114th Congress
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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

Mr. Casey (for himself, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Vitter) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on __________________

A BILL

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.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Youth Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education Act” or the “Youth PROMISE Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act are as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Findings.
Sec. 5. Allotment for Youth PROMISE Programs.

TITLE I—FEDERAL COORDINATION OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION AND EFFORTS

Sec. 101. PROMISE Advisory Panel.
Sec. 102. Geographic assessment of resource allocation.

TITLE II—PROMISE GRANTS

Sec. 201. Purposes.
Subtitle A—PROMISE Assessment and Planning Grants
Sec. 202. PROMISE assessment and planning grants authorized.
Sec. 203. PROMISE Coordinating Councils.
Sec. 204. Needs and strengths assessment.
Sec. 205. PROMISE Plan components.

Subtitle B—PROMISE Implementation Grants
Sec. 211. Promise Implementation grants authorized.
Sec. 212. PROMISE Implementation grant application requirements.
Sec. 213. Grant award guidelines.
Sec. 214. Reports.

Subtitle C—General PROMISE Grant Provisions
Sec. 221. Nonsupplanting clause.
Sec. 222. Grant application review panel.
Sec. 223. Evaluation of PROMISE grant programs.
Sec. 224. Accountability.

TITLE III—PROMISE RESEARCH CENTERS

Sec. 301. Establishment of the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices.
Sec. 302. Grants for regional research proven practices partnerships.
SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

(2) **COMMUNITY.**—The term “community” means a unit of local government or an Indian tribe, or part of such a unit of local government or Indian tribe, as determined by such a unit of local government or Indian tribe for the purpose of applying for a grant under this Act.

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

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

(A) causal evidence documents a relationship between the practice and its intended outcome, based on measures of the direction and
size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the practice; and

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

(5) Intervention.—The term “intervention” means the provision of programs and services that are supported by research, are evidence-based or promising practices, and are provided to youth who are involved in, or who are identified by evidence-based risk assessment methods as being at high risk of continued involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gangs, as a result of indications that demonstrate involvement with problems such as truancy, substance abuse, mental health treatment needs, or siblings who have had involvement with juvenile or criminal justice systems.

(6) Juvenile Delinquency and Criminal Street Gang Activity Prevention.—The term “juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention” means the provision of programs and resources to children and families who have not yet had substantial contact with criminal justice or juvenile justice systems, that—
(A) are designed to reduce potential juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks; and
(B) are evidence-based or promising educational, health, mental health, school-based, community-based, faith-based, parenting, job training, social opportunities and experiences, or other programs, for youth and their families, that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks.

(7) PROMISING.—The term “promising”, when used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, means a practice (including a service, program, activity, intervention, technology, or strategy) that, based on statistical analyses or a theory of change, has been determined by the Administrator to have demonstrated the potential to meet the requirements of an evidence-based practice.

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Is-
lands, and any other territories or possessions of the
United States.

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

(10) **YOUTH.**—The term “youth” means—

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

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

**SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds as follows:

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

(2) Drug- and alcohol-dependent youth, and
youth dually diagnosed with addiction and mental
health disorders, are more likely to become involved
with the juvenile justice system than youth without
such risk factors, absent appropriate prevention and
intervention services.

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

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

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

(6) Direct expenditures for each of the major criminal justice functions, police, corrections, and judicial services, have increased steadily over the last 25 years. In fiscal year 2009, Federal, State, and local governments spent an estimated $258,000,000,000 for police protection, corrections,
and judicial and legal services, nearly a 207-percent increase since 1982.

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

(8) Coordinated efforts of stakeholders in the juvenile justice system in a local community, together with other organizations and community members concerned with the safety and welfare of children, have a strong record of demonstrated success in reducing the impact of youth and gang-related crime and violence, as demonstrated in Boston, Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, Richmond, Virginia, Los Angeles, California, and other communities.

(9) Investment in prevention and intervention programs for children and youth, including quality early childhood programs, comprehensive evidence-based school, after school, and summer school programs, mentoring programs, mental health and treatment programs, evidence-based job training programs, and alternative intervention programs, has been shown to lead to decreased youth arrests, decreased delinquency, lower recidivism, and greater
financial savings from an educational, economic, social, and criminal justice perspective.

