to thank them very, very much for all their effort, all their time to bring this legislation to the floor in the form that it is now in.

While we have seen a decrease in juvenile crime over the last couple of years, we also see some disturbing factors, that many of the perpetrators of that crime are younger and younger. We see the inclusion of more and more young girls in the perpetration of these crimes, and these are reasons for concern. It is a reason we need to take new approaches and new choices.

This legislation is really about prevention and about accountability and about focusing our efforts on the early part of H.R. 1900 because, again, the scientific-based research, the peer-reviewed research tells us that this is our best opportunity to intervene on behalf of these children, to intervene in their dysfunctional families.

I want to commend those who supported the previous bill on the floor today dealing with the D.C. court system and the foster care system in the District of Columbia. Understanding the need to intervene early, to save these children and to give them an opportunity, where they are caught up in a family that is so clearly dysfunctional that it now becomes a threat to those children in the immediate sense, but the long-term ramifications and impact on the kinds of lives those children will lead in terms of their involvement in the juvenile justice system or the adult criminal system makes it all the more important.

I believe that H.R. 1900 does this by providing the recognition of early intervention and accountability and providing the guidelines to make sure that we, in fact, protect these children at the same time that we are dealing with their transgressions, so that we do not send them off to schools that improve their ability to commit a crime but do not improve their ability to extract themselves from that life of crime.

I also want to quickly mention the parts of this legislation dealing with the question of accountability and the support for the needs of these services. According to a report produced by the Inspector General at the Department of Health and Human Services, an audit of cases in California found that few children, even receiving case planning and family permanency planning systems.

What does that mean? That means that these children are really never given the tools, or the caseworkers are not given the tools to get these children out of the situation that they are in. And without family permanency or planning permanency, the children find themselves continually swirling around the system from one foster care, one institution, over and over again, because we have not taken the time as a nation to develop planning for these children's futures, so that we can make sure that they have the absolute best opportunity at success.

I also want to draw attention to the fact that this legislation deals with the children who are sent to boot camps, and recognizing that the New York Times recently reported that since 1980 there have been over 31 children who have died in these boot camps and numerous other children have been subjected to sexual abuse and assault while they are in these camps.

In July, a child who was voluntarily placed in a wilderness camp in Arizona died as a result of abuse and neglect of the child. The report revealed that he drowned in a hotel shower where the camp staff had left him after he had collapsed. He had collapsed after being punished for bad behavior. What was his bad behavior? He complained that the program was too hard. What was his punishment for that bad behavior? They made him eat dirt and he subsequently died.

That kind of punishment, if it had been meted out by a parent or a relative, would have been child abuse. We have got to make sure that child abuse laws protect these children in this kind of custody. And I believe that this legislation, in fact, does that in a manner in which we know that you cannot delegate the right to abuse a child to another factor. H.R. 1900 requires that any residence program receiving funds under this act must be licensed by State and must have standards of discipline to prohibit abuse and neglect as defined by State law. What the State standard is will apply to those operations within that State. I think this is the minimum that we can do for these children.

Let me close again by just thanking the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for all of the time. I think very often the public does not understand the kind of effort or the kind of time that individual Members or legislators put into subjects like this, where there is no lot of attention given except when things go terribly wrong.

These are children that, in many instances, are seriously disenfranchised from the system; that, in many instances, find on their own, found themselves caught up in dysfunctional institutions, dysfunctional families. And this is an effort, and the time that these two gentlemen have spent, this is an effort to throw them, if you will, back into the community. If we can bring them back, we can provide the services, provide the accountability for those rendering the services and see whether or not we can give these children an opportunity at success rather than almost a condemnation to failure under the existing systems.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), an active member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1900, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. I am particularly pleased to see language in the bill to provide positive youth development which includes mentoring. We often see money spent on building prisons, drug rehabilitation programs, hiring more police, and building youth correction facilities as money that is well spent. Money spent on prevention of juvenile crime, drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, is often seen as less important. A major crime is perceived as being wasteful. It costs 25 to $30,000 per year to incarcerate a young person. If that young person stays in prison for life, it is more than $1 million. States are currently raising unwanted children at unprecedented cost. Drug addiction leads to other crime and a great social cost to those involved. Recidivism is very high. It is much more cost effective to prevent juvenile misbehavior than to attempt to correct behavior after the fact.

