

AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ Calendar No. \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: To provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure that youth lead productive, safe, healthy, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 1st Sess.**

**S. 1169**

To reauthorize and improve the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and  
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS intended to be proposed by Mr. VITTER

Viz:

1 On page 41, strike lines 13 through 17.

2 At the end, add the following:

3 **TITLE VI—YOUTH PROMISE ACT**

4 **SECTION 601. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This title may be cited as the “Youth Prison Reduc-  
6 tion through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Sup-  
7 port, and Education Act” or the “Youth PROMISE Act”.

1 **SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this title:

3 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
4 trator” means the Administrator of the Office of Ju-  
5 venile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

6 (2) COMMUNITY.—The term “community”  
7 means a unit of local government or an Indian tribe,  
8 or part of such a unit of local government or Indian  
9 tribe, as determined by such a unit of local govern-  
10 ment or Indian tribe for the purpose of applying for  
11 a grant under this title.

12 (3) DESIGNATED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The  
13 term “designated geographic area” means a 5-digit  
14 postal ZIP Code assigned to a geographic area by  
15 the United States Postal Service.

16 (4) EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term “evidence-  
17 based”, when used with respect to a practice relating  
18 to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-  
19 tivity prevention and intervention, means a practice  
20 (including a service, program, activity, intervention,  
21 technology, or strategy) for which the Administrator  
22 has determined—

23 (A) causal evidence documents a relation-  
24 ship between the practice and its intended out-  
25 come, based on measures of the direction and

1 size of a change, and the extent to which a  
2 change may be attributed to the practice; and

3 (B) the use of scientific methods rules out,  
4 to the extent possible, alternative explanations  
5 for the documented change.

6 (5) INTERVENTION.—The term “intervention”  
7 means the provision of programs and services that  
8 are supported by research, are evidence-based or  
9 promising practices, and are provided to youth who  
10 are involved in, or who are identified by evidence-  
11 based risk assessment methods as being at high risk  
12 of continued involvement in, juvenile delinquency or  
13 criminal street gangs, as a result of indications that  
14 demonstrate involvement with problems such as tru-  
15 ancy, substance abuse, mental health treatment  
16 needs, or siblings who have had involvement with ju-  
17 venile or criminal justice systems.

18 (6) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL  
19 STREET GANG ACTIVITY PREVENTION.—The term  
20 “juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-  
21 ity prevention” means the provision of programs and  
22 resources to children and families who have not yet  
23 had substantial contact with criminal justice or juve-  
24 nile justice systems, that—

1 (A) are designed to reduce potential juve-  
2 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-  
3 ity risks; and

4 (B) are evidence-based or promising edu-  
5 cational, health, mental health, school-based,  
6 community-based, faith-based, parenting, job  
7 training, social opportunities and experiences,  
8 or other programs, for youth and their families,  
9 that have been demonstrated to be effective in  
10 reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal  
11 street gang activity risks.

12 (7) PROMISING.—The term “promising”, when  
13 used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile  
14 delinquency and criminal street gang activity preven-  
15 tion and intervention, means a practice (including a  
16 service, program, activity, intervention, technology,  
17 or strategy) that, based on statistical analyses or a  
18 theory of change, has been determined by the Ad-  
19 ministrator to have demonstrated the potential to  
20 meet the requirements of an evidence-based practice.

21 (8) STATE.—The term “State” means each of  
22 the several States, the District of Columbia, the  
23 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,  
24 American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Is-

1 lands, and any other territories or possessions of the  
2 United States.

3 (9) THEORY OF CHANGE.—The term “theory of  
4 change” means a program planning strategy ap-  
5 proved by the Administrator that outlines the types  
6 of interventions and outcomes essential to achieving  
7 a set of program goals.

8 (10) YOUTH.—The term “youth” means—

9 (A) an individual who is 18 years of age or  
10 younger; or

11 (B) in any State in which the maximum  
12 age at which the juvenile justice system of such  
13 State has jurisdiction over individuals exceeds  
14 18 years of age, an individual who is such max-  
15 imum age or younger.

16 **SEC. 603. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress finds as follows:

18 (1) Youth gang crime has taken a toll on a  
19 number of urban communities, and senseless acts of  
20 gang-related violence have imposed economic, social,  
21 and human costs.

22 (2) Drug- and alcohol-dependent youth, and  
23 youth dually diagnosed with addiction and mental  
24 health disorders, are more likely to become involved  
25 with the juvenile justice system than youth without

1 such risk factors, absent appropriate prevention and  
2 intervention services.