(10) Quality early childhood education programs have been demonstrated to help children start school ready to learn and to reduce delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks.

(11) Evidence-based mentoring programs have been shown to prevent youth drug abuse and violence.

(12) Evidence-based school-based comprehensive instructional programs that pair youth with responsible adult mentors have been shown to have a strong impact upon delinquency prevention.

(13) After-school programs that connect children to caring adults and that provide constructive activities during the peak hours of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., have been shown to reduce delinquency and the attendant costs imposed on the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

(14) States with higher levels of educational attainment have been shown to have crime rates lower than the national average. Researchers have found that a 5-percent increase in male high school grad-
uation rates would produce an annual savings of almost $5,000,000,000 in crime-related expenses.

(15) Therapeutic programs that engage and motivate high-risk youth and their families to change behaviors that often result in criminal activity have been shown to significantly reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders, and significantly reduce the attendant costs of crime and delinquency imposed upon the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

(16) Comprehensive programs that target kids who are already serious juvenile offenders by addressing the multiple factors in peer, school, neighborhood, and family environments known to be related to delinquency can reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders and save the public significant economic costs.

(17) There are many alternatives to incarceration of youth that have been proven to be more effective in reducing crime and violence at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels, and the failure to provide for such effective alternatives is a pervasive problem that leads to increased youth, and later adult, crime and violence.
(18) Savings achieved through early intervention and prevention are significant, especially when non-criminal justice, social, educational, mental health, and economic outcomes are considered.

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

(20) Targeting interventions at special youth risk groups and focusing upon relatively low-cost interventions increases the probability of fiscal benefit.

(21) Evidence-based intervention treatment facilities have been shown to reduce youth delinquency and to be cost-effective.

(22) States, including Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania, have seen a reduction in juvenile incarceration due to a reallocation of criminal justice funds towards prevention programs.

(23) The rise in homicides in several cities in recent years followed declines in Federal funding provided for law enforcement, educational, health and mental health, social services, and other support to localities for youth, their families, and other community-oriented programs and approaches.
SEC. 5. ALLOTMENT FOR YOUTH PROMISE PROGRAMS.

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

TITLE I—FEDERAL COORDINATION OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION AND EFFORTS

SEC. 101. PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.

(a) ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 223(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)) is amended—

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

and

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

“(2) ASSISTANCE.—To be eligible to receive such assistance, such organization shall—
“(A) be governed by individuals who—

“(i) have been appointed by a chief executive of a State to serve as a State advisory group member under subsection (a)(3); and

“(ii) are elected to serve as a governing officer of such organization by a majority of the Chairs (or Chair-designees) of all such State advisory groups;

“(B) include member representatives from a majority of such State advisory groups, who shall be representative of regionally and demographically diverse States and jurisdictions;

“(C) annually seek appointments by the chief executive of each State of 1 State advisory group member and 1 alternate State advisory group member from each such State to implement the advisory functions specified in clauses (iv) and (v) of subparagraph (D), including serving on the PROMISE Advisory Panel, and make a record of any such appointments available to the public; and

“(D) agree to carry out activities that in-
“(i) conducting an annual conference of such member representatives for purposes relating to the activities of such State advisory groups;

“(ii) disseminating information, data, standards, advanced techniques, and program models;

“(iii) reviewing Federal policies regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;

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

“(v) advising the President and Congress with regard to State perspectives on the operation of the Office and Federal legislation pertaining to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.”.
(b) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—

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

“(A) assess successful evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention carried out by PROMISE Coordinating Councils under the Youth PROMISE Act;

“(B) provide the Administrator with a list of individuals and organizations with experience in administering or evaluating practices that serve youth involved in, or at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, from which the Administrator shall select individuals who shall—

“(i) provide to the Administrator peer reviews of applications submitted by units of local government and Indian tribes pursuant to title II of the Youth PROMISE
Act, to ensure that such applications demonstrate a clear plan to—