One example is mentoring. According to “Character Counts,” mentoring reduces absenteeism from school by more than 50 percent, significantly cuts dropout rates, reduces drug abuse by more than 50 percent, certainly curtails teenage pregnancy, crime and violent behavior by significant degrees, and the cost is only about $400 per year, on the average, for a good mentoring program. So it is tremendously cost effective. This is a phenomenal in terms of the expense.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out the fact that the bill provides more flexibility for the use of funds at the local level. I think all of us realize that money spent at the local level is spent much more effectively than money spent at the Federal or the State level.

Finally, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for their efforts, and strongly encourage passage of H.R. 1900.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS), a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Ms. SOLIS. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 1900. I stand here as a new member of this committee and the Workforce. My heart is full, because I realize that this is such an important issue that needs to be addressed. In my
district alone, in Los Angeles County, I represent the East Lake detention facility. I had the opportunity of visiting that facility a couple of months ago and really got a good number of the children, youngsters, that are there represented my district. I felt compelled that we need to do something immediately to help them, prevent them from furthering a life of crime and hopefully deterring them into a better life-style.

But I found that many of the young people, particular Latinos that I found there from my district, were experiencing some different kinds of hardships. Many of them at the age of 13 and 14 were already finding themselves as mothers. They were pregnant. I found that the treatment and medical attention that they needed to be prioritized. I asked the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and other Members if they would please include an amendment in this bill to help address prenatal assistance in assessing these young women's needs. They adopted that.

I also wanted to thank them for including another provision, suicide prevention. Many of the youngsters that I saw at these facilities were also coming from a life of hardship. Some of them were recent immigrants, coming from war-torn El Salvador and other Central American countries. Faced with that dilemma, many of them had this put before them, of how they were going to lead their lives, not having appropriate supervision by their parents and by our inadequate school system that does not provide enough counseling and after-school programs. This bill, I believe, in my opinion will do that.

I want to thank the committee and I want to thank our leadership for taking on these issues and including these two amendments in this bill. I ask for support of this legislation.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia for yielding me this time. I also thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), both the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), for a very policy-changing initiative, H.R. 1900, that will really turn the corner in how we address the questions of juvenile crime control and the issue of delinquency. Let me thank them and their staff for this legislation.

Let me thank in particular my colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary for merging his responsibilities as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and the Workforce, realizing that these are two very important responsibilities, that there is some commonality.

Mr. Speaker, about a year ago, I held a hearing in my district with Senator Paul Wellstone on the question of mental health and juvenile delinquency. We had over 90 witnesses, of local authorities, mental health specialists, parents who had dealt with suicide amongst their teenagers, and teenagers who said they had attempted suicide on a number of occasions.

One thing we determined out of that hearing was that we had to approach the issue of juvenile delinquency and the resulting crime in a totally different mode; that prevention and intervention on these young people and their families was crucial for America to get its hands around the whole question of juvenile indiscretions or crime and delinquency.

This bill authorizes the use of juvenile delinquency prevention block grants, projects to provide treatment to juvenile offenders. The bill covers a litany of programs, including treatment for mental health problems for juveniles who have experienced violence, projects which provide for an individualized assessment, and the treatment plans for incarcerated juveniles suspected to be in need of mental health services, after-school programs for at-risk juveniles, programs related to the establishment and maintenance of those facilities from both sides and programs designed to reduce the lawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles. It is heavy on prevention.

When we visited one of our juvenile detention centers with Senator Wellstone and County Judge Bob Eckels, we were able to see youngsters who were crying out for services, crying out for an adult that would help supervise them, and certainly in need of mental health.

This bill, of course, is of special importance to me; and I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for addressing the question of the issue of mental health.

The mental health of children, including its intersection with the issue of juvenile justice, is an issue that has long been ignored. In the bill, as this passed through the Committee on the Judiciary, I was very glad that amendments that I proposed, language I proposed, was included, dealing with the mental health aspect of the Committee on Education and Workforce.

Yet one to which I pay special attention, not only in my capacity as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary but also in my capacity as founder and chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, in working with the House Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Violence that many of my colleagues served on, it was interesting that Members from both sides of the aisle came away from that 6- or 7- or 8-week time frame, and determined that prevention had to be the way this country and this Congress would go.

