

## **1997-98 Progress Report and Summary of Activities**

*The following is a brief summary of the work of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Coordinating Council) and its efforts in coordinating overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.*

The Coordinating Council has embarked on a major endeavor to develop a foundation and focus on juvenile violence and delinquency prevention. The Coordinating Council has facilitated a dialog involving several working groups, representing Federal agencies and juvenile justice practitioners, to discuss the urgent need for action.

A result of these discussions was the report *Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Action Plan)*. Through the supportive efforts of many Federal agencies, the *Action Plan* presents an eight-point statement of objectives and strategies designed to strengthen State and local initiatives to reduce juvenile violence, increase the capacity of the juvenile justice system to respond, and prevent delinquency.

Many agencies have forged ahead to formulate or enhance programs and activities to support the recommendations in the *Action Plan*. For example, the State of California passed legislation that created the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program (Senate Bill No. 1760), which is based on the *Action Plan* objectives and suggestions for State and local action. California is investing more than \$60 million in demonstration projects related to juvenile crime prevention over the next 3 years. A major goal of this effort is to identify interventions that work and document the outcomes.

Another example is the development of a management information system that is the cornerstone to implementing effective, comprehensive, and collaborative prevention initiatives within the Federal Government. While the *Action Plan* recognizes the role of providing support and a national perspective to State and local agencies, it is essential that Federal agencies share their prevention goals and policies in an integrated automated information system. The Coordinating Council will assume a leadership role in this area in partnership with the National Performance Review. A series of meetings will be held with Federal agencies to coordinate objectives in developing Web sites and data bases around the *Action Plan* objectives.

The Coordinating Council has additional statutory responsibilities. Following is a brief progress report on each activity.

### **Juveniles in Federal Custody**

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended, Section 206(c), requires the Coordinating Council to review programs and practices of Federal agencies, review the reasons why Federal agencies take juveniles into custody, make recommendations regarding how to improve Federal practices and facilities for holding juveniles in custody, and

report on the degree to which Federal agency funds are used for purposes that are consistent or inconsistent with the JJDP Act. The 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act added the following functions of the Coordinating Council: to coordinate, in cooperation with State and local programs, all Federal programs and activities that detain or care for unaccompanied juveniles; and to include recommendations on this subject in its annual report to the President and to Congress.

Previous surveys conducted by the Coordinating Council found that the resources and energy directed toward programs for handling juveniles in Federal custody were minimal and often inadequate. In addition, the surveys found that agencies were not well informed about juvenile custody requirements and procedures. In prior years, the Coordinating Council reviewed these survey findings and established the Policy Committee on Youth in Federal Custody to continue work in this area. The Committee includes representatives from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Community Relations Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, Office of Tribal Justice, Marshals Service, Bureau of Prisons, and Criminal Division within the U.S. Department of Justice; the Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior; the U.S. Department of the Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the Administrative Office for U.S. Courts.

The Policy Committee on Youth in Federal Custody was directed to:

- Provide guidance and assistance to agencies, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that address juvenile custody issues.
- Establish a process for reporting annually on the number of juveniles taken into Federal custody.
- Assess the training and technical assistance needs of enforcement agencies that handle juveniles in Federal custody.
- Review standards for inspecting and certifying detention facilities in light of the core requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Advise the Coordinating Council on ways to coordinate Federal programs and activities that detain or care for unaccompanied juveniles.

The committee discussed a variety of critical issues and concerns relating to juveniles in Federal custody that drove their workplan, guided discussions, and helped to frame the recommendations, which the Council adopted. Issues, recommendations, and actions to date are as follows:

ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTION TO DATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Inconsistent policies, practices, and programs of Federal agencies for juveniles taken into custody</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote and support changes in legislation that allow for prerelease and post release transition services and supervisory authority.</li> <li>■ Conduct a survey of Federal agencies to determine consistency with the core requirements of the OJJDP Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Administration has proposed legislation that would allow juveniles to be included in transition services.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lack of resources for juveniles in custody.</li> <li>■ Lack of analysis of treatment needs and program and resource availability, including postconviction supervision options or aftercare provisions, and resources that are geographically dispersed, culturally appropriate, and gender specific.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maximize funding opportunities and resources to address juveniles in Federal custody.</li> <li>■ Educate State and local governments, tribal entities, and Federal agencies on the 1996 revisions to the OJJDP Formula Grants Regulation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ OJJDP studied the demand for and supply of detention and corrections space nationally and in ten selected States and is expanding the study to all States. The study will analyze methods used to determine the demand for space, how the demand is met, and develop a model that can guide national and State decisions concerning this issue. The model will be applied nationally in all States.</li> <li>■ OJJDP provides ongoing training and technical assistance on the OJJDP Formula Grants Regulations. Efforts are underway to ensure that Federal agencies and tribal entities understand the new provisions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Inability to identify with certainty the number of juveniles in Federal custody.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Revise Federal agency data collection systems.</li> <li>■ Describe current data sources and gaps, develop recommendations for improving data collection, and advocate acceptance of a standard reporting system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Bureau of Justice Statistics is piloting the National Incident-Based Reporting System and is improving its collection of data on juveniles in Federal custody.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Unclear definition for juveniles in Federal custody.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Determine inconsistencies in the definition. Support a more accurate definition of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ OJJDP is continuing to work with Federal law enforcement agencies to better understand the distinctions used when</li> </ul>

	juveniles in Federal custody.	defining juveniles in Federal custody and to enhance communication between Federal and State officials to further the goals of the JJDP Act.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lack of rights for the victims of juvenile offenders, including notification of the release or escape of juvenile offenders from custody and inclusion of victim impact statements in juvenile proceedings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect victims' rights and improve victim awareness in handling juveniles in Federal custody.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Administration, through the Department of Justice, continues to stress the need for legislation to protect victims' rights.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Concern for addressing American Indian/Alaskan Native issues. Identify issues and concerns as they relate to systems improvement, victim assistance, and funding limitations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote greater coordination and collaboration among Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Coordination and collaboration is the primary objective of the Council; all activities relate directly to this purpose. The Office of Tribal Justice and the American Indian/Alaska Native Office are working closely with the Department of Justice components and other relevant agencies to respond to the increased need to better coordinate and address the needs of Indian youth. Recently, the Department sponsored an experienced interdepartmental Executive Committee for Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvement, which prepared a report for the Attorney General and Secretary Babbitt. The Committee's report identified law enforcement's failure to meet basic public safety needs on Indian country, the significant rise of serious and violent crime on Indian country, and a lack of adequate resources in Indian country. Options for improvement require significant investment and restructuring. Budget discussions with the Office of Management and Budget, DOJ, the Department of Interior and the White House are on-going.</li> </ul>

The full report, *Juveniles in Federal Custody-Recommendations and Prospects for Change*, is available online through the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

## Delinquency Development Statements

Under the JJDP Act, Section 204(I), Federal agencies that administer juvenile delinquency programs are required to submit, on an annual basis, juvenile delinquency development statements. Delinquency development statements describe the extent to which Federal agency programs, practices, policies, and funds relate to and support Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment policies and goals.

The Coordinating Council and other Federal agencies have completed delinquency development statements through fiscal year 1995–96. Current discussions are under way to update for fiscal year 97–98. These statements also describe the agency mission, activities and priorities, collaborative efforts, future directions, funding, and legislative citations that relate to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Agency submissions have been incorporated into a single document that offers a comprehensive look at how Federal agencies are working together to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency. The *Juvenile Delinquency Development Statement—A Report on Federal Programs* does the following:

- Provides policy makers with a comprehensive look at how Federal agencies are working in tandem to address issues, problems, and concerns relating to juvenile delinquency.
- Serves as a useful tool to foster interagency collaboration, enhance program planning, and promote effective resource allocation at the Federal level.
- Increases knowledge about Federal programs and priorities and enables practitioners at the State and local levels to access information that is useful to the field.

To ensure that Federal agencies develop a comprehensive approach for tackling current and future issues related to juvenile delinquency and victimization, the following recommendations are offered on behalf of the Coordinating Council:

- (1) Emphasize interagency planning, coordination, and program development that uses the best available information, research, knowledge, and experience from all agencies.
- (2) Rely on forums (such as the Coordinating Council) to share information, data, evaluation results, and research to eliminate duplication of effort and increase information sharing and dissemination.
- (3) Use evaluation results and research findings to form the basis for program development among Federal agencies.

A Fact Sheet, *Delinquency Development Statement for Fiscal Year 1995*, was released to promote the Report to State and local communities. The final report is available online through the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

### **Missing and Exploited Children's Program**

The JJDP Act of 1974, Section 206(c), requires the Coordinating Council to coordinate all Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children. In 1995, the Coordinating Council established the Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children (task force) to address this important issue.

