

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Bureau of Justice Assistance****Agency Information Collection
Activities: Proposed Collection;
Comment Request**

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection Under Review; Fiscal Year 1996 Church Arson Prevention Grant Program.

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (5 CFR Part 1320.13) the Department of Justice is requesting emergency approval by July 12, 1996, from the Office of Management and Budget for this collection of information. Emergency approval is need to comply with 42 United States Code Section 3760.

During the emergency approval period the Department will apply for three year approval under the normal processing procedures contained in 5 CFR 1320.

Request written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days from the date listed at the top of this page in Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Additional comments, suggestions, requests for information, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions, should be addressed to Chief Andrew Mitchell, United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Information can also be obtained from Mr. Robert B. Briggs, Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Information Management and Security Staff, Justice Management Division, Suite 850, Washington Center, 1001 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Andrew Mitchell at (202) 616-3469.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Overview of this information collection:

(1) Type of Information Collection: New collection of information.

(2) Title of the Form/Collection: Fiscal Year 1996 Church Arson Prevention Grant Program Form.

(3) Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the United States Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary: Units of county governments. Other: None. P.L. 90-351, as amended, enacted the Fiscal Year

1996 Church Arson Prevention Grant Program. This program awards grant funds to units of county governments for the purposes of reducing crime and improving public safety. The Application Form will be completed by each eligible unit of county government applicant and will provide information for application review and award processing.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond: 1291 responses at 15 minutes.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: annual burden 645.5 hours (including opportunity cost).

Request for Comments

Request written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information. Our comments should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Tisha D. Elliott,

Acting Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 96-18145 Filed 7-16-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-M

Notice of Lodging of Settlement Agreement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR § 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed settlement agreement in *In re: Chem-Tech Systems, Inc.*, Case No. LA95-18924-SB (C.D. Cal.), was lodged on June 21, 1996 with the United States Bankruptcy Court for

the Central District of California. On August 30, 1995, the United States filed a Proof of Claim in the Debtor's Chapter 11 case, seeking reimbursement of past and future response costs for a cleanup at the Casmalia Resources Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility Site (the "Site") in Santa Barbara, California. Under section 107(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), Chem-Tech is liable for these costs because of its contribution of hazardous substances to the Site.

The proposed settlement agreement provides that the United States' claim will be valued at \$1.6 million and will receive the same treatment as other general unsecured creditors. Chem-Tech will receive a covenant not to sue from the United States related to the Site and will receive protection from suits from other parties.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed settlement agreement. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044; and refer to *In re: Chem-Tech Systems*, DOJ Ref. #90-7-1-611C.

The proposed settlement agreement may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Central District of California, 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California 90012; at the Region IX office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 624-0892. A copy of the proposed settlement agreement may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of \$4.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Bruce S. Gelber,

Deputy Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 96-18096 Filed 7-16-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

Office of Justice Programs**Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention**

[OJP No. 1092]
[ZRIN 1121-ZA42]

**Title IV Missing and Exploited
Children's Fiscal Year 1996 Program
Announcement**

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs,
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention.

ACTION: Notice of proposed program
plan for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is publishing its Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 Proposed Program Plan and is soliciting public comment on the proposed plan and priorities. Based on analysis of public comments, OJJDP will issue its final FY 1996 Title IV Program Plan.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by September 16, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Public comments may be mailed to Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 742, Washington, D.C. 20531.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ronald C. Laney, Director, Missing and Exploited Children's Program, 202-616-3637. [This is not a toll-free number.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Missing and Exploited Children's Program is a program of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974, as amended, provisions of section 406 (a)(2), codified at 42 U.S.C. 5776, the Administrator of OJJDP is publishing for public comment a Program Plan for activities authorized by Title IV, the Missing Children's Assistance Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. 5771 *et seq.*, that OJJDP proposes to implement in FY 1996. Taking into consideration comments received on this Proposed Program Plan, the Administrator will develop and publish a Final Program Plan that describes the program activities OJJDP plans to fund during FY 1996 using Title IV funds.

The actual solicitation of grant applications under the Final Program Plan will be published at a later date in the Federal Register. No proposals, concept papers, or other types of applications should be submitted at this time.

**Background: The Nature of the Problem
of Missing and Exploited Children**

The issues involving missing and exploited children can be divided into four categories: family abduction, nonfamily abduction, child exploitation, and the impact these events have on children and families. These issues are summarized below, using data drawn from the 1988 National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, or Thrownaway Children (NISMAART).