In doing so, mental health was raised and certainly the prevention statement I made, my particular subcommittee was dealing with mental health, it was without question that that was what was needed.

The mental health of children is an issue that has been too long ignored. Untreated, it manifests itself in many ways, ranging from eating disorders to school bullying and violence. That is
why I have H.R. 75, that deals in par-
cular with helping children overcome their frustration or their need for counseling by providing enhanced com-
unity mental health services.

We held a hearing a couple of weeks ago, the Congressional Children’s Cau-
cus, about bullying; and we determined that children need counseling to inter-
vene so they do not bully each other and that turns into violence.

This legislation has many aspects to it, but what I believe is the key ele-
ment to this legislation is a recog-
nizing that we must look at juvenile delinquency and crime control in a to-
tally different manner; intervene, pre-
vent, before we run into trouble.

I, in conclusion, will simply say that this bill overall is an excellent bill. I
would raise a reservation, however, about the provision of the bill that
gives of promising or innovative models to hold juveniles in adult lockups for
more than 24 hours if other alter-
natives are not available. I would en-
courage my local communities to find
alternative sites for our children, be-
cause what we want to do is intervene so those children can grow up to be
contributing adults.

I support H.R. 1900, and ask my col-
leagues to unanimously support it.

I rise in support of the Juvenile Crime Con-
trol and Delinquency Prevention Act, H.R.
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This bill authorizes the use of Juvenile De-
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cation hotline and programs designed to re-
duce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of
guns by juveniles.

This bill also authorizes the Office of Juve-
nile Crime Control and Delinquency Preven-
tion to undertake specified activities regarding research, evaluation, technical assistance, and
training, including providing training and tech-
nical assistance to mental health professionals and law enforcement personnel to address or promote
development, testing, or dem-
strating local authorities the ability to programs, or delivery systems addressing the
needs of delinquent juveniles who are placed in secure detention, confinement or in non-se-
cure residential placements.

This bill is of special importance to me be-
cause so many of our children and young adults who are in the juvenile justice system are in need of mental
health. The mental health of children, including its intersection with the issue of juve-
nile justice, is an issue that has been long ig-
ored, yet one to which I pay special attention, not only in my capacity as a member of the
Judiciary Committee, as the Chairman, but in my capacity as Founder and Chair of the Congressional
Children’s Caucus and as a member of the
House Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Vi-

This was not a group of mere talking heads, but a group that proposed and is enacting
what they have done?

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is
my pleasure and honor to yield 3 min-
utes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the most distinguished
chairman of the Subcommittee on Edu-
cation Reform of the Committee on Edu-
cation and the Workforce.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased also to support this legislation. When police
arrest children and young adults who shrug off their criminal acts as a right of
passage, our response is often fear and anger. How can we protect our-
selves? How can we make them pay for what they have done?

Then a secondary, more productive response set in, how did these children become settled in lives of delinquency and crime? How can we intervene to break the link between a single delin-
quency act and a life of criminal activ-
ity?

Today, after countless hearings and debates, we seek to answer these ques-
tions with a balanced response through H.R. 1900, the Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act. This
act, sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and the
gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), is a product of extensive negotiations between Members of both sides of the aisle; and I am pleased that it comes to the floor with bipartisan support, thanks in large part to the sustained
effort of the bill’s authors.

H.R. 1900 recognizes that there are many root causes of crime. When we
examine the lives of our most troubled young adults, we often see many pre-
dictors of their behavior, absent par-
ents and an absence of safe and enrich-
ing places to go after school, among others.

The bill also appreciates the fact that what successful solutions to juvenile
crime are developed at the State and local levels, encompassing mul-
tiple strategies that are tailored to place
according to specific need of families, neighbors, and communities. In so
doing, H.R. 1900 is flexible enough to fund State and local programs and services ranging from character edu-
cation and mental health, to school vio-

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For 6 years, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) have worked to create a bipartisan solution to what we consider to be the most pressing problem of our time. I am confident that, with our support, they will see their bill become law. To that end, I urge an aye vote.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a product of a lot of hard work. We had leadership from the committee, from the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER); the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA); the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE); and, on our side, from our ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER); and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

But, more important, Mr. Chairman, we had hard work from our staffs, Jo-Marie St. Martin, Judy Borger, Bob Sweet, and Krisann Pearce from the Republican side, and Denise Forte, Maggie McDow, Cheryl Johnson, and Ruth Friedman from the Democratic side.