The task force serves as an advocate for children and families, coordinates Federal services and resources for missing and exploited children and their families, and fosters greater cooperation and communication among Federal agencies. It includes representatives from the U.S. Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Justice, State, and Treasury; the U.S. Postal Service; and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The task force currently has three subcommittees:

- The subcommittee on international child abductions identifies issues that require greater attention and focus by task force member agencies. Issues identified include the need for greater involvement and coordination of multiple agencies in cases involving international abductions, the need for legislative reform, particularly as it relates to the treatment of parental kidnaping as an offense, and the need for increased education and prevention materials, particularly for parents, law enforcement, and the judiciary. In addition, the subcommittee will focus on improving and enhancing service delivery and coordination as it relates to the international abduction of children by non-custodial parents. Agency protocols regarding international parental abductions have been collected and a matrix has been prepared outlining agency roles, requirements, mandates, and responsibilities.
- The legislative subcommittee reviews legal concerns and problems, staying abreast of pending legislation, and makes recommendations for legislative changes and enhancements to better serve missing and exploited children and their families.
- The subcommittee on international child sexual exploitation addresses issues relating to international child exploitation.

The task force meets quarterly in Washington, DC and reports directly to the Coordinating Council. During the past year, task force members updated a document titled *Federal Resources on Missing and Exploited Children: A Directory for Law Enforcement and Other Public and Private Agencies*. The directory serves as a tool for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and other youth service professionals who work with missing and exploited children. It describes the role of each Task Force member agency relative to missing and exploited children's issues, identifies available services, publications, training, technical assistance, and resources, and provides agency contact information. More than 20,000 copies of the directory are expected to be disseminated through JJC this year.

## **Additional Activities**

In addition to statutory responsibilities, the Coordinating Council has identified the following areas of interest and priorities for this year:

### **Learning Disabilities and Related Disabilities**

The Coordinating Council has expressed an interest in further exploring the link between learning disabilities (LD) and juvenile delinquency. The initial focus will be to learn about what is currently taking place to address this issue and how to best provide public education and training on the impact of LD and related disabilities (RD) on the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) and Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), the National Institute for Literacy (cofunded by the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor), and a nongovernmental agency, the National Recreation and Park Association, sponsored a 1½-day (March 5-6, 1997) focus group to further discuss LD and RD and their impact on the juvenile justice system.

The primary purpose of the focus group meeting was to facilitate a discussion with experts on these issues; further explore the link between LD, RD, and juvenile delinquency; raise the issue of the impact of LD and RD on the juvenile justice system; and learn more about what is currently taking place to address this concern. The expected outcome of the meeting was a written summary of the discussion along with consensus that included specific short-term and long-term recommendations to present to the Coordinating Council.

The Coordinating Council will initiate a revitalized interagency effort to reverse the tide of children who are failing in school, engaging in delinquency and violence, and increasingly spending the final years of their youth incarcerated. The diverse agencies that work with these youth have increasingly recognized the relationship between delinquency and failure, and LD and RD, that were not treated effectively.

The focus of these rejuvenated efforts will be twofold:

- Prevent delinquency and provide effective and appropriate early interventions of youth with, or at risk of, LD and RD through early assessment and intervention coordinated across school, police, court, probationary, and other community-based services.
- Prevent recidivism by ensuring that students with LD and RD in correctional settings receive appropriate, specially designed instructional services that address their individual needs.

A key to the success of these efforts will be the increased collaboration and coordination of services at Federal, State, and local levels among all the agencies that work with these youth. To

be successful, further collaborative efforts should broaden this partnership to additional agencies in the Federal government and to additional strategic non-Federal organizations (e.g., the Correctional Education Association, the Council for Exceptional Children).

The focus group discussion, along with subsequent review of the recommendations by Federal partners, captured a number of key target areas for Federal action that the Coordinating Council has endorsed:

- Initiate a jointly funded demonstration program to appropriately identify and assess juveniles entering the juvenile court system and to develop appropriate interventions in relation to each youth's disability.
- Create a model that illustrates collaboration at the Federal level, which will demonstrate its importance and effectiveness, and that will assist in the removal of interagency barriers that are often cited as impediments to effective local practices.
- Identify and disseminate information on effective practices based on research. This would include a synthesis of information exchange, developing coordinated training and technical assistance activities sponsored by our agencies.
- Enhance public awareness efforts in order to educate and reorient the thinking of policymakers, service providers, and the public—to recognize the common sense logic (and cost benefits) of early intervention and prevention efforts.