3 (3) Children of color are over-represented relative to the general population at every stage of the  
4 juvenile justice system. African-American youth are  
5 17 percent of the United States population, but represent 38 percent of youth in secure placement juvenile  
6 facilities, and 58 percent of youth incarcerated  
7 in adult prisons.  
8

9  
10 (4) Research funded by the Department of Justice indicates that gang membership is short-lived  
11 among adolescents. With very few youth remaining  
12 gang-involved throughout their adolescent years, ongoing opportunities for intervention exist.  
13  
14

15 (5) Criminal justice costs have become burdensome in many States and cities, requiring reductions  
16 in vital educational, social, welfare, mental health,  
17 and related services.  
18

19 (6) Direct expenditures for each of the major  
20 criminal justice functions, police, corrections, and judicial services, have increased steadily over the last  
21 25 years. In fiscal year 2009, Federal, State, and  
22 local governments spent an estimated  
23 \$258,000,000,000 for police protection, corrections,  
24

1 and judicial and legal services, nearly a 207-percent  
2 increase since 1982.

3 (7) In 2009, State governments spent  
4 \$5,700,000,000 to incarcerate youth. The average  
5 annual cost to incarcerate 1 youth is \$88,000.

6 (8) Coordinated efforts of stakeholders in the  
7 juvenile justice system in a local community, to-  
8 gether with other organizations and community  
9 members concerned with the safety and welfare of  
10 children, have a strong record of demonstrated suc-  
11 cess in reducing the impact of youth and gang-re-  
12 lated crime and violence, as demonstrated in Boston,  
13 Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, Richmond, Vir-  
14 ginia, Los Angeles, California, and other commu-  
15 nities.

16 (9) Investment in prevention and intervention  
17 programs for children and youth, including quality  
18 early childhood programs, comprehensive evidence-  
19 based school, after school, and summer school pro-  
20 grams, mentoring programs, mental health and  
21 treatment programs, evidence-based job training  
22 programs, and alternative intervention programs,  
23 has been shown to lead to decreased youth arrests,  
24 decreased delinquency, lower recidivism, and greater

1 financial savings from an educational, economic, so-  
2 cial, and criminal justice perspective.

3 (10) Quality early childhood education pro-  
4 grams have been demonstrated to help children start  
5 school ready to learn and to reduce delinquency and  
6 criminal street gang activity risks.

7 (11) Evidence-based mentoring programs have  
8 been shown to prevent youth drug abuse and vio-  
9 lence.

10 (12) Evidence-based school-based comprehen-  
11 sive instructional programs that pair youth with re-  
12 sponsible adult mentors have been shown to have a  
13 strong impact upon delinquency prevention.

14 (13) After-school programs that connect chil-  
15 dren to caring adults and that provide constructive  
16 activities during the peak hours of juvenile delin-  
17 quency and criminal street gang activity, between 3  
18 p.m. and 6 p.m., have been shown to reduce delin-  
19 quency and the attendant costs imposed on the juve-  
20 nile and criminal justice systems.

21 (14) States with higher levels of educational at-  
22 tainment have been shown to have crime rates lower  
23 than the national average. Researchers have found  
24 that a 5-percent increase in male high school grad-

1       uation rates would produce an annual savings of al-  
2       most \$5,000,000,000 in crime-related expenses.

3           (15) Therapeutic programs that engage and  
4       motivate high-risk youth and their families to  
5       change behaviors that often result in criminal activ-  
6       ity have been shown to significantly reduce recidi-  
7       vism among juvenile offenders, and significantly re-  
8       duce the attendant costs of crime and delinquency  
9       imposed upon the juvenile and criminal justice sys-  
10      tems.

11          (16) Comprehensive programs that target kids  
12      who are already serious juvenile offenders by ad-  
13      dressing the multiple factors in peer, school, neigh-  
14      borhood, and family environments known to be re-  
15      lated to delinquency can reduce recidivism among ju-  
16      venile offenders and save the public significant eco-  
17      nomic costs.

18          (17) There are many alternatives to incarcer-  
19      ation of youth that have been proven to be more ef-  
20      fective in reducing crime and violence at the Fed-  
21      eral, State, local, and tribal levels, and the failure to  
22      provide for such effective alternatives is a pervasive  
23      problem that leads to increased youth, and later  
24      adult, crime and violence.

1           (18) Savings achieved through early interven-  
2           tion and prevention are significant, especially when  
3           non-criminal justice, social, educational, mental  
4           health, and economic outcomes are considered.

5           (19) The prevention of child abuse and neglect  
6           can help stop a cycle of violence and save up to  
7           \$5.00 for every \$1.00 invested in preventing such  
8           abuse and neglect.

9           (20) Targeting interventions at special youth  
10          risk groups and focusing upon relatively low-cost  
11          interventions increases the probability of fiscal ben-  
12          efit.

13          (21) Evidence-based intervention treatment fa-  
14          cilities have been shown to reduce youth delinquency  
15          and to be cost-effective.

16          (22) States, including Wisconsin, Ohio, New  
17          York, Texas, and Pennsylvania, have seen a reduc-  
18          tion in juvenile incarceration due to a reallocation of  
19          criminal justice funds towards prevention programs.

20          (23) The rise in homicides in several cities in  
21          recent years followed declines in Federal funding  
22          provided for law enforcement, educational, health  
23          and mental health, social services, and other support  
24          to localities for youth, their families, and other com-  
25          munity-oriented programs and approaches.