I would point out that Judy Borger and Denise Forte spent innumerable long hours over the last 5 years working on this bill, and they are really the experts on juvenile justice for the House Representatives.

I am particularly pleased, Mr. Speaker, to have worked over those years with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD). We have had many long, difficult discussions. This is a very politically charged issue. Two years ago when we went through this, there were a lot of provisions put into the bill that his side wanted, but our side did not; a lot of provisions were put in the bill that our side wanted, that his side did not; and when we ended up, we had a bill that nobody wanted and it did not pass.

We focused on those core, important issues. That was very difficult, and I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for his hard work and cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to approve the bill. It is a product of very hard work and will help our next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me also return the kind word of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and say we have to work this out, how can we do this, let us put our heads together, can you yield a little bit here if I yield a little bit here, can you get your Members to go along with this compromise if I can get my Members to go along, without exception, every single time the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) was there to do that.

I have made a good friend of one of the best Members of this House, and I am proud to be associated with the gentleman in this work and thank him again.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a time of national crisis; and, ultimately, our success will depend partly upon our superiority when it comes to technology and to our military equipment. Ultimately, our success over the coming months and years and decade will be a function of the character of the American people.

When we talk about the character of the American people, we have to remember that that means everyone.

I urge passage of H.R. 1900. I believe that this legislation will promote those efforts in every State and county in the country so that the young people who find themselves, generally because of difficulties in their home situation, with histories of abuse and violence and neglect and terrible home situations, find themselves in trouble with the law. We have seen in H.R. 1900, I think, will help these young people become full-fledged members of society who can contribute to our national security and well-being, rather than drain resources for important and vital needs.

I urge passage of H.R. 1900.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1900, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1994. Since H.R. 1900 was first introduced to Congress in 1974 to help communities and States prevent and control delinquency and to improve their juvenile justice systems, the nature and extent of delinquency and abuse have changed considerably since OJJDP was created, and this reauthorization has taken that into account.

I want to especially thank my colleagues Jim GREENWOOD and Bobby SCOTT for this bipartisan bill. They have worked tirelessly for several years to craft a bipartisan bill that I believe will provide flexibility and assistance to States and local communities in preventing and controlling juvenile crime. And I also want to thank Chairman HOEKSTRA and Ranking Member Tim ROEMER for the good work they did in steering this bill through Committee. My colleague, Mr. MILLER, who has worked closely with me in bringing this bill through full Committee and to the Floor for consideration today.

These programs have not been authorized since 1994, although a similar bill has passed the House by overwhelming margins at least twice since then. This year, I believe we have an opportunity to send this bill to the President for his signature.
There have been a number of issues that we have included in this bill that are worthy of note. The collection of data on the frequency, seriousness, and incidence of drug use by youth and information on the relationship between victims and perpetrators of violence; the determination of the type of weapon used in violent incidents as reported in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report; the prohibition of the development of any national data base of personally identifiable information; a prevention block grant that will give states added flexibility in how they use grant funds to prevent and control juvenile delinquency; an emphasis on making sure that juvenile justice programs under this act are proven effective based on scientifically based research; participation by the State advisory groups in helping States determine those areas most in need of juvenile justice system improvements; mentoring and positive youth development programs; attention to the needs of female juveniles; the development and implementation of character education programs; and a school violence hotline for students and parents to report suspicious, violent, or threatening student behavior.

Although violent juvenile crime peaked in 1994 and has declined almost 36 percent since then, we must not become complacent. The juvenile justice system, including the courts, face new challenges, including ways to deal with illegal drug dependence, underage drinking, youth gangs, violent juvenile offenders, and an increasing number of female juvenile offenders, just to name a few. We must find solutions to these new challenges, and the best way to do this is offering flexibility to those most directly responsible for preventing and controlling juvenile crime. The reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is an important step in providing this assistance. I urge a favorable vote on this bill today.

Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. Speaker. I rise today in opposition to HR 1900, the Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2001.

