

Wolf	Wu	Young (AK)
Woolsey	Wynn	Young (FL)

NOES—9

Barr	Goode	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hulshof	Shadegg
Bonilla	Paul	Stump

NOT VOTING—8

Brown (CA)	Mollohan	Smith (NJ)
Carson	Nussle	Thomas
Houghton	Rahall	

So the amendment was agreed to.
After some further time,

¶66.16 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. GOODLING:

Page 1, after line 2, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1999".

Page 1, strike line 3 and insert the following:

TITLE I—CONSEQUENCES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

Page 1, line 4, strike "Act" and insert "title".

Page 2, line 1, redesignate section 2 as section 102.

At the end of the bill, add the following (and make such technical and conforming changes as may be appropriate):

TITLE II—JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

SEC. 200. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the "Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1999".

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

TITLE II—JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Sec. 200. Short title; table of contents.

SUBTITLE A—AMENDMENTS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Purpose.
- Sec. 203. Definitions.
- Sec. 204. Name of office.
- Sec. 205. Concentration of Federal effort.
- Sec. 206. Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Sec. 207. Annual report.
- Sec. 208. Allocation.
- Sec. 209. State plans.
- Sec. 210. Juvenile delinquency prevention block grant program.
- Sec. 211. Research; evaluation; technical assistance; training.
- Sec. 212. Demonstration projects.
- Sec. 213. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 214. Administrative authority.
- Sec. 215. Use of funds.
- Sec. 216. Limitation on use of funds.
- Sec. 217. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 218. Leasing surplus Federal property.
- Sec. 219. Issuance of Rules.
- Sec. 220. Content of materials.
- Sec. 221. Technical and conforming amendments.
- Sec. 222. References.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO THE RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH ACT

Sec. 231. Runaway and homeless youth.

SUBTITLE C—REPEAL OF TITLE V RELATING TO INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Sec. 241. Repealer.

SUBTITLE D—AMENDMENTS TO THE MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE ACT

Sec. 251. National center for missing and exploited children.

SUBTITLE E—STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS

- Sec. 261. Study of school violence.
- Sec. 262. Study of mental health needs of juveniles in secure and nonsecure placements in the juvenile justice system.
- Sec. 263. Evaluation by General Accounting Office.
- Sec. 264. General Accounting Office Report.
- Sec. 265. Behavioral and social science research on youth violence.

SUBTITLE F—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 271. Effective date; application of amendments.

Subtitle A—Amendments to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

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

"FINDINGS

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

"(1) There has been a dramatic increase in juvenile delinquency, particularly violent crime committed by juveniles. Weapons offenses and homicides are 2 of the fastest growing crimes committed by juveniles. More than 1/2 of juvenile victims are killed with a firearm. Approximately 1/3 of the individuals arrested for committing violent crime are less than 18 years of age. The increase in both the number of youth below the age of 15 and females arrested for violent crime is cause for concern.

"(2) This problem should be addressed through a 2-track common sense approach that addresses the needs of individual juveniles and society at large by promoting—

"(A) quality prevention programs that—

"(i) work with juveniles, their families, local public agencies, and community-based organizations, and take into consideration such factors as whether or not juveniles have been the victims of family violence (including child abuse and neglect); and

"(ii) are designed to reduce risks and develop competencies in at-risk juveniles that will prevent, and reduce the rate of, violent delinquent behavior; and

"(B) programs that assist in holding juveniles accountable for their actions, including a system of graduated sanctions to respond to each delinquent act, requiring juveniles to make restitution, or perform community service, for the damage caused by their delinquent acts, and methods for increasing victim satisfaction with respect to the penalties imposed on juveniles for their acts.

"(b) Congress must act now to reform this program by focusing on juvenile delinquency prevention programs, as well as programs that hold juveniles accountable for their acts. Without true reform, the criminal justice system will not be able to overcome the challenges it will face in the coming years when the number of juveniles is expected to increase by 30 percent."

SEC. 202. PURPOSE.

Section 102 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5602) is amended to read as follows:

"PURPOSES

"SEC. 102. The purposes of this title and title II are—

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

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

"(3) to assist State 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. 203. DEFINITIONS.

Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by striking "to help prevent juvenile delinquency" and inserting "designed to reduce known risk factors for juvenile delinquent behavior, provides activities that build on protective factors for, and develop competencies in, juveniles to prevent, and reduce the rate of, delinquent juvenile behavior";

(2) in paragraph (4) by inserting "title I of" before "the Omnibus" each place it appears,

(3) in paragraph (7) by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,"

(4) in paragraph (9) by striking "justice" and inserting "crime control",

(5) in paragraph (12)(B) by striking ", of any nonoffender,"

(6) in paragraph (13)(B) by striking ", any non-offender,"

(7) in paragraph (14) by inserting "drug trafficking," after "assault,"

(8) in paragraph (16)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by adding "and" at the end, and

(B) by striking subparagraph (C),

(9) by striking paragraph (17),

(10) in paragraph (22)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively, and

(B) by striking "and" at the end,

(11) in paragraph (23) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon,

(12) by redesignating paragraphs (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), and (23) as paragraphs (17) through (22), respectively, and

(13) by adding at the end the following:

"(23) the term 'boot camp' means a residential facility (excluding a private residence) at which there are provided—

"(A) a highly regimented schedule of discipline, physical training, work, drill, and ceremony characteristic of military basic training.

"(B) regular, remedial, special, and vocational education; and

"(C) counseling and treatment for substance abuse and other health and mental health problems;

"(24) the term 'graduated sanctions' means an accountability-based, graduated series of sanctions (including incentives and services) applicable to juveniles within the juvenile justice system to hold such juveniles accountable for their actions and to protect communities from the effects of juvenile delinquency by providing appropriate sanctions for every act for which a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, by inducing their law-abiding behavior, and by preventing their subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice system;

"(25) the term 'violent crime' means—

"(A) murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, or robbery, or

"(B) aggravated assault committed with the use of a firearm;

"(26) the term 'co-located facilities' means facilities that are located in the same building, or are part of a related complex of buildings located on the same grounds; and

"(27) the term 'related complex of buildings' means 2 or more buildings that share—

"(A) physical features, such as walls and fences, or services beyond mechanical services (heating, air conditioning, water and sewer); or

"(B) the specialized services that are allowable under section 31.303(e)(3)(i)(C)(3) of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on December 10, 1996."

SEC. 204. NAME OF OFFICE.

Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by amending the heading of part A to read as follows:

“PART A—OFFICE OF JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION”,

(2) in section 201(a) by striking “Justice and Delinquency Prevention” and inserting “Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”, and

(3) in subsections section 299A(c)(2) by striking “Justice and Delinquency Prevention” and inserting “Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”.