1 **SEC. 604. ALLOTMENT FOR YOUTH PROMISE PROGRAMS.**

2 For fiscal years 2016 through 2020, not more than  
3 20 percent of the total amount appropriated to the Office  
4 of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to carry  
5 out Youth Mentoring Programs for each fiscal year shall  
6 be made available to carry out this title.

7 **Subtitle A—Federal Coordination**  
8 **of Local and Tribal Juvenile**  
9 **Justice Information and Efforts**

10 **SEC. 611. PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.**

11 (a) ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP  
12 MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 223(f) of the Ju-  
13 venile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974  
14 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)) is amended—

15 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “an eligible  
16 organization composed of member representatives of  
17 the State advisory groups appointed under sub-  
18 section (a)(3)” and inserting “a nonpartisan, non-  
19 profit organization that is described in section  
20 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,”;  
21 and

22 (2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as fol-  
23 lows:

24 “(2) ASSISTANCE.—To be eligible to receive  
25 such assistance, such organization shall—

26 “(A) be governed by individuals who—



1 poses relating to the activities of such  
2 State advisory groups;

3 “(ii) disseminating information, data,  
4 standards, advanced techniques, and pro-  
5 gram models;

6 “(iii) reviewing Federal policies re-  
7 garding juvenile justice and delinquency  
8 prevention;

9 “(iv) advising the Administrator with  
10 respect to particular functions or aspects  
11 of the work of the Office, and appointing  
12 a representative, diverse group of members  
13 of such organization under subparagraph  
14 (C) to serve as an advisory panel of State  
15 juvenile justice advisors (referred to as the  
16 ‘PROMISE Advisory Panel’) to carry out  
17 the functions specified in subsection (g);  
18 and

19 “(v) advising the President and Con-  
20 gress with regard to State perspectives on  
21 the operation of the Office and Federal  
22 legislation pertaining to juvenile justice  
23 and delinquency prevention.”.

24 (b) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 223 of  
25 the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of

1 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633), as amended by section 205, is  
2 amended by adding at the end the following:

3 “(h) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—

4 “(1) FUNCTIONS.—The PROMISE Advisory  
5 Panel required under subsection (f)(2)(D) shall—

6 “(A) assess successful evidence-based and  
7 promising practices related to juvenile delin-  
8 quency and criminal street gang activity preven-  
9 tion and intervention carried out by PROMISE  
10 Coordinating Councils under the Youth PROM-  
11 ISE Act;

12 “(B) provide the Administrator with a list  
13 of individuals and organizations with experience  
14 in administering or evaluating practices that  
15 serve youth involved in, or at risk of involve-  
16 ment in, juvenile delinquency and criminal  
17 street gang activity, from which the Adminis-  
18 trator shall select individuals who shall—

19 “(i) provide to the Administrator peer  
20 reviews of applications submitted by units  
21 of local government and Indian tribes pur-  
22 suant to subtitle B of the Youth PROM-  
23 ISE Act, to ensure that such applications  
24 demonstrate a clear plan to—

1                   “(I) serve youth as part of an en-  
2                   tire family unit; and

3                   “(II) coordinate the delivery of  
4                   service to youth among agencies; and

5                   “(ii) advise the Administrator with re-  
6                   spect to the award and allocation of  
7                   PROMISE Planning grants to local and  
8                   tribal governments that develop PROMISE  
9                   Coordinating Councils, and of PROMISE  
10                  Implementation grants to such PROMISE  
11                  Coordinating Councils, pursuant to subtitle  
12                  B of the Youth PROMISE Act; and

13                  “(C) develop performance standards to be  
14                  used to evaluate programs and activities carried  
15                  out with grants under subtitle B of the Youth  
16                  PROMISE Act, including the evaluation of  
17                  changes achieved as a result of such programs  
18                  and activities related to decreases in juvenile  
19                  delinquency and criminal street gang activity,  
20                  including—

21                         “(i) prevention of involvement by at-  
22                         risk youth in juvenile delinquency or crimi-  
23                         nal street gang activity;

24                         “(ii) diversion of youth with a high  
25                         risk of continuing involvement in juvenile

1 delinquency or criminal street gang activ-  
2 ity; and

3 “(iii) financial savings from deferred  
4 or eliminated costs, or other benefits, as a  
5 result of such programs and activities, and  
6 the reinvestment by the unit of local gov-  
7 ernment or Indian tribe of any such sav-  
8 ings.

9 “(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18  
10 months after the date of the enactment of the Youth  
11 PROMISE Act, and annually thereafter, the PROM-  
12 ISE Advisory Panel shall prepare a report con-  
13 taining the findings and determinations under para-  
14 graph (1)(A) and shall submit such report to Con-  
15 gress, the President, the Attorney General, and the  
16 chief executive and chief law enforcement officer of  
17 each State, unit of local government, and Indian  
18 tribe.”.

19 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section  
20 299(a)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preven-  
21 tion Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671(a)(1)) is amended to  
22 read as follows:

23 “(1) There are authorized to be appropriated  
24 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this

1 title for each of the fiscal years 2016 through  
2 2020.”.