The final report to the Coordinating Council contained a broad range of short-term, midrange, and long-term actions that addressed these targeted areas. In the recent review of these recommendations, the Federal partners have selected some immediate **first steps** upon which the Coordinating Council will act:

- A joint communique from the Secretaries of the most directly U.S. Cabinet involved Departments (i.e., Justice, Education, Health and Human Services), highlighting the themes of increased collaboration, communication of best practices, and public awareness of the relationship between delinquency, LD, and RD—and the efficacy of early intervention and prevention.
- Inclusion of information about this new initiative in Bulletins, Fact Sheets, and other publications sponsored by the various Cabinet Departments (including joint development of these information products).
- Review of existing centers currently funded by the U.S. Cabinet involved Departments and projects that can synthesize and disseminate information, and incorporation of these issues and solutions in training and technical assistance efforts.
- Immediate planning of a national conference and related activities (e.g., teleconference, information packets), cosponsored by the collaborating Federal agencies, to focus attention



on these issues and stimulate State and local collaborative efforts.

- Development of the capacity (in either new or existing centers or research/information development projects) to quickly interpret and synthesize changes in key Federal laws (e.g., reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities and Education Act) that relate to these issues, and preparation of information materials for policymakers and service providers, including police, teachers, social service workers, and families.

## **Youth Substance Abuse Prevention**

Violent crime and the use of illegal drugs are problems that threaten the foundations of our communities and States. A timely and important topic for the Coordinating Council, the *Action Plan* has identified “reducing youth involvement with guns, drugs, and gangs” as a priority objective.

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has launched a national Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative. Its primary focus is to reverse the upward trend of marijuana use among America’s teenagers. This initiative reflects the primary goal of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, which is to “educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.” The initiative will specifically address four objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy*:

- Encourage and assist in the development of community coalitions and programs in preventing and treating drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use.
- Promote zero-tolerance policies for the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by youth within the family, school, workplace, and community.
- Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth.
- Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information, to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention and treatment programs targeting young Americans.

The initiative, a multiyear, phased national project, consists of three integrated components:

1. Mobilizing and leveraging resources.
2. Raising public awareness.
3. Measuring outcomes.

These three components are linked to the following goals: national public education and mobilization of citizens, more effective leveraging of all Federal and State prevention resources for State and community prevention services, application of scientifically defensible prevention

research and evaluation findings, increased technical support and assistance for States and communities, increased collaboration with national organizations serving youth, and greater accountability of prevention services through effective data collection systems.

Taken together, these integrated efforts are aimed at involving all segments of society in a comprehensive approach to educate and motivate youth, to increase their perception of the harm and risks of drugs, and to reduce the incidence of drug use.

The Honorable Donna E. Shalala, Ph.D., Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has briefed the Coordinating Council on the Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative. The Coordinating Council is identifying current efforts and opportunities to support the Secretarial Initiative.

### **Coordinating Council Membership**

Members of the Coordinating Council are statutory and consist of the Attorney General (Chair); the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Vice Chair); the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development and Labor; the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National Service. Other nonstatutory Federal agencies that participate on the Coordinating Council include the Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, and Transportation; and the Executive Director of the President's Crime Prevention Council. Nine practitioners from the field of juvenile justice are appointed to the Coordinating Council, without regard to affiliation, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the President of the United States.

## Examples of Federal Agency 1997-98 Activities Supporting the *Action Plan*

The *Action Plan* is a blueprint for community action designed to address and reduce the impact of juvenile violence and delinquency. To support this goal, Federal agencies implemented the following program activities in 1997-98 related to the *Action Plan's* eight objectives.