SEC. 205. CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORT.

Section 204 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5614) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by striking the last sentence,

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking “and of the prospective” and all that follows through “administered”,

(B) by striking paragraph (5), and

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively,

(3) 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”,

(4) by striking subsection (i), and

(5) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (f).

SEC. 206. COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616) is repealed.

SEC. 207. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 207 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5617) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “and” after “priorities”, and

(B) by striking “, and recommendations of the Council”,

(2) 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.”, and

(3) by redesignating such section as section 206.

SEC. 208. ALLOCATION.

Section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5632) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “amount, up to \$400,000,” and inserting “amount up to \$400,000”,

(II) by inserting a comma after “1992” the 1st place it appears,

(III) by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”, and

(IV) by striking “amount, up to \$100,000,” and inserting “amount up to \$100,000”,

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “(other than part D)”,

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

(III) by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”,

(IV) by striking “amount, up to \$100,000,” and inserting “amount up to \$100,000”, and

(V) by inserting a comma after “1992”,

(B) in paragraph (3) by striking “allot” and inserting “allocate”, and

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

SEC. 209. STATE PLANS.

Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the 2nd sentence by striking “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, and”,

(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” after “State”,

(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 semicolon at 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, representatives of juveniles, or nonprofit 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 (C) by striking “justice” and inserting “crime control”,

(iv) 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 (11), (12), and (13)”, and

(III) by striking clause (iii), and

(v) in subparagraph (E) by striking “title—” and all that follows through “(ii)” and inserting “title”,

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “, other than” and inserting “reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the State under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding” after “section 222”, and

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

(D) by striking paragraph (6),

(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, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State”,

(II) by striking “justice” the second place it appears and inserting “crime control”, and

(III) by striking “of the jurisdiction; (ii)” and all that follows through the semicolon at the end, and inserting “of the State; and”,

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) contain—

“(i) a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

“(ii) a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and

“(iii) 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 the such system who are in greatest need of such services services;”, and

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

(G) by amending paragraph (9) to read as follows:

“(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,

(ii) in subparagraph (C) by striking “juvenile justice” and inserting “juvenile crime control”,

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

“(D) programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;”,

(iv) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii), 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”,

(v) 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;”,

(vi) 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, 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 amending subparagraph (K) to read as follows:

"(K) boot camps for juvenile offenders;";

(ix) by amending subparagraph (L) to read as follows:

"(L) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;";

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

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

(xi) in subparagraph (O)—

(I) in striking "cultural" and inserting "other"; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(xii) by adding at the end the following:

"(P) programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles; and

"(Q) 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.";

(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—

"(I) aliens; or

"(II) 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, and juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11), will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact, or unsupervised incidental contact, with adults incarcerated because such adults have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; and

"(B) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adults in co-located facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;";

(K) by amending paragraph (14) to read as follows:

"(14) provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—

"(A) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such 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;

"(B) 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—

"(i) in which—

"(I) such juveniles do not have regular contact, or unsupervised incidental contact, with adults incarcerated because such adults have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; and

"(II) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adults in co-located facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and

"(ii) that—

"(I) is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

"(II) is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (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 reasonable safe travel;

"(C) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in a jail or lockup that satisfies the requirements of subparagraph (B)(i) if—

"(i) such jail or lockup—

"(I) is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget); and

"(II) has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

"(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 subparagraph and has the right to revoke such consent at any time;

"(iii) the juvenile has counsel, and the counsel representing 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;";

"(iv) the court has an opportunity to hear from the juvenile before court approval of such placement; and

"(v) detaining such juvenile in accordance with this subparagraph is—

"(I) approved in advance by a court with competent jurisdiction that has determined that such placement is in the best interest of such juvenile;

"(II) required 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; and

"(III) for a period preceding the sentencing (if any) of such juvenile, but not to exceed a 20-day period;";

(L) in paragraph (15)—

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

(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 (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;

"(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 inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved;";

(O) in paragraph (22) by inserting before the semicolon, the following:

"; and that the State will not expend funds to carry out a program referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (5) 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 application submitted such recipient to the State agency";

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

"(23) address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact 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 for committing a status offense—

"(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 representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

"(C) not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

"(i) such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

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

"(I) whether there is 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) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon,

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

(T) by adding at 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 reserve for expenditure by the State to provide incentive grants to units of general local

government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units, and

“(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 that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court.”, and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) If a State fails to comply with any of the applicable requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (23) of subsection (a) in any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1999, then the amount allocated to such State for the subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced by not to exceed 12.5 percent for each such paragraph with respect to which the failure occurs, unless the Administrator determines that the State—

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

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

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “allotment” and inserting “allocation”, and

(B) by striking “subsection (a) (12)(A), (13), (14) and (23)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (23) of subsection (a)”.

SEC. 210. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking parts C, D, E, F, G, and H,

(2) by striking the 1st part I,

(3) by redesignating the 2nd part I as part F, and

(4) by inserting after part B the following:

“PART C—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

“SEC. 241. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.

“The Administrator may make grants to eligible States, from funds allocated under section 242, for the purpose of providing financial assistance to eligible entities to carry out projects designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, including—

“(1) projects that provide treatment (including treatment for mental health problems) to juvenile offenders, and juveniles who are at risk of becoming juvenile offenders, who are victims of child abuse or neglect or who have experienced violence in their homes, at school, or in the community, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juveniles will commit violations of law;

“(2) educational projects or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—

“(A) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations in educational settings;

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

“(C) to assist in identifying learning difficulties (including learning disabilities);

“(D) to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

“(E) to encourage new approaches and techniques with respect to the prevention of school violence and vandalism;

“(F) which assist law enforcement personnel and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning-disabled and other juveniles with disabilities;

“(G) which develop locally coordinated policies and programs among education, juvenile justice, and social service agencies; or

“(H) to provide services to juvenile with serious mental and emotional disturbances (SED) in need of mental health services;

“(3) projects which expand the use of probation officers—

“(A) 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

“(B) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;

“(4) one-on-one mentoring projects that are designed to link at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders who did not commit serious crime, particularly juveniles residing in high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible adults (such as law enforcement officers, adults working with local businesses, and adults working for community-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

“(5) community-based projects and services (including literacy and social service programs) which work with juvenile offenders and juveniles who are at risk of becoming juvenile offenders, including those from families with limited English-speaking proficiency, their parents, their siblings, and other family members during and after incarceration of the juvenile offenders, in order to strengthen families, to allow juvenile offenders to be retained in their homes, and to prevent the involvement of other juvenile family members in delinquent activities;