3 **SEC. 612. GEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE ALLO-**  
4 **CATION.**

5 (a) GRANT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETER-  
6 MINE NEED.—The Administrator shall award a grant, on  
7 a competitive basis, to an organization to—

8 (1) collect and analyze data related to the exist-  
9 ing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-  
10 tivity prevention and intervention needs and re-  
11 sources in each designated geographic area;

12 (2) use the data collected and analyzed under  
13 paragraph (1) to compile a list of designated geo-  
14 graphic areas that have the most need of resources,  
15 based on such data, to carry out juvenile delin-  
16 quency and criminal street gang activity prevention  
17 and intervention;

18 (3) use the data collected and analyzed under  
19 paragraph (1) to rank the areas listed under para-  
20 graph (2) in descending order by the amount of need  
21 for resources to carry out juvenile delinquency and  
22 criminal street gang activity prevention and inter-  
23 vention, ranking the area with the greatest need for  
24 such resources highest; and

1           (4) periodically update the list and rankings  
2           under paragraph (3) as the Administrator deter-  
3           mines to be appropriate.

4           (b) DATA SOURCES.—In compiling such list and de-  
5           termining such rankings, the organization shall collect and  
6           analyze data relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal  
7           street gang activity prevention and intervention—

8           (1) using the geographic information system  
9           and Web-based mapping application known as the  
10          Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography  
11          (SMART) system;

12          (2) from the Department of Health and Human  
13          Services, the Department of Labor, the Department  
14          of Housing and Urban Development, and the De-  
15          partment of Education; and

16          (3) from the annual KIDS Count Data Book  
17          and other data made available by the KIDS Count  
18          initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

19          (c) USE OF DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The list  
20          and rankings required by this section shall be provided  
21          to the Administrator to be used to provide funds under  
22          this title in the most strategic and effective manner to en-  
23          sure that resources and services are provided to youth in  
24          the communities with the greatest need for such resources  
25          and services.

1 (d) LIMITATION ON USE OF COLLECTED DATA.—  
2 The information collected and analyzed under this section  
3 may not be used for any purpose other than to carry out  
4 the purposes of this title. Such information may not be  
5 used for any purpose related to the investigation or pros-  
6 ecution of any person, or for profiling of individuals based  
7 on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other  
8 characteristic.

9 (e) LIMITATION OF ALLOCATION.—Of the amount  
10 made available for fiscal year 2016 to carry out this sec-  
11 tion and part I of subtitle B of this title (as authorized  
12 under section 604), not more than 1 percent of such  
13 amount, or \$1,000,000, whichever is less, shall be avail-  
14 able to carry out this section.

## 15 **Subtitle B—PROMISE Grants**

### 16 **SEC. 621. PURPOSES.**

17 The purposes of the grant programs established  
18 under this subtitle are to—

19 (1) enable local and tribal communities to as-  
20 sess the unmet needs of youth who are involved in,  
21 or are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency  
22 or criminal street gangs;

23 (2) develop plans appropriate for a community  
24 to address those unmet needs with juvenile delin-



1           (1) DURATION.—A grant awarded under this  
2 section shall be for a period not to exceed 1 year.

3           (2) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant  
4 awarded under this section shall not exceed  
5 \$300,000.

6 **SEC. 632. PROMISE COORDINATING COUNCILS.**

7           To be eligible to receive a grant under this part, a  
8 unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall establish  
9 a PROMISE Coordinating Council for each community of  
10 such unit of local government or Indian tribe, respectively,  
11 for which such unit of local government or Indian tribe  
12 is applying for a grant under this part. Each such commu-  
13 nity shall include 1 or more designated geographic areas  
14 identified on the list required under section 612(a)(2). The  
15 members of such a PROMISE Coordinating Council shall  
16 be representatives of public and private sector entities and  
17 individuals that—

18           (1) should include not less than 1 representa-  
19 tive from—

20                   (A) the local chief executive's office;

21                   (B) a local educational agency;

22                   (C) a federally qualified health center (as  
23 defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Secu-  
24 rity Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)));

1 (D) a local mental health agency or pro-  
2 vider, unless the representative under subpara-  
3 graph (C) also meets the requirements of this  
4 subparagraph;

5 (E) a local public housing agency;

6 (F) a local law enforcement agency;

7 (G) a local child welfare agency;

8 (H) a local juvenile court;

9 (I) a local juvenile prosecutor's office;

10 (J) a private juvenile residential care enti-  
11 ty;

12 (K) a local juvenile public defender's office;

13 (L) a State juvenile correctional entity;

14 (M) a local business community represent-  
15 ative; and

16 (N) a local faith-based community rep-  
17 resentative;

18 (2) shall include 2 representatives from—

19 (A) parents who have minor children, and  
20 who have an interest in the local juvenile or  
21 criminal justice systems;

22 (B) youth between the ages of 15 and 24  
23 who reside in the jurisdiction of the unit of  
24 local government or Indian tribe; and

1 (C) members from nonprofit community-  
2 based organizations that provide effective delin-  
3 quency prevention and intervention to youth in  
4 the jurisdiction of the unit of local government  
5 or Indian tribe; and

6 (3) may include other members, as the unit of  
7 local government or Indian tribe determines to be  
8 appropriate.