“(I) serve youth as part of an entire family unit; and

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

“(ii) advise the Administrator with respect to the award and allocation of PROMISE Planning grants to local and tribal governments that develop PROMISE Coordinating Councils, and of PROMISE Implementation grants to such PROMISE Coordinating Councils, pursuant to title II of the Youth PROMISE Act; and

“(C) develop performance standards to be used to evaluate programs and activities carried out with grants under title II of the Youth PROMISE Act, including the evaluation of changes achieved as a result of such programs and activities related to decreases in juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, including—

“(i) prevention of involvement by at-risk youth in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity;
“(ii) diversion of youth with a high risk of continuing involvement in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity; and

“(iii) financial savings from deferred or eliminated costs, or other benefits, as a result of such programs and activities, and the reinvestment by the unit of local government or Indian tribe of any such savings.

“(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Youth PROMISE Act, and annually thereafter, the PROMISE Advisory Panel shall prepare a report containing the findings and determinations under paragraph (1)(A) and shall submit such report to Congress, the President, the Attorney General, and the chief executive and chief law enforcement officer of each State, unit of local government, and Indian tribe.”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 299(a)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:
“(1) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title for each of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020.”.

SEC. 102. GEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION.

(a) GRANT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETERMINE NEED.—The Administrator shall award a grant, on a competitive basis, to an organization to—

(1) collect and analyze data related to the existing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention needs and resources in each designated geographic area;

(2) use the data collected and analyzed under paragraph (1) to compile a list of designated geographic areas that have the most need of resources, based on such data, to carry out juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

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

(4) periodically update the list and rankings under paragraph (3) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(b) DATA SOURCES.—In compiling such list and determining such rankings, the organization shall collect and analyze data relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention—

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

(2) from the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Education; and

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

(c) USE OF DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The list and rankings required by this section shall be provided to the Administrator to be used to provide funds under this Act in the most strategic and effective manner to ensure that resources and services are provided to youth in
the communities with the greatest need for such resources
and services.

(d) Limitation on Use of Collected Data.—
The information collected and analyzed under this section
may not be used for any purpose other than to carry out
the purposes of this Act. Such information may not be
used for any purpose related to the investigation or pros-
ceution of any person, or for profiling of individuals based
on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other
characteristic.

(e) Limitation of Allocation.—Of the amount
made available for fiscal year 2016 to carry out this sec-
tion and subtitle A of title II of this Act (as authorized
under section 5), not more than 1 percent of such amount,
or $1,000,000, whichever is less, shall be available to carry
out this section.

TITLE II—PROMISE GRANTS

SEC. 201. PURPOSES.
The purposes of the grant programs established
under this title are to—

(1) enable local and tribal communities to as-
 sess the unmet needs of youth who are involved in,
or are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency
or criminal street gangs;
(2) develop plans appropriate for a community to address those unmet needs with juvenile delinquency and gang prevention and intervention practices; and

(3) implement and evaluate such plans in a manner consistent with this Act.

Subtitle A—PROMISE Assessment and Planning Grants

SEC. 202. PROMISE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) Grants Authorized.—The Administrator is authorized to award grants to units of local government and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Councils with planning and assessing evidence-based and promising practices relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, especially for youth who are involved in, or who are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity. Such PROMISE Coordinating Councils shall—

(1) conduct an objective needs and strengths assessment in accordance with section 204; and

(2) develop a PROMISE Plan in accordance with section 205, based on the assessment conducted in accordance with section 204.
22

(b) Grant Duration.—

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

(2) Maximum Grant Amount.—A grant awarded under this section shall not exceed $300,000.

SEC. 203. PROMISE COORDINATING COUNCILS.