“(6) projects designed to provide for the treatment (including mental health services) of juveniles for dependence on or abuse of alcohol, drugs, or other harmful substances;

“(7) projects which leverage funds to provide scholarships for postsecondary education and training for low-income juveniles who reside in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty, violence, and drug-related crimes;

“(8) projects which provide for an initial intake screening of each juvenile taken into custody—

“(A) to determine the likelihood that such juvenile will commit a subsequent offense; and

“(B) to provide appropriate interventions (including mental health services) to prevent such juvenile from committing subsequent offenses;

“(9) projects (including school- or community-based projects) that are designed to prevent, and reduce the rate of, the participation of juveniles in gangs that commit crimes (particularly violent crimes), that unlawfully use firearms and other weapons, or that unlawfully traffic in drugs and that involve, to the extent practicable, families and other community members (including law enforcement personnel and members of the business community) in the activities conducted under such projects;

“(10) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects that meet the needs of juveniles through the collaboration of the many local service systems juveniles encounter, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, private non-profit agencies, and public recreation 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);

“(12) delinquency prevention activities which involve youth clubs, sports, recreation and parks, peer counseling and teaching, the arts, leadership development, community service, volunteer service, before- and after-school programs, violence prevention activities, mediation skills training, camping, environmental education, ethnic or cultural enrichment, tutoring, and academic enrichment;

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

“(14) programs that encourage social competencies, problem-solving skills, and communication skills, youth leadership, and civic involvement;

“(15) programs that focus on the needs of young girls 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 medications to be under the care of a licensed mental health professional;

“(17) 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;

“(18) programs 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 suspicious, 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; and

“(20) other activities that are likely to prevent juvenile delinquency.

“SEC. 242. ALLOCATION.

“Funds appropriated to carry out this part shall be allocated among eligible States proportionately based on the population that is less than 18 years of age in the eligible States.

“SEC. 243. ELIGIBILITY OF STATES.

“(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 5 percent of such grant, in the aggregate, for—

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

“(ii) to evaluate, and provide technical assistance relating to, projects and activities carried out with funds provided under this part; and

“(B) the remainder of such grant to make grants under section 244.

“(2) An assurance that, and a detailed description of how, such grant will support, and not supplant State and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency.

“(3) An assurance that such application was prepared after consultation with and

participation by community-based organizations, and organizations in the local juvenile justice system, that carry out programs, projects, or activities to prevent juvenile delinquency.

“(4) An assurance that each eligible entity described in section 244 that receives an initial grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity shall also receive an assurance from the State that such entity will receive from the State, for the subsequent fiscal year to carry out such project or activity, a grant under such section in an amount that is proportional, based on such initial grant and on the amount of the grant received under section 241 by the State for such subsequent fiscal year, but that does not exceed the amount specified for such subsequent fiscal year in such application as approved by the State.

“(5) Such other 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 approve an application, and amendments to such application submitted in subsequent fiscal years, that 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)(i) the State submitted a plan under section 223 for such fiscal year; and

“(ii) such plan is approved by the Administrator for such fiscal year; or

“(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. 244. 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 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;

“(2)(A) agreed to carry out such projects or activities that are multidisciplinary and involve more than 2 private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions that have experience dealing with juveniles; or

“(B) represent communities that have a comprehensive plan designed to identify at-risk juveniles and to prevent or reduce the rate of juvenile delinquency, and that involve other entities operated by individuals who have a demonstrated history of involvement in activities designed to prevent juvenile delinquency; and

“(3) the amount of resources (in cash or in kind) such entities will provide to carry out such projects and activities.

“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 use such grant, and each such grant received

for the subsequent fiscal year, to carry out throughout a 2-year period a project or activity described in reasonable detail, and of a kind described in one or more of paragraphs (1) through (14) of section 241 as specified in, such application.

“(2) 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.

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

“(b) LIMITATION.—If an eligible entity that receives a grant under section 244 to carry out a project or activity for a 2-year period, and receives technical assistance from the State or the Administrator after requesting such technical assistance (if any), fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such project or such activity has achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such entity to receive such grants, then such entity shall not be eligible to receive any subsequent grant under such section to continue to carry out such project or activity.”.

SEC. 211. 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 110, 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 may—

“(A) plan and identify, after consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Justice, the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

“(B) make agreements with the National Institute of Justice or, subject to the approval of the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, with another Federal agency authorized by law to conduct research or evaluation in juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing research and evaluation relating to—

“(i) the prevention, reduction, and control of juvenile delinquency and serious crime 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) reducing the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups; and

“(ix) 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.

“(b) STATISTICAL ANALYSES.—The Administrator may—

“(1) plan and identify, after consultation with the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the purposes and goals of all

agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

“(2) make agreements with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, or subject to the approval of the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, with another Federal agency authorized by law to 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 consist with the purposes of this title and title I.

“(c) COMPETITIVE SELECTION 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 agreement directly or by making grants to or contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations.

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

“(1) review reports 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 (including the causes, prevention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency) and serious crimes committed by juveniles;

“(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 and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, the courts, corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of projects 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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 secure detention or confinement or in nonsecure residential placements.”.

SEC. 212. 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 111, the following:

“PART E—DEVELOPING, TESTING, AND DEMONSTRATING PROMISING NEW INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

“SEC. 261. GRANTS AND PROJECTS.

“(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Administrator may make grants to and contracts with States, units of general local government, Indian tribal governments, public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals, or combinations thereof, to carry out projects for the development, 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.

“(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 the projects for which grants are made under section 261.

“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 the projects for which such grants are made.”.

SEC. 213. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 299 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671) 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 appropriate for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(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;

“(B) not less than 80 percent shall be available to carry out part B; and

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

“(b) 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 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(c) 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 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.”.

SEC. 214. ADMINISTRATIVE 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 specific requirements of this title or to respond to requests for clarification and guidance relating to such compliance”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) If a State requires by law compliance with the requirements described in paragraphs (1), (12), and (13) of section 223(a), then for the period such law is in effect in such State such State shall be rebuttably presumed to satisfy such requirements.”.

SEC. 215. USE OF FUNDS.

Section 299C of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5674) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “may be used for”,

(B) in paragraph (1) by inserting “may be used for” after “(1)”, and

(C) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) may not be used for the cost of construction of any facility, except not more than 15 percent of the funds received under this title by a State for a fiscal year may be used for the purpose of renovating or replacing juvenile facilities.”.

(2) by striking subsection (b), and

(3) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 216. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

Part 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 210, is amended adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 299F. LIMITATION 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. 217. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Part 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 210 and amended by section 216, is amended adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 299G. 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. 218. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Part 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 210 and amended by sections 216 and 217, is amended adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 299H. LEASING SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY.