9 **SEC. 633. NEEDS AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT.**

10 (a) ASSESSMENT.—Each PROMISE Coordinating  
11 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government  
12 or Indian tribe under this part shall conduct an objective  
13 strengths and needs assessment of the resources of the  
14 community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Coun-  
15 cil was established, to identify the unmet needs of youth  
16 in the community with respect to evidence-based and  
17 promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and  
18 criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention.  
19 The PROMISE Coordinating Council shall consult with  
20 a research partner receiving a grant under section 662 for  
21 assistance with such assessment. Such assessment shall  
22 include, with respect to the community for which such  
23 PROMISE Coordinating Council was established—

1           (1) the number of youth who are at risk of in-  
2 involvement in juvenile delinquency or street gang ac-  
3 tivity;

4           (2) the number of youth who are involved in ju-  
5 venile delinquency or criminal street gang activity,  
6 including the number of such youth who are at high  
7 risk of continued involvement;

8           (3) youth unemployment rates during the sum-  
9 mer;

10          (4) the number of individuals on public finan-  
11 cial assistance (including a breakdown of the num-  
12 bers of men, women, and children on such assist-  
13 ance);

14          (5) the estimated number of youth who are  
15 chronically truant;

16          (6) the number of youth who have dropped out  
17 of school in the previous year;

18          (7) for the year before such assessment, the es-  
19 timated total amount expended (by the community  
20 and other entities) for the incarceration of offenders  
21 who were convicted or adjudicated delinquent for an  
22 offense that was committed in such community, in-  
23 cluding amounts expended for the incarceration of  
24 offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities that

1 are located in the United States but are not located  
2 in such community;

3 (8) a comparison of the amount under para-  
4 graph (5) with an estimation of the amount that  
5 would be expended for the incarceration of offenders  
6 described in such paragraph if the number of offend-  
7 ers described in such paragraph was equal to the na-  
8 tional average incarceration rate per 100,000 popu-  
9 lation;

10 (9) a description of evidence-based and prom-  
11 ising practices related to juvenile delinquency and  
12 criminal street gang activity prevention available for  
13 youth in the community, including school-based pro-  
14 grams, after school programs (particularly programs  
15 that have activities available for youth between 3  
16 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), weekend activities  
17 and programs, youth mentoring programs, faith- and  
18 community-based programs, summer activities, and  
19 summer jobs, if any; and

20 (10) a description of evidence-based and prom-  
21 ising intervention practices available for youth in the  
22 community.

23 (b) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSESSMENT INFORMA-  
24 TION.—Information gathered pursuant to this section may

1 be used for the sole purpose of developing a PROMISE  
2 Plan in accordance with this part.

3 **SEC. 634. PROMISE PLAN COMPONENTS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each PROMISE Coordinating  
5 Council receiving funds from a unit of local government  
6 or Indian tribe under this part shall develop a PROMISE  
7 Plan to provide for the coordination of, and, as appro-  
8 priate, to support the delivery of, evidence-based and  
9 promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and  
10 criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention  
11 to youth and families who reside in the community for  
12 which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was estab-  
13 lished. Such a PROMISE Plan shall—

14 (1) include the strategy by which the PROM-  
15 ISE Coordinating Council plans to prioritize and al-  
16 locate resources and services toward the unmet  
17 needs of youth in the community, consistent with the  
18 needs and available resources of communities with  
19 the greatest need for assistance, as determined pur-  
20 suant to section 612;

21 (2) include a combination of evidence-based and  
22 promising prevention and intervention practices that  
23 are responsive to the needs of the community; and

24 (3) ensure that cultural and linguistic needs of  
25 the community are met.

1 (b) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—Each PROMISE  
2 Plan shall—

3 (1) include a plan to connect youth identified in  
4 paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 633(a) to evi-  
5 dence-based and promising practices related to juve-  
6 nile delinquency and criminal street gang activity  
7 prevention and intervention;

8 (2) identify the amount or percentage of local  
9 funds that are available to the PROMISE Coordi-  
10 nating Council to carry out the PROMISE Plan;

11 (3) provide strategies to improve indigent de-  
12 fense delivery systems, with particular attention  
13 given to groups of children who are disproportion-  
14 ately represented in the State delinquency system  
15 and Federal criminal justice system, as compared to  
16 the representation of such groups in the general  
17 population of the State;

18 (4) provide for training (which complies with  
19 the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice  
20 Standards for the representation and care of youth  
21 in the juvenile justice system) of prosecutors, de-  
22 fenders, probation officers, judges and other court  
23 personnel related to issues concerning the develop-  
24 mental needs, challenges, and potential of youth in  
25 the juvenile justice system (including training re-