Few things are more important than reducing youth violence and delinquency. If America’s children are truly important—and I believe they are—then we should be prepared to spend whatever it takes, and do whatever is necessary to help them on their way to full wholesome participation in American society. Mr. Speaker, I am also convinced this Congress is capable of accomplishing these important goals. The political will of the House probably exists, but if it does, we will not know, because the bill in question betrays our noble intentions regarding America’s youth and the scourge of youth violence.

Mr. Speaker, the current research associated with the subject of HR 1900 provides alarming, overwhelming, irrefutable, and confirmed evidence that programs undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are a complete waste of taxpayer dollars, because they cannot be proven to work.

Despite these programs lack of proven effectiveness, the number of active OJJDP discretionary grants has more than tripled since 1996 (the time of OJJDP’s expiration), and the related funding has almost doubled to $555 million. Before authorizing this questionable program again, Congress should at least question whether OJJDP programs are a good use of our scarce resources. We should also devote its energy to ensuring any and all such programs yield the kinds of results that might inspire public confidence and ultimately improve the lives of America’s youth.

In 1997, the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence released Blueprints for Violence Prevention, the most comprehensive review of juvenile crime prevention programs at that time. The Congress was referred to this report by the Department of Justice itself during testimony before the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. The study contains a scathing review and rather harsh criticism of various juvenile justice and delinquency programs. The expository report filled a void for much-needed research on the ineffectiveness of violence prevention programs.

The authors surveyed 400 program activities and could identify only a paltry 10 that met their standards for effectiveness. The report’s analysis pronounced a credible and shocking indictment on violence prevention programs, stating, “the vast majority of these programs are not being evaluated. Worse yet, some of the most popular programs have actually been demonstrated in careful scientific studies to be ineffective, and yet we continue to invest huge sums of money in them for largely political reasons.”

The report goes on to lambaste violence prevention programs further. “A responsible accounting to the taxpayers, private foundations, or businesses funding these programs requires that we justify these expenditures with tangible results. No respectable business or corporation would invest millions of dollars in an enterprise without checking to see if it is profitable.”

In the long run, Blueprints found that “the deterrent effects of most prevention programs deteriorate quickly once youth leave the program and return to their original neighborhood or family groups.”

Unfortunately, even the best violence prevention programs have little lasting value over time. Since Blueprints was released in 1997, the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence has reviewed 100 additional programs, yet it has added only one to its list of effective programs. An additional 19 programs have been listed as “promising.”

Just this past week, I received a briefing on the status of two GAO reports to be released in October on OJJDP programs. The findings are not complimentary of the way OJJDP is monitoring and evaluating its programs. In fact, the reports provide even more compelling evidence that OJJDP has not responded to 1996 GAO recommendations for better grant monitoring as the agency pledged it would. Mr. Speaker, how could anyone expect OJJDP to comply now?

The soon-to-be-released GAO reports show that an incredible 96 percent of the demonstration grants had no documentation showing the required number of phone contacts had been met. A third of the grants had no documentation for the proper number of site visits. Progress reports did not cover the entire grant period in 56 percent of the 89 demonstration grant files and 80 percent of the 45 training and technical assistance grants files. Financial status reports did not cover the entire grant period in 65 percent of the demonstration grant files and 60 percent of the 45 training and technical assistance grant files. According to the GAO, “Our current observations are similar to those we reported in May 1996 about the agency’s lack of documentation of its monitoring activities.”

In light of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation failures at OJJDP and the embarrassing lack of evidence for program effectiveness, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 1900. We should not continue to fund unproven—sometimes dangerous—programs? I submit to this House, Mr. Speaker, there is no compelling answer.

To pass this legislation is to perpetrate great harm upon America’s youth and a cruel hoax upon those who expect this Congress to act in a compassionate, responsible manner toward the provision of suitable guidance for troubled young citizens. On the contrary, Congress owes our youngest Americans more than the hollow effort, and the sinister gesture that the report reveals H.R. 1900, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, this House should instead act in a dignified way by rejecting this bill in deference to a more serious effort to reconstruct the Nation’s juvenile justice programs in a way that will work. This House should insist that the efforts of the federal bureaucracy reflect the higher value of America’s young citizens. We should be prepared to spend whatever it takes, and devote as much as we can for the legitimate improvement of American society.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, HR 1900 only perpetuates the bad habits of an uncaring and unproven bureaucracy and it abandons the very children in whose name this poor legislation is deceivingly cloaked.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WHITFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1900, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)