“The Administrator may receive surplus Federal property (including facilities) and may lease such property to States and units of general 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. 219. ISSUANCE OF RULES.

Part 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 210 and amended by sections 216, 217, and 218, is amended adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 299I. 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. 220. CONTENT OF MATERIALS.

Part 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 210 and amended by sections 216, 217, 218, and 219, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 299J. CONTENT OF MATERIALS.

“Materials produced, procured, or distributed using funds appropriated to carry out this Act, for the purpose of preventing hate crimes should be respectful of the diversity of deeply held religious beliefs and shall make it clear that for most people religious faith is not associated with prejudice and intolerance.”.

SEC. 221. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(b) by striking “prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332” and inserting “payable under section 5376”.

(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 (88 Stat. 1132-1143).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 5315 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by striking “Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention” and inserting “Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”.

(2) Section 4351(b) of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking “Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention” and inserting “Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”.

(3) Subsections (a)(1) and (c) of section 3220 of title 39 of the United States Code is amended by striking “Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention” each place it appears and inserting “Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”.

(4) Section 463(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 663(f)) is amended by striking “Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention” and inserting “Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention”.

(5) Sections 801(a), 804, 805, and 813 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3712(a), 3782, 3785, 3786, 3789i) are amended by striking "Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention" each place it appears and inserting "Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention".

(6) 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 214A(c)(1) by striking "262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II" and inserting "299B and 299E".

(C) in sections 217 and 222 by striking "Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention" each place it appears and inserting "Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention", and

(D) in section 223(c) by striking "section 262, 293, and 296" and inserting "sections 262, 299B, and 299E".

(7) The Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 403(2) by striking "Justice and Delinquency Prevention" and inserting "Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention", and

(B) in subsections (a)(5)(E) and (b)(1)(B) of section 404 by striking "section 313" and inserting "section 331".

(8) The Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 217(c)(1) by striking "sections 262, 293, and 296 of subpart II of title II" and inserting "sections 299B and 299E", and

(B) in section 223(c) by striking "section 262, 293, and 296 of title II" and inserting "sections 299B and 299E".

SEC. 222. REFERENCES.

In any Federal law (excluding this title and the Acts amended by this title), Executive order, rule, regulation, order, delegation of authority, grant, contract, suit, or document—

(1) a reference to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall be deemed to include a reference to the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention, and

(2) a reference to the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall be deemed to include a reference to Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention.

Subtitle B—Amendments to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

SEC. 231. RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 302 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "accurate reporting of the problem nationally and to develop" and inserting "an accurate national reporting system to report the problem, and to assist in the development of"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

"(8) services for runaway and homeless youth are needed in urban, suburban, and rural areas;"

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES.—Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) GRANTS FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to public and nonprofit private entities (and combinations of such entities) to establish and operate (including renovation) local centers to provide services for runaway and homeless youth and for the families of such youth.

"(2) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Services provided under paragraph (1)—

"(A) shall be provided as an alternative to involving runaway and homeless youth in the law enforcement, child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems;

"(B) shall include—

"(i) safe and appropriate shelter; and

"(ii) individual, family, and group counseling, as appropriate; and

"(C) may include—

"(i) street-based services;

"(ii) home-based services for families with youth at risk of separation from the family; and

"(iii) drug abuse education and prevention services.";

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,"; and

(3) by striking subsections (c) and (d).

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 312 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5712) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking "paragraph (6)" and inserting "paragraph (7)";

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking "and" at the end;

(C) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(12) shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that includes, with respect to the year for which the report is submitted—

"(A) information regarding the activities carried out under this part;

"(B) the achievements of the project under this part carried out by the applicant; and

"(C) statistical summaries describing—

"(i) the number and the characteristics of the runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of family separation, who participate in the project; and

"(ii) the services provided to such youth by the project."; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

"(c) APPLICANTS PROVIDING STREET-BASED SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a)(2)(C)(i) to provide street-based services, the applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b) assurances that in providing such services the applicant will—

"(1) provide qualified supervision of staff, including on-street supervision by appropriately trained staff;

"(2) provide backup personnel for on-street staff;

"(3) provide initial and periodic training of staff who provide such services; and

"(4) conduct outreach activities for runaway and homeless youth, and street youth.

"(d) APPLICANTS PROVIDING HOME-BASED SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a) to provide home-based services described in section 311(a)(2)(C)(ii), an applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b) assurances that in providing such services the applicant will—

"(1) provide counseling and information to youth and the families (including unrelated individuals in the family households) of such youth, including services relating to basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, mental and physical health care, parenting skills, financial planning, and referral to sources of other needed services;

"(2) provide directly, or through an arrangement made by the applicant, 24-hour service to respond to family crises (including immediate access to temporary shelter for runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of separation from the family);

"(3) establish, in partnership with the families of runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of separation from the family, objectives and measures of success to be achieved as a result of receiving home-based services;

"(4) provide initial and periodic training of staff who provide home-based services; and

"(5) ensure that—

"(A) caseloads will remain sufficiently low to allow for intensive (5 to 20 hours per week) involvement with each family receiving such services; and

"(B) staff providing such services will receive qualified supervision.

"(e) APPLICANTS PROVIDING DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a)(2)(C)(iii) to provide drug abuse education and prevention services, an applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b)—

"(1) a description of—

"(A) the types of such services that the applicant proposes to provide;

"(B) the objectives of such services; and

"(C) the types of information and training to be provided to individuals providing such services to runaway and homeless youth; and

"(2) an assurance that in providing such services the applicant shall conduct outreach activities for runaway and homeless youth.".

(d) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—Section 313 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5713) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 313. APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—An application by a public or private entity for a grant under section 311(a) may be approved by the Secretary after taking into consideration, with respect to the State in which such entity proposes to provide services under this part—

"(1) the geographical distribution in such State of the proposed services under this part for which all grant applicants request approval; and

"(2) which areas of such State have the greatest need for such services.

"(b) PRIORITY.—In selecting applications for grants under section 311(a), the Secretary shall give priority to—

"(1) eligible applicants who have demonstrated experience in providing services to runaway and homeless youth; and

"(2) eligible applicants that request grants of less than \$200,000.".

(e) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSITIONAL LIVING GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 321 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-1) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "PURPOSE AND";

(2) in subsection (a), by striking "(a)"; and

(3) by striking subsection (b).

(f) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 322(a)(9) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-2(a)(9)) is amended by inserting ", and the services provided to such youth by such project," after "such project".

(g) COORDINATION.—Section 341 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-21) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 341. COORDINATION.