1       lated to adolescent development and mental health  
2       issues, and the expected impact of evidence-based  
3       practices and cost reduction strategies);

4           (5) ensure that the number of youth involved in  
5       the juvenile delinquency and criminal justice systems  
6       does not increase as a result of the activities under-  
7       taken with the funds provided under this part;

8           (6) describe the coordinated strategy that will  
9       be used by the PROMISE Coordinating Council to  
10      provide at-risk youth with evidence-based and prom-  
11      ising practices related to prevention and intervention  
12      of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang ac-  
13      tivity;

14          (7) propose the performance evaluation process  
15      to be used to carry out section 641(d), which shall  
16      include performance measures to assess efforts to  
17      address the unmet needs of youth in the community  
18      with evidence-based and promising practices related  
19      to prevention and intervention of juvenile delin-  
20      quency and criminal street gang activity; and

21          (8) identify the research partner the PROMISE  
22      Coordinating Council will use to obtain information  
23      on evidence-based and promising practices related to  
24      prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency  
25      and criminal street gang activity, and for the evalua-

1           tion under section 641(d) of the results of the activi-  
2           ties carried out with funds under this part.

3           (c) VOLUNTARY COMPONENTS.—In addition to the  
4 components under subsection (b), a PROMISE Plan may  
5 include evidence-based or promising practices related to  
6 prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency and  
7 criminal street gang activity in the following categories:

8           (1) Early childhood development services (such  
9           as prenatal and neonatal health services), early  
10 childhood prevention, voluntary home visiting pro-  
11 grams, nurse-family partnership programs, par-  
12 enting and healthy relationship skills training, child  
13 abuse prevention programs, Early Head Start, and  
14 Head Start.

15           (2) Child protection and safety services (such as  
16 foster care and adoption assistance programs), fam-  
17 ily stabilization programs, child welfare services, and  
18 family violence intervention programs.

19           (3) Youth and adolescent development services,  
20 including job training and apprenticeship programs,  
21 job placement and retention training, education and  
22 after school programs (such as school programs with  
23 shared governance by students, teachers, and par-  
24 ents, and activities for youth between the hours of  
25 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), mentoring pro-

1       grams, conflict resolution skills training, sports,  
2       arts, life skills, employment and recreation pro-  
3       grams, summer jobs, and summer recreation pro-  
4       grams, and alternative school resources for youth  
5       who have dropped out of school or demonstrate  
6       chronic truancy.

7               (4) Health and mental health services, includ-  
8       ing cognitive behavioral therapy, play therapy, and  
9       peer mentoring and counseling.

10              (5) Substance abuse counseling and treatment  
11       services, including harm-reduction strategies.

12              (6) Emergency, transitional, and permanent  
13       housing assistance (such as safe shelter and housing  
14       for runaway and homeless youth).

15              (7) Targeted gang prevention, intervention, and  
16       exit services such as tattoo removal, successful mod-  
17       els of anti-gang crime outreach programs (such as  
18       “street worker” programs), and other criminal street  
19       gang truce or peacemaking activities.

20              (8) Training and education programs for preg-  
21       nant teens and teen parents.

22              (9) Alternatives to detention and confinement  
23       programs (such as mandated participation in com-  
24       munity service, restitution, counseling, and intensive  
25       individual and family therapeutic approaches).



1 this part, not more than \$100,000 shall be used to provide  
2 a contract to a competitively selected organization to as-  
3 sess the progress of the unit of local government or Indian  
4 tribe in addressing the unmet needs of youth in the com-  
5 munity, in accordance with the performance measures  
6 under section 633(a).

7 **SEC. 642. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICA-**  
8 **TION REQUIREMENTS.**

9 (a) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—To be eligible to re-  
10 ceive a PROMISE Implementation grant under this part,  
11 a unit of local government or Indian tribe that received  
12 a PROMISE Assessment and Planning grant under part  
13 I shall submit an application to the Administrator of the  
14 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention not  
15 later than 1 year after the date such unit of local govern-  
16 ment or Indian tribe was awarded such grant under part  
17 I, in such manner, and accompanied by such information,  
18 as the Administrator, after consultation with the organiza-  
19 tion under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and  
20 Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.  
21 5633(f)(1)), may require.

22 (b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each application  
23 submitted under subsection (a) shall—

24 (1) identify potential savings from criminal jus-  
25 tice costs, public assistance costs, and other costs

1       avoided by utilizing evidence-based and promising  
2       practices related to prevention and intervention of  
3       juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activ-  
4       ity;

5           (2) document—

6               (A) investment in evidence-based and  
7               promising practices related to prevention and  
8               intervention of juvenile delinquency and crimi-  
9               nal street gang activity to be provided by the  
10              unit of local government or Indian tribe;

11             (B) the activities to be undertaken with  
12             the grants funds;

13             (C) any expected efficiencies in the juvenile  
14             justice or other local systems to be attained as  
15             a result of implementation of the programs  
16             funded by the grant; and

17             (D) outcomes from such activities, in  
18             terms of the expected numbers related to re-  
19             duced criminal activity;

20           (3) describe how savings sustained from invest-  
21           ment in prevention and intervention practices will be  
22           reinvested for the purpose of achieving implementa-  
23           tion of the PROMISE Plan without Federal fund-  
24           ing; and

1           (4) provide an assurance that the local fiscal  
2           contribution with respect to evidence-based and  
3           promising practices related to prevention and inter-  
4           vention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street  
5           gang activity in the community for which the  
6           PROMISE Coordinating Council was established for  
7           each year of the grant period will not be less than  
8           the local fiscal contribution with respect to such  
9           practices in the community for the year preceding  
10          the first year of the grant period.