- Agriculture — The 4-H program, with 6 million youth and 625,000 volunteers, creates a vast array of positive opportunities for youth in all 3,150 counties across America, 6 territories, and the District of Columbia. Over the decades, 4-H has changed to meet the needs of young people living in urban as well as rural areas with thrusts in new areas such as afterschool programs, technology, and job training and mentoring in today's job markets. (Objective 4)
  
- The Corporation for National Service — Last year, 3,100 Foster Grandparents worked with abused and/or neglected children. Another 1,000 Foster Grandparents worked with juvenile delinquents last year, while an additional 1,300 Retired Senior Volunteer Program participants served youth in juvenile corrections facilities. (Objectives 1 and 5)
  
- Education — The Department of Education has released a series of five reports on school safety and violence prevention efforts that represent “the first hard look at recent statistics telling us how much violence occurs in our nation's schools,” according to Secretary Richard W. Riley. The survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,234 public elementary, middle and secondary schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Department's model demonstration grant program is designed to address the critical need for information concerning exemplary projects that promote safety and discipline for students through the creation of healthy, orderly learning environments. (Objective 7)

Through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, the Department awards grants to rural and inner-city public schools that provide safe and educational afterschool opportunities for children. Increasing positive learning opportunities will help keep more youth off the streets during the afterschool hours when most violent juvenile crime occurs. (Objective 4)

- Health and Human Services — The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

program funds the operations of a State-administered Community Services Network of local agencies that create, coordinate, and deliver programs and services to low-income Americans. The local agencies leverage funds to mobilize additional resources from local businesses and foundations and other public sources in order to combat the central causes of poverty in their communities and to assist low-income individuals in achieving self-sufficiency. One of the many examples of Community Services Network activities funded by the CSBG program is New Community Corporation (NCC) in New Jersey. NCC provides numerous activities and services, including youth activities and development programs, such as an at-risk early intervention program, a youth mentoring program, and a summer day camp. (Objectives 4 and 6)

- **Housing and Urban Development** — The Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program awards competitive annual grants to public housing authorities, tribes, and Tribally Designated Housing Entities to combat drugs and drug-related crime in the communities and to build relationships with other community organizations. Funds can be used for drug prevention, intervention and treatment programs, and public youth services such as sports, cultural, and education programs related to drug abuse prevention. (Objectives 3 and 6)

- **Justice** — Through Formula Grants, Title V Community Prevention Grants, and State Challenge Grants, the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides States with funds to plan and implement comprehensive State and local programs to prevent and control delinquency and enhance the effective operation of the juvenile justice system. (Objective 1)

OJJDP is collaborating with other bureaus in the Office of Justice Programs to support Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches to Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency. This initiative is designed to help youth at risk for abuse and neglect and their families, to encourage communities to strengthen the response of their criminal and juvenile justice systems to child abuse and neglect, and to enhance system coordination with child and family service agencies. (Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

- **Labor** — Working jointly with the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor is launching special youth initiatives to address the employment needs in up to five Empowerment Zones/Empowerment Communities (EZ/EC) zones. The objective is to lower the unemployment rate for youth who live in those zones. (Objectives 4 and 6)
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy** — The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign is implementing a multifaceted communications campaign involving parents, mass media, corporate America, and antidrug coalitions. Youth ages 9–17 and the adults who influence them will be targeted by the campaign, which is

designed to accurately depict drug use and its consequences and encourage parents to discuss drug abuse with their children. (Objective 8)

- National Endowment for the Arts — The National Endowment for the Arts annually awards grants to nonprofit organizations to support arts programs that involve youth in creative activities both during and after school. In addition, through a Federal interagency partnership with the U.S. Department of Education, the Arts Endowment funded seven programs to participate in Creative Partnerships for Prevention: Using the Arts and Humanities to Build Resiliency in Youth. This national drug and violence prevention initiative provided funding to these programs to expand their existing activities or to create a new project, a 1-day training workshop on drug and violence prevention strategies, ongoing technical assistance, and participation in a Web site. The Endowment also maintains partnerships with the Department of Justice for the purpose of supporting arts-based programs for at-risk youth. (Objective 4)
- Transportation — The Department of Transportation’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration provided funding in two fiscal years to the Corrective Behavior Institute (CBI) in San Diego, CA, to replicate the Youth Visitation Program in various sites throughout the country. This program has had remarkable success in California, reducing recidivism of juvenile alcohol and impaired driving offenders. The program requires offenders to participate in an alcohol education program, a coroner’s presentation, and a one-on-one hospital visit. The American Trauma Society is partnering with CBI to replicate this program with medical and criminal justice personnel throughout the country. (Objectives 1 and 3)
- Treasury — The Department of Treasury’s Project Outreach encourages employees to volunteer time to help local schools and communities. Hundreds of the Department’s employees are active tutors, mentors, coaches, and resource persons in Boys and Girls Clubs and schools. The Department’s Gang Resistance Education and Training program teaches third and seventh grade students about the dangers of drug and gang involvement. (Objectives 3, 4, and 8)