"With respect to matters relating to the health, education, employment, and housing of runaway and homeless youth, the Secretary—

"(1) in conjunction with the Attorney General, shall coordinate the activities of agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services with activities under any other Federal juvenile crime control, prevention, and juvenile offender accountability program and with the activities of other Federal entities; and

"(2) shall coordinate the activities of agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services with the activities of other Federal entities and with the activities of entities that are eligible to receive grants under this title.".

(h) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, DEMONSTRATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.—Section 343 of the Run-

away and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-23) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "EVALUATION," after "RESEARCH,";

(2) in subsection (a), by inserting "evaluation," after "research,"; and

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (10) as paragraphs (2) through (9), respectively.

(i) STUDY.—Part D of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5731 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 344 the following:

"SEC. 345. STUDY

"The Secretary shall conduct a study of a representative sample of runaways to determine the percent who leave home because of sexual abuse. The report on the study shall include—

"(1) in the case of sexual abuse, the relationship of the assaulter to the runaway; and

"(2) recommendations on how Federal laws may be changed to reduce sexual assaults on children.

The study shall be completed to enable the Secretary to make a report to the committees of Congress with jurisdiction over this Act, and to make such report available to the public, within one year of the date of the enactment of this section."

(j) ASSISTANCE TO POTENTIAL GRANTEEES.—Section 371 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714a) is amended by striking the last sentence.

(k) REPORTS.—Section 381 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5715) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 381. REPORTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2000, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall submit, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, a report on the status, activities, and accomplishments of entities that receive grants under parts A, B, C, D, and E, with particular attention to—

"(1) in the case of centers funded under part A, the ability or effectiveness of such centers in—

"(A) alleviating the problems of runaway and homeless youth;

"(B) if applicable or appropriate, reuniting such youth with their families and encouraging the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and other services;

"(C) strengthening family relationships and encouraging stable living conditions for such youth; and

"(D) assisting such youth to decide upon a future course of action; and

"(2) in the case of projects funded under part B—

"(A) the number and characteristics of homeless youth served by such projects;

"(B) the types of activities carried out by such projects;

"(C) the effectiveness of such projects in alleviating the problems of homeless youth;

"(D) the effectiveness of such projects in preparing homeless youth for self-sufficiency;

"(E) the effectiveness of such projects in assisting homeless youth to decide upon future education, employment, and independent living;

"(F) the ability of such projects to encourage the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and development of self-sufficient living skills; and

"(G) activities and programs planned by such projects for the following fiscal year.

"(b) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—The Secretary shall include in each report submitted under subsection (a), summaries of—

"(1) the evaluations performed by the Secretary under section 386; and

"(2) descriptions of the qualifications of, and training provided to, individuals involved in carrying out such evaluations."

(l) EVALUATION.—Section 384 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 386. EVALUATION AND INFORMATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If a grantee receives grants for 3 consecutive fiscal years under part A, B, C, D, or E (in the alternative), then the Secretary shall evaluate such grantee on-site, not less frequently than once in the period of such 3 consecutive fiscal years, for purposes of—

"(1) determining whether such grants are being used for the purposes for which such grants are made by the Secretary;

"(2) collecting additional information for the report required by section 384; and

"(3) providing such information and assistance to such grantee as will enable such grantee to improve the operation of the centers, projects, and activities for which such grants are made.

"(b) COOPERATION.—Recipients of grants under this title shall cooperate with the Secretary's efforts to carry out evaluations, and to collect information, under this title."

(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 385 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5751) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 388. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title (other than part E) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

"(2) ALLOCATION.—

"(A) PARTS A AND B.—From the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not less than 90 percent to carry out parts A and B.

"(B) PART B.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), not less than 20 percent, and not more than 30 percent, shall be reserved to carry out part B.

"(3) PARTS C AND D.—In each fiscal year, after reserving the amounts required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall use the remaining amount (if any) to carry out parts C and D.

"(b) SEPARATE IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED.—No funds appropriated to carry out this title may be combined with funds appropriated under any other Act if the purpose of combining such funds is to make a single discretionary grant, or a single discretionary payment, unless such funds are separately identified in all grants and contracts and are used for the purposes specified in this title."

(n) SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAM.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking the heading for part F;

(B) by redesignating part E as part F; and

(C) by inserting after part D the following:

"PART E—SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

"SEC. 351. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to nonprofit private agencies for the purpose of providing street-based services to runaway and homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, or sexual exploitation.

"(b) PRIORITY.—In selecting applicants to receive grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to nonprofit private agencies that have experience in providing services to runaway and homeless, and street youth."

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 388(a) of the Runaway and Homeless

Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5751), as amended by subsection (m) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) PART E.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out part E such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003."

(o) CONSOLIDATED REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 383 the following:

"SEC. 385. CONSOLIDATED REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.

"With respect to funds available to carry out parts A, B, C, D, and E, nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from—

"(1) announcing, in a single announcement, the availability of funds for grants under 2 or more of such parts; and

"(2) reviewing applications for grants under 2 or more of such parts in a single, consolidated application review process."

(p) DEFINITIONS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 386, as amended by subsection (l) of this section, the following:

"SEC. 387. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title:

"(1) DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES.—The term 'drug abuse education and prevention services'—

"(A) means services to runaway and homeless youth to prevent or reduce the illicit use of drugs by such youth; and

"(B) may include—

"(i) individual, family, group, and peer counseling;

"(ii) drop-in services;

"(iii) assistance to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas (including the development of community support groups);

"(iv) information and training relating to the illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth, to individuals involved in providing services to such youth; and

"(v) activities to improve the availability of local drug abuse prevention services to runaway and homeless youth.

"(2) HOME-BASED SERVICES.—The term 'home-based services'—

"(A) means services provided to youth and their families for the purpose of—

"(i) preventing such youth from running away, or otherwise becoming separated, from their families; and

"(ii) assisting runaway youth to return to their families; and

"(B) includes services that are provided in the residences of families (to the extent practicable), including—

"(i) intensive individual and family counseling; and

"(ii) training relating to life skills and parenting.

"(3) HOMELESS YOUTH.—The term 'homeless youth' means an individual—

"(A) who is—

"(i) not more than 21 years of age; and

"(ii) for the purposes of part B, not less than 16 years of age;

"(B) for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative; and

"(C) who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.

"(4) STREET-BASED SERVICES.—The term 'street-based services'—

"(A) means services provided to runaway and homeless youth, and street youth, in areas where they congregate, designed to assist such youth in making healthy personal choices regarding where they live and how they behave; and

"(B) may include—

"(i) identification of and outreach to runaway and homeless youth, and street youth;

"(ii) crisis intervention and counseling;

“(iii) information and referral for housing;
 “(iv) information and referral for transitional living and health care services;
 “(v) advocacy, education, and prevention services related to—

“(I) alcohol and drug abuse;
 “(II) sexual exploitation;
 “(III) sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and
 “(IV) physical and sexual assault.