11 **SEC. 643. GRANT AWARD GUIDELINES.**

12          (a) SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—Grants award-  
13          ed under this part shall be awarded on a competitive basis.  
14          The Administrator shall—

15               (1) take such steps as may be necessary to en-  
16               sure that grants are awarded to units of local gov-  
17               ernments and Indian tribes in areas with the highest  
18               concentrations of youth who are—

19                       (A) at risk of involvement in juvenile delin-  
20                       quency or criminal street gang activity; and

21                       (B) involved in juvenile delinquency or  
22                       street gang activity and who are at high risk of  
23                       continued involvement; and

24               (2) give consideration to the need for grants to  
25          be awarded to units of local governments and Indian

1 tribes in each region of the United States, and  
2 among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

3 (b) EXTENSION OF GRANT AWARD.—The Adminis-  
4 trator may extend the grant period under section  
5 641(b)(1) for a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit  
6 of local government or an Indian tribe, in accordance with  
7 regulations issued by the Administrator.

8 (c) RENEWAL OF GRANT AWARD.—The Adminis-  
9 trator may renew a PROMISE Implementation grant to  
10 a unit of local government or an Indian tribe to provide  
11 such unit of local government or Indian tribe with addi-  
12 tional funds to continue implementation of a PROMISE  
13 Plan. Such a renewal—

14 (1) shall be initiated by an application for re-  
15 newal from a unit of local government or an Indian  
16 tribe;

17 (2) shall be carried out in accordance with reg-  
18 ulations issued by the Administrator;

19 (3) shall not be granted unless the Adminis-  
20 trator determines such a renewal to be appropriate  
21 based on the results of the evaluation conducted  
22 under section 653(a) with respect to the community  
23 of such unit of local government or Indian tribe for  
24 which a PROMISE Coordinating Council was estab-

1 lished, and for which such unit of local government  
2 or Indian tribe is applying for renewal; and

3 (4) may only be granted to an applicant that  
4 receives non-Federal funds, in cash or in-kind, in an  
5 amount not less than 35 percent of the cost of the  
6 activities to be carried out using such renewal, and  
7 with a preference for applicants demonstrating an  
8 increasing reliance on local funding.

9 **SEC. 644. REPORTS.**

10 Not later than 1 year after the end of the grant pe-  
11 riod for which a unit of local government or an Indian  
12 tribe receives a PROMISE Implementation grant, and an-  
13 nually thereafter for as long as such unit of local govern-  
14 ment or Indian tribe continues to receive Federal funding  
15 for a PROMISE Coordinating Council, such unit of local  
16 government or Indian tribe shall report to the Adminis-  
17 trator regarding the use of Federal funds to implement  
18 the PROMISE Plan developed under part I.

19 **PART III—GENERAL PROMISE GRANT**  
20 **PROVISIONS**

21 **SEC. 651. NONSUPPLANTING CLAUSE.**

22 A unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving  
23 a grant under this subtitle shall use such grant only to  
24 supplement, and not supplant, the amount of funds that,  
25 in the absence of such grant, would be available to address

1 the needs of youth in the community with respect to evi-  
2 dence-based and promising practices related to prevention  
3 and intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal  
4 street gang activity.

5 **SEC. 652. GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL.**

6 The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice  
7 and Delinquency Prevention, in conjunction with the  
8 PROMISE Advisory Panel, shall establish and utilize a  
9 transparent, reliable, and valid system for evaluating ap-  
10 plications for PROMISE Assessment and Planning grants  
11 and for PROMISE Implementation grants, and shall de-  
12 termine which applicants meet the criteria for funding,  
13 based primarily on a determination of greatest need (in  
14 accordance with section 612), with due consideration to  
15 other enumerated factors and the indicated ability of the  
16 applicant to successfully implement the program described  
17 in the application.