Family Abduction

An estimated 354,100 family abductions occur each year. Forty-six percent of these abductions (163,200) involve concealment of the child, transportation of the child out of State, or intent by the abductor to keep the child indefinitely or to permanently alter custody. Of this more serious subcategory of family abductions, a little more than half are perpetrated by men who are noncustodial fathers and father figures. Most victims are children between the ages of 2 to 11. Half involve unauthorized takings, and half involve failure to return the child after an authorized visit or stay. Fifteen percent of these abductions involve the use of force or violence. Between 75 to 85 percent involve interstate transportation of the child. About half of family abductions occur before the relationship ends. Half do not occur until 2 or more years after a divorce or separation, usually after parents develop new households, move away, develop new relationships, or become disenchanted with the legal system. More than half occur in the context of relationships with a history of domestic violence. An estimated 49 percent of abductors have criminal records, and a significant number have a history of violent behavior, substance abuse, or emotional disturbance. It is not uncommon for child victims of family abduction to have their names and appearances altered; to experience medical or physical neglect, unstable schooling, homelessness; or to endure frequent moves. These children are often told lies about the abduction and the left-behind parent, even that the left-behind parent is dead.

Nonfamily Abduction

An estimated 3,200 to 4,600 short-term nonfamily abductions are known to law enforcement each year. Of these, an estimated 200 to 300 are stereotypical kidnappings where a child is gone overnight, is killed, or is transported a distance of 50 miles or more or where the perpetrator intends to keep the child permanently. Young

teenagers and girls are the most common victims. Two-thirds of short-term abductions involve a sexual assault. A majority are abducted from the street. More than 85 percent of nonfamily abductions involve force, and more than 75 percent involve a weapon. Most episodes last less than a day. Most researchers and practitioners consider the number of short-term abductions to be an underestimate because of police reporting methods and lack of reporting on the part of victims. FBI data support estimates of 43 to 147 stranger abduction homicides of children annually between 1976 and 1987. An estimated 114,600 nonfamily abductions are attempted each year, all involving strangers and usually involving an attempt to lure a child into a car. In a majority of these cases, the police were not contacted.

Child Exploitation

Children are also at risk of being victimized as a result of a range of circumstances that fall into three categories: running away, being thrownaway by parents or guardians, or being otherwise lost or missing.

An estimated 446,700 children run away from households each year. In addition, an estimated 12,800 children run from juvenile facilities each year. Many children who run from households also run from facilities. About one-third of these runaways left home or a juvenile facility more than once. Of all runaways, 133,500 are without secure and familiar places to stay during their episodes. More than a third of runaways run away more than once during the year. One in ten travels a distance of more than 100 miles. Of the runaways from juvenile facilities, almost one-half leave the State. Runaways are mostly teenagers, but almost 10 percent are 11 years old and younger. They tend to come disproportionately from households with stepparents. Family conflict seems to be at the heart of most runaway episodes. Between 60 and 70 percent of runaways report being seriously abused physically. Sexual abuse estimates range from 25 to 80 percent of the total. Runaways, particularly chronic runaways, are at higher risk for physical and sexual victimization, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancies, violence, and suicide.

There are an estimated 127,100 thrownaway children who are directly told to leave their households, who have been away from home and are not allowed back by their caretakers, whose caretakers make no effort to recover them when they have run away, or who

have been abandoned or deserted. By comparison, for every child who is a throwaway, there are four runaway children. An estimated 59,200 throwaway children are without secure and familiar places to stay during the episodes. Most throwaways are older teenagers, but abandoned children tend to be young (half under the age of 4). Throwaways are concentrated in low-income families and families without both natural parents. Compared to runaways, throwaways experience more violence and conflict within their families and are less likely to return home.

An estimated 438,200 children are lost, injured, or otherwise missing each year. Of these, 139,100 cases are serious enough for the police to be called. Almost half involve children under 4. Most of these episodes last less than a day. A fifth of the children experienced physical harm. Fourteen percent of the children were abused or assaulted during the episodes.

Impact on Children and Families

The majority of families of missing children experience substantial psychological consequences and emotional distress. The level of emotional distress equals or exceeds the emotional distress for other groups of individuals exposed to trauma, such as combat veterans and victims of rape, assault, or other violent crime, with families where the missing child is subsequently recovered deceased exhibiting the highest level of emotional distress. Once home, a third of abducted children live in constant fear of a reabduction. Many child victims of family abduction experience substantial psychological consequences and emotional distress. Trauma symptoms may be evident for up to 4 or 5 years after recovery. More than 80 percent of recoveries of missing children are concluded in less than 15 minutes with no psychological or social service support. Almost four-fifths of victims and families of missing children do not receive mental health or counseling services. The only nonfamily person present is most often a police officer.