“(5) STREET YOUTH.—The term ‘street youth’ means an individual who—

“(A) is—
 “(i) a runaway youth; or
 “(ii) indefinitely or intermittently a homeless youth; and
 “(B) spends a significant amount of time on the street or in other areas that increase the risk to such youth for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, prostitution, or drug abuse.

“(6) TRANSITIONAL LIVING YOUTH PROJECT.—The term ‘transitional living youth project’ means a project that provides shelter and services designed to promote a transition to self-sufficient living and to prevent long-term dependency on social services.

“(7) YOUTH AT RISK OF SEPARATION FROM THE FAMILY.—The term ‘youth at risk of separation from the family’ means an individual—

“(A) who is less than 18 years of age; and
 “(B)(i) who has a history of running away from the family of such individual;
 “(ii) whose parent, guardian, or custodian is not willing to provide for the basic needs of such individual; or
 “(iii) who is at risk of entering the child welfare system or juvenile justice system as a result of the lack of services available to the family to meet such needs.”.

(q) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Sections 371, 372, 381, 382, and 383 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714b–5851 et seq.), as amended by this title, are redesignated as sections 380, 381, 382, 383, and 384, respectively.

(r) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 331, in the first sentence, by striking “With” and all that follows through “the Secretary”, and inserting “The Secretary”; and

(2) in section 344(a)(1), by striking “With” and all that follows through “the Secretary”, and inserting “The Secretary”.

Subtitle C—Repeal of Title V Relating to Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs

SEC. 241. REPEALER.

Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5681 et seq.), as added by Public Law 102–586, is repealed.

Subtitle D—Amendments to the Missing Children’s Assistance Act

SEC. 251. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 402 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) for 14 years, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has—

“(A) served as the national resource center and clearinghouse congressionally mandated under the provisions of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984; and

“(B) worked in partnership with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of State, and many

other agencies in the effort to find missing children and prevent child victimization;

“(10) Congress has given the Center, which is a private non-profit corporation, access to the National Crime Information Center of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System;

“(11) since 1987, the Center has operated the National Child Pornography Tipline, in conjunction with the United States Customs Service and the United States Postal Inspection Service and, beginning this year, the Center established a new CyberTipline on child exploitation, thus becoming ‘the 911 for the Internet’;

“(12) in light of statistics that time is of the essence in cases of child abduction, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in February of 1997 created a new NCIC child abduction (‘CA’) flag to provide the Center immediate notification in the most serious cases, resulting in 642 ‘CA’ notifications to the Center and helping the Center to have its highest recovery rate in history;

“(13) the Center has established a national and increasingly worldwide network, linking the Center online with each of the missing children clearinghouses operated by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as with Scotland Yard in the United Kingdom, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon, France, and others, which has enabled the Center to transmit images and information regarding missing children to law enforcement across the United States and around the world instantly;

“(14) from its inception in 1984 through March 31, 1998, the Center has—

“(A) handled 1,203,974 calls through its 24-hour toll-free hotline (1-800-THE-LOST) and currently averages 700 calls per day;

“(B) trained 146,284 law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice, and healthcare professionals in child sexual exploitation and missing child case detection, identification, investigation, and prevention;

“(C) disseminated 15,491,344 free publications to citizens and professionals; and

“(D) worked with law enforcement on the cases of 59,481 missing children, resulting in the recovery of 40,180 children;

“(15) the demand for the services of the Center is growing dramatically, as evidenced by the fact that in 1997, the Center handled 129,100 calls, an all-time record, and by the fact that its new Internet website (www.missingkids.com) receives 1,500,000 ‘hits’ every day, and is linked with hundreds of other websites to provide real-time images of breaking cases of missing children;

“(16) in 1997, the Center provided policy training to 256 police chiefs and sheriffs from 50 States and Guam at its new Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center;

“(17) the programs of the Center have had a remarkable impact, such as in the fight against infant abductions in partnership with the healthcare industry, during which the Center has performed 668 onsite hospital walk-throughs and inspections, and trained 45,065 hospital administrators, nurses, and security personnel, and thereby helped to reduce infant abductions in the United States by 82 percent;

“(18) the Center is now playing a significant role in international child abduction cases, serving as a representative of the Department of State at cases under The Hague Convention, and successfully resolving the cases of 343 international child abductions, and providing greater support to parents in the United States;

“(19) the Center is a model of public/private partnership, raising private sector funds to match congressional appropriations and receiving extensive private in-kind support, including advanced technology provided by

the computer industry such as imaging technology used to age the photographs of long-term missing children and to reconstruct facial images of unidentified deceased children;

“(20) the Center was 1 of only 10 of 300 major national charities given an A+ grade in 1997 by the American Institute of Philanthropy; and

“(21) the Center has been redesignated as the Nation’s missing children clearinghouse and resource center once every 3 years through a competitive selection process conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, and has received grants from that Office to conduct the crucial purposes of the Center.”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 403 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5772) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) the term ‘Center’ means the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.”.

(c) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 404 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) ANNUAL GRANT TO NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall annually make a grant to the Center, which shall be used to—

“(A)(i) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child 13 years of age or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child’s legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with such child’s legal custodian; and
 “(ii) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in part C of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714–11);

“(B) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children;

“(C) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding—

“(i) free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging, and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families; and

“(ii) the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families;

“(D) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families;

“(E) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children;

“(F) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and

“(G) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection, \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(c) NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES.—The Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private agencies, shall—

“(1) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, the number of children who are victims of abduction by strangers, the number of children who are the victims of parental kidnappings, and the number of children who are recovered each year; and

“(2) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information to facilitate the lawful use of school records and birth certificates to identify and locate missing children.”

(d) NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—Section 405(a) of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5775(a)) is amended by inserting “the Center and with” before “public agencies”.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 408 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5777) is amended by striking “1997 through 2001” and inserting “2000 through 2003”.

Subtitle E—Studies and Evaluations

SEC. 261. STUDY OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE.