18 **SEC. 653. EVALUATION OF PROMISE GRANT PROGRAMS.**

19 (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Administrator  
20 shall, in consultation with the organization provided as-  
21 sistance under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice  
22 and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.  
23 5633(f)(1)), provide for an evaluation of the programs and  
24 activities carried out with grants under this subtitle. In  
25 carrying out this section, the Administrator shall—

1           (1) award grants to institutions of higher edu-  
2           cation (including institutions that are eligible to re-  
3           ceive funds under part F of title III of the Higher  
4           Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q et seq.))  
5           to facilitate the evaluation process and measurement  
6           of achieved outcomes;

7           (2) identify evidence-based and promising prac-  
8           tices used by PROMISE Coordinating Councils  
9           under PROMISE Implementation grants that have  
10          proven to be effective in preventing involvement in,  
11          or diverting further involvement in, juvenile delin-  
12          quency or criminal street gang activity; and

13          (3) ensure—

14                (A) that such evaluation is based on the  
15                performance standards that are developed by  
16                the PROMISE Advisory Panel in accordance  
17                with section 223(h) of the Juvenile Justice and  
18                Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (as added  
19                by section 611(b) of this title);

20                (B) the development of longitudinal and  
21                clinical trial evaluation and performance meas-  
22                urements with regard to the evidence-based and  
23                promising practices funded under this subtitle;  
24                and

1 (C) the dissemination of the practices iden-  
2 tified in paragraph (2) to the National Re-  
3 search Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Prac-  
4 tices (established under section 661), units of  
5 local government, and Indian tribes to promote  
6 the use of such practices by such units of local  
7 government and Indian tribes to prevent in-  
8 volvement in, or to divert further involvement  
9 in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang  
10 activity.

11 (b) RESULTS TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER  
12 FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.—The Ad-  
13 ministrator shall provide the results of the evaluation  
14 under subsection (a) to the National Research Center for  
15 Proven Juvenile Justice Practices established under sec-  
16 tion 661.

17 **SEC. 654. ACCOUNTABILITY.**

18 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “unre-  
19 solved audit finding” means a finding in the final audit  
20 report of the Inspector General of the Department of Jus-  
21 tice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for  
22 an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost  
23 that is not closed or resolved within 1 year after the date  
24 on which the final audit report is issued.

1           (b) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year begin-  
2           ning after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each  
3           fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Depart-  
4           ment of Justice shall conduct audits of grantees under this  
5           title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grant-  
6           ees. The Inspector General shall determine the appro-  
7           priate number of grantees to be audited each year.

8           (c) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—Grantees under this  
9           title about which there is an unresolved audit finding shall  
10          not be eligible to receive a grant under this title during  
11          the 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 1-year  
12          period described in subsection (a).

13          (d) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this title, the  
14          Attorney General shall give priority to applicants that did  
15          not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal  
16          years before submitting an application for a grant under  
17          this title.

18          (e) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity receives a grant  
19          under this title during the 2-fiscal-year period during  
20          which the entity is prohibited from receiving grants under  
21          subsection (c) the Attorney General shall—

22                 (1) deposit an amount equal to the amount of  
23                 the grant that was improperly awarded to the grant-  
24                 ee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

1           (2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment  
2           under paragraph (1) from the grantee that was erro-  
3           neously awarded grant funds.

4           **Subtitle C—PROMISE Research**  
5           **Centers**

6           **SEC. 661. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH**  
7                           **CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE**  
8                           **PRACTICES.**

9           The Administrator shall award a grant to a nonprofit  
10          organization with a national reputation for expertise in op-  
11          erating or evaluating effective, evidence-based practices re-  
12          lated to prevention or intervention of juvenile delinquency  
13          and criminal street gang activity to develop a National Re-  
14          search Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices. Such  
15          Center shall—

16               (1) collaborate with institutions of higher edu-  
17               cation as regional partners to create a best practices  
18               juvenile justice information-sharing network to sup-  
19               port the programs and activities carried out with  
20               grants under subtitle B;

21               (2) collect and disseminate, to PROMISE Co-  
22               ordinating Councils, research and other information  
23               about evidence-based and promising practices related  
24               to prevention and intervention of juvenile delin-  
25               quency and criminal street gang activity to inform

1 the efforts of PROMISE Coordinating Councils and  
2 regional research partners and to support the pro-  
3 grams and activities carried out with grants under  
4 subtitle B;

5 (3) increase the public's knowledge and under-  
6 standing of effective juvenile justice practices to pre-  
7 vent crime and delinquency and reduce recidivism;  
8 and

9 (4) develop, manage, and regularly update a  
10 site to disseminate proven practices for successful  
11 prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.

12 **SEC. 662. GRANTS FOR REGIONAL RESEARCH PROVEN**  
13 **PRACTICES PARTNERSHIPS.**

14 The Administrator shall establish a grant program to  
15 award grants to institutions of higher education to serve  
16 as regional research partners with PROMISE Coordi-  
17 nating Councils that are located in the same geographic  
18 region as an institution, in collaboration with the National  
19 Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices au-  
20 thorized under section 661. Regional research partners  
21 shall provide research support to such PROMISE Coordi-  
22 nating Councils, including—

23 (1) assistance with preparing PROMISE grant  
24 applications under subtitle B, including collection of  
25 baseline data for such applications;

- 1           (2) assistance with the needs and strengths as-
- 2           assessments conducted under section 633; and
- 3           (3) provision of support services to PROMISE
- 4           grant recipients for data collection and analysis to
- 5           assess progress under the PROMISE grant.