To be eligible to receive a grant under this subtitle, a unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall establish a PROMISE Coordinating Council for each community of such unit of local government or Indian tribe, respectively, for which such unit of local government or Indian tribe is applying for a grant under this subtitle. Each such community shall include 1 or more designated geographic areas identified on the list required under section 102(a)(2). The members of such a PROMISE Coordinating Council shall be representatives of public and private sector entities and individuals that—

(1) should include not less than 1 representative from—

(A) the local chief executive’s office;

(B) a local educational agency;

(C) a federally qualified health center (as defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)) ;
(D) a local mental health agency or provider, unless the representative under subparagraph (C) also meets the requirements of this subparagraph;

(E) a local public housing agency;

(F) a local law enforcement agency;

(G) a local child welfare agency;

(H) a local juvenile court;

(I) a local juvenile prosecutor’s office;

(J) a private juvenile residential care entity;

(K) a local juvenile public defender’s office;

(L) a State juvenile correctional entity;

(M) a local business community representative; and

(N) a local faith-based community representative;

(2) shall include 2 representatives from—

(A) parents who have minor children, and

who have an interest in the local juvenile or criminal justice systems;

(B) youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who reside in the jurisdiction of the unit of local government or Indian tribe; and
(C) members from nonprofit community-based organizations that provide effective delinquency prevention and intervention to youth in the jurisdiction of the unit of local government or Indian tribe; and

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

SEC. 204. NEEDS AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT.

(a) Assessment.—Each PROMISE Coordinating Council receiving funds from a unit of local government or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall conduct an objective strengths and needs assessment of the resources of the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established, to identify the unmet needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention. The PROMISE Coordinating Council shall consult with a research partner receiving a grant under section 302 for assistance with such assessment. Such assessment shall include, with respect to the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established—
(1) the number of youth who are at-risk of involvement in juvenile delinquency or street gang activity;

(2) the number of youth who are involved in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity, including the number of such youth who are at high risk of continued involvement;

(3) youth unemployment rates during the summer;

(4) the number of individuals on public financial assistance (including a breakdown of the numbers of men, women, and children on such assistance);

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

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

(7) for the year before such assessment, the estimated total amount expended (by the community and other entities) for the incarceration of offenders who were convicted or adjudicated delinquent for an offense that was committed in such community, including amounts expended for the incarceration of offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities that
are located in the United States but are not located in such community;

(8) a comparison of the amount under paragraph (5) with an estimation of the amount that would be expended for the incarceration of offenders described in such paragraph if the number of offenders described in such paragraph was equal to the national average incarceration rate per 100,000 population;

(9) a description of evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention available for youth in the community, including school-based programs, after school programs (particularly programs that have activities available for youth between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), weekend activities and programs, youth mentoring programs, faith- and community-based programs, summer activities, and summer jobs, if any; and

(10) a description of evidence-based and promising intervention practices available for youth in the community.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSESSMENT INFORMATION.—Information gathered pursuant to this section may
be used for the sole purpose of developing a PROMISE Plan in accordance with this subtitle.

SEC. 205. PROMISE PLAN COMPONENTS.

(a) In General.—Each PROMISE Coordinating Council receiving funds from a unit of local government or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall develop a PROMISE Plan to provide for the coordination of, and, as appropriate, to support the delivery of, evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to youth and families who reside in the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established. Such a PROMISE Plan shall—

(1) include the strategy by which the PROMISE Coordinating Council plans to prioritize and allocate resources and services toward the unmet needs of youth in the community, consistent with the needs and available resources of communities with the greatest need for assistance, as determined pursuant to section 102;

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

(3) ensure that cultural and linguistic needs of the community are met.
(b) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—Each PROMISE Plan shall—

(1) include a plan to connect youth identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 204(a) to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

(2) identify the amount or percentage of local funds that are available to the PROMISE Coordinating Council to carry out the PROMISE Plan;

(3) provide strategies to improve indigent defense delivery systems, with particular attention given to groups of children who are disproportionately represented in the State delinquency system and Federal criminal justice system, as compared to the representation of such groups in the general population of the State;

(4) provide for training (which complies with the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Standards for the representation and care of youth in the juvenile justice system) of prosecutors, defenders, probation officers, judges and other court personnel related to issues concerning the developmental needs, challenges, and potential of youth in the juvenile justice system, (including training re-
lated to adolescent development and mental health
issues, and the expected impact of evidence-based
practices and cost reduction strategies);

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

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

(7) propose the performance evaluation process
to be used to carry out section 211(d), which shall
include performance measures to assess efforts to
address the unmet needs of youth in the community
with evidence-based and promising practices related
to prevention and intervention of juvenile delin-
quency and criminal street gang activity; and

(8) identify the research partner the PROMISE
Coordinating Council will use to obtain information
on evidence-based and promising practices related to
prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency
and criminal street gang activity, and for the evalua-
tion under section 211(d) of the results of the activities carried out with funds under this subtitle.