(a) CONTRACT FOR STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences for the purposes of conducting a study regarding the antecedents of school violence in urban, suburban, and rural schools, including the incidents of school violence that occurred in Pearl, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Springfield, Oregon; Edinboro, Pennsylvania; Fayetteville, Tennessee; Littleton, Colorado; and Conyers, Georgia. Under the terms of such contract, the National Academy of Sciences shall appoint a panel that will—

(1) review the relevant research about adolescent violence in general and school violence in particular, including the existing longitudinal and cross-sectional studies on youth that are relevant to examining violent behavior,

(2) relate what can be learned from past and current research and surveys to specific incidents of school shootings,

(3) interview relevant individuals, if possible, such as the perpetrators of such incidents, their families, their friends, their teachers, mental health providers, and others, and

(4) give particular attention to such issues as—

(A) the perpetrators’ early development, the relationship with their families, community and school experiences, and utilization of mental health services,

(B) the relationship between perpetrators and their victims,

(C) how the perpetrators gained access to firearms,

(D) the impact of cultural influences and exposure to the media, video games, and the Internet, and

(E) such other issues as the panel deems important or relevant to the purpose of the study.

The National Academy of Sciences shall utilize professionals with expertise in such issues, including psychiatrists, social workers, behavioral and social scientists, practitioners, epidemiologists, statisticians, and methodologists.

(b) REPORT.—The National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report containing

the results of the study required by subsection (a), to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Chair and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and the Chair and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, not later than January 1, 2001, or 18 months after entering into the contract required by such subsection, whichever is earlier.

(c) APPROPRIATION.—Of the funds made available under Public Law 105-277 for the Department of Education, \$2.1 million shall be made available to carry out this section.

SEC. 262. STUDY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF JUVENILES IN SECURE OR NON-SECURE PLACEMENTS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention, in collaboration with the National Institute of Mental Health, shall conduct a study that includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Identification of the scope and nature of the mental health problems or disorders of—

(A) juveniles who are alleged to be or adjudicated delinquent and who, as a result of such status, have been placed in secure detention or confinement or in nonsecure residential placements, and

(B) juveniles on probation after having been adjudicated delinquent and having received a disposition as delinquent.

(2) A comprehensive survey of the types of mental health services that are currently being provided to such juveniles by States and units of local government.

(3) Identification of governmental entities that have developed or implemented model or promising screening, assessment, or treatment programs or innovative mental health delivery or coordination systems, that address and meet the mental health needs of such juveniles.

(4) A review of the literature that analyzes the mental health problems and needs of juveniles in the juvenile justice system and that documents innovative and promising models and programs that address such needs.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress, and broadly disseminate to individuals and entities engaged in fields that provide services for the benefit of juveniles or that make policy relating to juveniles, a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) and documentation identifying promising or innovative models or programs referred to in such subsection.

SEC. 263. EVALUATION BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

(a) EVALUATION.—Not later than October 1, 2002, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation regarding the performance of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention, its functions, its programs, and its grants under specified criteria, and shall submit the report required by subsection (b). In conducting the analysis and evaluation, the Comptroller General shall take into consideration the following factors to document the efficiency and public benefit of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), excluding the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.):

(1) The extent to which the agency has complied with the provisions contained in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Pub. Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285).

(2) The outcome and results of the programs carried out by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and those administered through grants by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

(3) Whether the agency has acted outside the scope of its original authority, and whether the original objectives of the agency have been achieved.

(4) Whether less restrictive or alternative methods exists to carry out the functions of the agency. Whether present functions or operations are impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, rules, and procedures.

(5) The extent to which the jurisdiction of, and the programs administered by, the agency duplicate or conflict with the jurisdiction and programs of other agencies.

(6) The potential benefits of consolidating programs administered by the agency with similar or duplicative programs of other agencies, and the potential for consolidating such programs.

(7) The number and types of beneficiaries or persons served by programs carried out under the Act.

(8) The extent to which any trends, developments, or emerging conditions that are likely to affect the future nature and the extent of the problems or needs the programs carried out by the Act are intended to address.

(9) The manner with which the agency seeks public input and input from State and local governments on the performance of the functions of the agency.

(10) Whether the agency has worked to enact changes in the law intended to benefit the public as a whole rather than the specific businesses, institutions, or individuals the agency regulates or funds.

(11) The extent to which the agency grants have encouraged participation by the public as a whole in making its rules and decisions rather than encouraging participation solely by those it regulates.

(12) The extent to which the agency complies with section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”).

(13) The impact of any regulatory, privacy, and paperwork concerns resulting from the programs carried out by the agency.

(14) The extent to which the agency has coordinated with state and local governments in performing the functions of the agency.

(15) The extent to which changes are necessary in the authorizing statutes of the agency in order that the functions of the agency can be performed in a more efficient and effective manner.

(16) Whether greater oversight is needed of programs developed with grants made by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

(b) REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) include recommendations for legislative changes, as appropriate, based on the evaluation conducted under subsection (a), to be made to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), excluding the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.), and

(2) shall be submitted, together with supporting materials, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, and made available to the public.

SEC. 264. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the General Accounting Office shall transmit to Congress a report containing the following:

(1) For each State, a description of the types of after-school programs that are available for students in kindergarten through grade 12, including programs sponsored by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts of America, YMCAs, and athletic and other programs operated by public schools and other State and local agencies.

(2) For 15 communities selected to represent a variety of regional, population, and demographic profiles, a detailed analysis of all of the after-school programs that are available for students in kindergarten through grade 12, including programs sponsored by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts of America, YMCAs, mentoring programs, athletic programs, and programs operated by public schools, churches, day care centers, parks, recreation centers, family day care, community organizations, law enforcement agencies, service providers, and for-profit and nonprofit organizations.

(3) For each State, a description of significant areas of unmet need in the quality and availability of after-school programs.

(4) For each State, a description of barriers which prevent or deter the participation of children in after-school programs.

(5) For each State, a description of barriers to improving the quality and availability of after-school programs.

(6) A list of activities, other than after-school programs, in which students in kindergarten through grade 12 participate when not in school, including jobs, volunteer opportunities, and other non-school affiliated programs.

(7) An analysis of the value of the activities listed pursuant to paragraph (6) to the well-being and educational development of students in kindergarten through grade 12.

SEC. 265. BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON YOUTH VIOLENCE.

(a) NIH RESEARCH.—The National Institutes of Health, acting through the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, shall carry out a coordinated, multi-year course of behavioral and social science research on the causes and prevention of youth violence.

(b) NATURE OF RESEARCH.—Funds made available to the National Institutes of Health pursuant to this section shall be utilized to conduct, support, coordinate, and disseminate basic and applied behavioral and social science research with respect to youth violence, including research on 1 or more of the following subjects:

- (1) The etiology of youth violence.
(2) Risk factors for youth violence.
(3) Childhood precursors to antisocial violent behavior.
(4) The role of peer pressure in inciting youth violence.
(5) The processes by which children develop patterns of thought and behavior, including beliefs about the value of human life.

(6) Science-based strategies for preventing youth violence, including school and community-based programs.

(7) Other subjects that the Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research deems appropriate.