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

(1) Early childhood development services (such as prenatal and neonatal health services), early childhood prevention, voluntary home visiting programs, nurse-family partnership programs, parenting and healthy relationship skills training, child abuse prevention programs, Early Head Start, and Head Start.

(2) Child protection and safety services (such as foster care and adoption assistance programs), family stabilization programs, child welfare services, and family violence intervention programs.

(3) Youth and adolescent development services, including job training and apprenticeship programs, job placement and retention training, education and after school programs (such as school programs with shared governance by students, teachers, and parents, and activities for youth between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), mentoring pro-
grams, conflict resolution skills training, sports, arts, life skills, employment and recreation pro-
grams, summer jobs, and summer recreation pro-
grams, and alternative school resources for youth who have dropped out of school or demonstrate
chronic truancy.

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

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

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

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

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

(9) Alternatives to detention and confinement programs (such as mandated participation in com-
munity service, restitution, counseling, and intensive individual and family therapeutic approaches).
(10) Pre-release, post-release, and reentry services to assist detained and incarcerated youth with transitioning back into and reentering the community.

(11) Restorative justice programs.

Subtitle B—PROMISE
Implementation Grants

SEC. 211. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to award grants to units of local government and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Councils with implementing PROMISE Plans developed pursuant to subtitle A.

(b) GRANT DURATION.—A grant awarded under this subtitle shall be for a 3-year period.

(c) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED.—For each fiscal year during the 3-year grant period for a grant under this subtitle, each unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving such a grant for a PROMISE Coordinating Council shall provide, from non-Federal funds, in cash or in-kind, 25 percent of the costs of the activities carried out with such grant.
(d) EVALUATION.—Of any funds provided to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe for a grant under this subtitle, not more than $100,000 shall be used to provide a contract to a competitively selected organization to assess the progress of the unit of local government or Indian tribe in addressing the unmet needs of youth in the community, in accordance with the performance measures under section 204(a).

SEC. 212. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—To be eligible to receive a PROMISE Implementation grant under this subtitle, a unit of local government or Indian tribe that received a PROMISE Assessment and Planning grant under subtitle A shall submit an application to the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention not later than 1 year after the date such unit of local government or Indian tribe was awarded such grant under subtitle A, in such manner, and accompanied by such information, as the Administrator, after consultation with the organization under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)(1)), may require.

(b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each application submitted under subsection (a) shall—
(1) identify potential savings from criminal justice costs, public assistance costs, and other costs avoided by utilizing evidence-based and promising practices related to prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity;

(2) document—

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

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

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

(D) outcomes from such activities, in terms of the expected numbers related to reduced criminal activity;

(3) describe how savings sustained from investment in prevention and intervention practices will be reinvested for the purpose of achieving implementa-
tion of the PROMISE Plan without Federal fund-
ing; and

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

SEC. 213. GRANT AWARD GUIDELINES.

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

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

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

(B) involved in juvenile delinquency or
street gang activity and who are at high risk of
continued involvement; and
(2) give consideration to the need for grants to be awarded to units of local governments and Indian tribes in each region of the United States, and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

(b) EXTENSION OF GRANT AWARD.—The Administrator may extend the grant period under section 211(b)(1) for a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe, in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator.

(c) RENEWAL OF GRANT AWARD.—The Administrator may renew a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe to provide such unit of local government or Indian tribe with additional funds to continue implementation of a PROMISE Plan. Such a renewal—

(1) shall be initiated by an application for renewal from a unit of local government or an Indian tribe;

(2) shall be carried out in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator;

(3) shall not be granted unless the Administrator determines such a renewal to be appropriate based on the results of the evaluation conducted under section 223(a) with respect to the community of such unit of local government or Indian tribe for
which a PROMISE Coordinating Council was established, and for which such unit of local government or Indian tribe is applying for renewal; and

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

SEC. 214. REPORTS.

Not later than 1 year after the end of the grant period for which a unit of local government or an Indian tribe receives a PROMISE Implementation grant, and annually thereafter for as long as such unit of local government or Indian tribe continues to receive Federal funding for a PROMISE Coordinating Council, such unit of local government or Indian tribe shall report to the Administrator regarding the use of Federal funds to implement the PROMISE Plan developed under subtitle A.

Subtitle C—General PROMISE Grant Provisions

SEC. 221. NONSUPPLANTING CLAUSE.

A unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving a grant under this title shall use such grant only to supplement, and not supplant, the amount of funds that, in the
absence of such grant, would be available to address the
needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-
based and promising practices related to prevention and
intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street
gang activity.

SEC. 222. GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL.

The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention, in conjunction with the
PROMISE Advisory Panel, shall establish and utilize a
transparent, reliable, and valid system for evaluating ap-
plications for PROMISE Assessment and Planning grants
and for PROMISE Implementation grants, and shall de-
terminate which applicants meet the criteria for funding,
based primarily on a determination of greatest need (in
accordance with section 102), with due consideration to
other enumerated factors and the indicated ability of the
applicant to successfully implement the program described
in the application.

SEC. 223. EVALUATION OF PROMISE GRANT PROGRAMS.

(a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Administrator
shall, in consultation with the organization provided as-
stance under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.
5633(f)(1)), provide for an evaluation of the programs and
activities carried out with grants under this title. In carry-
ing out this section, the Administrator shall—

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

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

(3) ensure—

(A) that such evaluation is based on the
performance standards that are developed by
the PROMISE Advisory Panel in accordance
with section 223(g) of the Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (as added
by section 101(b) of this Act);

(B) the development of longitudinal and
clinical trial evaluation and performance meas-
urements with regard to the evidence-based and
promising practices funded under this title; and
(C) the dissemination of the practices identified in paragraph (2) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices (established under section 301), units of local government, and Indian tribes to promote the use of such practices by such units of local government and Indian tribes to prevent involvement in, or to divert further involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity.

(b) RESULTS TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.—The Administrator shall provide the results of the evaluation under subsection (a) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices established under section 301.

SEC. 224. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “unresolved audit finding” means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 1 year after the date on which final audit report is issued.
(b) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year begin-
ing after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each
fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Depart-
ment of Justice shall conduct audits of grantees under this
title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grant-
ees. The Inspector General shall determine the appro-
priate number of grantees to be audited each year.

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

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

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

(1) deposit an amount equal to the amount of
the grant that was improperly awarded to the grant-
ee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and
(2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment under paragraph (1) from the grantee that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

**TITLE III—PROMISE RESEARCH CENTERS**

**SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.**

The Administrator shall award a grant to a nonprofit organization with a national reputation for expertise in operating or evaluating effective, evidence-based practices related to prevention or intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity to develop a National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices. Such Center shall—

(1) collaborate with institutions of higher education as regional partners to create a best practices juvenile justice information-sharing network to support the programs and activities carried out with grants under title II of this Act;

(2) collect and disseminate, to PROMISE Coordinating Councils, research and other information about evidence-based and promising practices related to prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity to inform
the efforts of PROMISE Coordinating Councils and regional research partners and to support the programs and activities carried out with grants under title II of this Act;

(3) increase the public’s knowledge and understanding of effective juvenile justice practices to prevent crime and delinquency and reduce recidivism; and

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

SEC. 302. GRANTS FOR REGIONAL RESEARCH PROVEN PRACTICES PARTNERSHIPS.

The Administrator shall establish a grant program to award grants to institutions of higher education to serve as regional research partners with PROMISE Coordinating Councils that are located in the same geographic region as an institution, in collaboration with the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices authorized under section 301. Regional research partners shall provide research support to such PROMISE Coordinating Councils, including—

(1) assistance with preparing PROMISE grant applications under title II, including collection of baseline data for such applications;
(2) assistance with the needs and strengths assessments conducted under section 204; and

(3) provision of support services to PROMISE grant recipients for data collection and analysis to assess progress under the PROMISE grant.