(c) ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH.—Pursuant to this section and section 404A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 283c), the Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research shall—

- (1) coordinate research on youth violence conducted or supported by the agencies of the National Institutes of Health;
(2) identify youth violence research projects that should be conducted or supported by the research institutes, and develop such projects in cooperation with such

institutes and in consultation with State and Federal law enforcement agencies;

(3) take steps to further cooperation and collaboration between the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the agencies of the Department of Justice, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies with respect to youth violence research conducted or supported by such agencies;

(4) establish a clearinghouse for information about youth violence research conducted by governmental and nongovernmental entities; and

(5) periodically report to Congress on the state of youth violence research and make recommendations to Congress regarding such research.

(d) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated, \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 to carry out this section. If amount are not separately appropriated to carry out this section, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall carry out this section using funds appropriated generally to the National Institutes of Health, except that funds expended for under this section shall supplement and not supplant existing funding for behavioral research activities at the National Institutes of Health.

Subtitle F—General Provisions

SEC. 271. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

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

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this title shall apply only with respect to fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1999.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders; 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."

It was decided in the { Yeas 424
affirmative } { Nays 2

- Doggett, Kilpatrick, Pickett
Dooley, Kind (WI), Pitts
Doolittle, King (NY), Pombo
Doyle, Kingston, Pomeroy
Dreier, Kleczka, Porter
Duncan, Klink, Portman
Dunn, Knollenberg, Price (NC)
Edwards, Kolbe, Pryce (OH)
Ehlers, Kucinich, Quinn
Ehrlich, Kuykendall, Radanovich
Emerson, LaFalce, Rahall
Engel, LaHood, Ramstad
English, Lampson, Rangel
Eshoo, Lantos, Regula
Etheridge, Largent, Reyes
Everett, Larson, Reynolds
Ewing, Latham, Riley
Farr, LaTourette, Rivers
Fattah, Lazio, Rodriguez
Filner, Leach, Roemer
Fletcher, Lee, Rogan
Foley, Levin, Rogers
Forbes, Lewis (CA), Rohrabacher
Ford, Lewis (GA), Ros-Lehtinen
Fossella, Lewis (KY), Rothman
Fowler, Linder, Roukema
Frank (MA), Lipinski, Roybal-Allard
Franks (NJ), LoBiondo, Royce
Frelinghuysen, Lofgren, Rush
Frost, Lowey, Ryan (WI)
Gallegly, Lucas (KY), Ryan (KS)
Ganske, Lucas (OK), Sabo
Gejdenson, Luther, Salmon
Gekas, Maloney (CT), Sanchez
Gephardt, Maloney (NY), Sanders
Gibbons, Manzullo, Sandlin
Gilchrest, Markey, Sanford
Gillmor, Martinez, Sawyer
Gilman, Mascara, Saxton
Gonzalez, Matsui, Scarborough
Goode, McCarthy (MO), Schaffer
Goodlatte, McCarthy (NY), Schakowsky
Goodling, McCollum, Scott
Gordon, McCrery, Sensenbrenner
Goss, McDermott, Serrano
Graham, McGovern, Sessions
Granger, McHugh, Shadegg
Green (TX), McClinnis, Shaw
Green (WI), McIntosh, Sherman
Greenwood, McIntyre, Sherwood
Gutierrez, McKeon, Shimkus
Gutknecht, McKinney, Shows
Hall (OH), McNulty, Shuster
Hall (TX), Meehan, Simpson
Hansen, Meek (FL), Sisisky
Hastings (FL), Meeks (NY), Skeen
Hastings (WA), Menendez, Skelton
Hayes, Metcalfe, Slaughter
Hayworth, Mica, Smith (MI)
Hefley, Millender, Smith (NJ)
Herger, McDonald, Smith (TX)
Hill (IN), Miller (FL), Smith (WA)
Hill (MT), Miller, George, Snyder
Hilleary, Minge, Souder
Hilliard, Mink, Spence
Hinches, Moakley, Spratt
Hinojosa, Mollohan, Stabenow
Hobson, Moore, Stark
Hoefel, Moran (KS), Stearns
Hoekstra, Moran (VA), Stenholm
Holden, Morella, Strickland
Holt, Murtha, Stump
Hooley, Myrick, Stupak
Horn, Nadler, Sununu
Hostettler, Napolitano, Sweeney
Hoyer, Neal, Talent
Hulshof, Nethercutt, Tancredo
Hunter, Ney, Tanner
Hutchinson, Northup, Tauscher
Hyde, Norwood, Tauzin
Inslee, Nussle, Taylor (MS)
Isakson, Oberstar, Taylor (NC)
Istook, Obey, Terry
Jackson (IL), Olver, Thompson (CA)
Jackson-Lee, Ortiz, Thompson (MS)
(TX), Ose, Thornberry
Jefferson, Owens, Thune
Jenkins, Oxley, Thurman
John, Packard, Tiahrt
Johnson (CT), Pallone, Tierney
Johnson, E. B., Pascrell, Toomey
Johnson, Sam, Pastor, Towns
Jones (NC), Payne, Trafficant
Jones (OH), Pease, Turner
Kanjorski, Pelosi, Udall (CO)
Kaptur, Peterson (MN), Udall (NM)
Kasich, Peterson (PA), Upton
Kelly, Petri, Velazquez
Kennedy, Phelps, Vento
Kildee, Pickering, Vislosky

¶66.17

[Roll No. 226]

AYES—424

- Abercrombie, Boehlert, Coble
Ackerman, Boehner, Coburn
Aderholt, Bonilla, Collins
Allen, Bonior, Combest
Andrews, Bono, Condit
Archer, Borski, Conyers
Armey, Boswell, Cook
Bachus, Boucher, Cooksey
Baird, Boyd, Costello
Baker, Brady (PA), Cox
Baldacci, Brady (TX), Coyne
Baldwin, Brown (FL), Cramer
Ballenger, Brown (OH), Crane
Barcia, Bryant, Crowley
Barr, Burr, Cubin
Barrett (NE), Burton, Cummings
Barrett (WI), Buyer, Cunningham
Bartlett, Callahan, Danner
Barton, Calvert, Davis (FL)
Bass, Camp, Davis (IL)
Bateman, Campbell, Davis (VA)
Becerra, Canady, Deal
Bentsen, Cannon, DeFazio
Berkley, Capps, DeGette
Berman, Capuano, Delahunt
Berry, Cardin, DeLauro
Biggart, Castle, DeLay
Bilbray, Chabot, DeMint
Bilirakis, Chambliss, Deutsch
Bishop, Chenoweth, Diaz-Balart
Blagojevich, Clay, Dickey
Bilely, Clayton, Dicks
Blumenauer, Clement, Dingell
Blunt, Clyburn, Dixon