Long Range Plan for Future Title IV Funding

In FY 1995 OJJDP published a Long Range Plan for Title IV, which was based on the latest research in the field and on the input of experts and individuals who had been involved in family abduction cases. This Long Range Plan was designed to guide the expenditure of funds appropriated under Title IV for programs and services to benefit missing and exploited

children and their families. OJJDP uses the Long Range Plan to establish Missing Children's Assistance Act priorities, develop programs, make grant awards, and deliver technical assistance and training.

As part of the Long Range Plan, OJJDP's Title IV funds are allocated to address three major goals. Each of these goals is aimed at improving services to missing and exploited children and their families by using existing community resources and multidisciplinary approaches. The three goals established in the Long Range Plan and OJJDP's current and proposed strategies to meet them are discussed below.

Goal 1: Increase Awareness of Problems Relating to Missing and Exploited Children

OJJDP is developing a series of clearly stated messages about missing and exploited children and vehicles to disseminate this information to targeted audiences. In cooperation with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), OJJDP is developing public service announcements (PSA's) to communicate information about the human, economic, and social costs of the victimization of missing and exploited children and their families. PSA's aimed at parents, professionals, and policymakers will be used to increase the visibility of the problem of missing and exploited children (including those who are abducted by their parents), raise public awareness about the needs of these children, and bring greater attention to the resources and services that are available to aid and support children who are missing, abducted, or victimized.

In FY 1996 OJJDP plans to use new technologies, such as teleconferencing and video training materials, to increase awareness and understanding of issues associated with missing and exploited children. OJJDP also will allocate funds to State clearinghouses through NCMEC to upgrade their online communications networks and enhance their ability to disseminate information about missing and exploited children. Supplemental funds will be awarded to NCMEC's Resource Center to provide these upgrades.

OJJDP plans to conduct training workshops in FY 1996 for State clearinghouses and missing children's organizations on multijurisdictional collaboration to offer communities creative solutions to common problems and challenges.

Another important step is development of strategies to determine

if PSA's and messages regarding missing and exploited children are reaching their intended audience and improving understanding about the problems and needs associated with these children. Survey information or focus groups can be used to evaluate and assess how well public education materials impart key facts about prevention, intervention services, and the need to prosecute crimes against children committed by adults.

Goal 2: Develop Community Approaches for Addressing Problems Relating to Missing and Exploited Children

OJJDP will use the Title IV program to identify, design, and make available effective community approaches for addressing the problems of missing and exploited children and their families. These approaches will deal with specific aspects of family abduction, nonfamily abduction, and otherwise missing children.

Two Title IV projects will identify gaps and overlaps, increase knowledge and information about missing and exploited children, and improve the system's response to these children. OJJDP's Prevention of Parent or Family Abduction of Children Through Early Intervention Risk Factors is designed to reduce the number of parental abductions by identifying the factors and circumstances that are most likely to lead to the abduction of a child by a parent or a family member. Through increased awareness and understanding of risk factors, prevention and intervention tactics can be more sharply focused. NISMART II (National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Throwaway Children II), which was awarded in FY 1995 and is scheduled for completion in FY 1998, will improve understanding of the needs and problems associated with missing and exploited children. This study will expand the information and data generated by the original NISMART study and will generate more information about relatively new categories of missing children such as throwaways and otherwise lost children.

In addition to these studies, Title IV has funded a number of initiatives that are responding to needs and gaps already identified in the field. The American Bar Association (ABA) is establishing a network of attorneys to represent families in legal actions under the Hague Convention. The ABA is recruiting and providing legal support to these attorneys, who will work with families referred from the NCMEC and the U.S. Department of State.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Association of Missing and Exploited Children Organizations (AMECO), a consortium of nonprofit organizations, standardized intake forms and procedures are being developed for nonprofit missing children's organizations (NPO's). Training and technical assistance needs of NPO's are being identified through focus groups, surveys of State missing children clearinghouses and nonprofit organizations, and consultation with AMECO representatives. After the identification of training needs, OJJDP's Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Project will develop a curriculum for training.

Title IV programs emphasize the use of existing resources and the development of multiagency approaches for dealing with missing and exploited children issues. This includes programs to help communities develop comprehensive case management methods and approaches, programs focusing on addressing confidentiality and information sharing issues and concerns, and programs that promote interagency collaboration.

Effective Community-Based Approaches for Dealing with Missing and Exploited Children, awarded in FY 1995, is a study that will help communities establish methods and procedures for multiagency planning and resource sharing. Conducted by the ABA, this study will identify effective community-based approaches for dealing with missing and exploited children. Study results will be used to design a training curriculum to help communities plan, implement, and evaluate a multiagency response to missing and exploited children and their families.

OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children's Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP), originally funded in FY 1988, has provided training and technical assistance to help local communities identify and address problems relating to missing and exploited children. Through a self-assessment process, community agencies are encouraged to work together to identify issues and needs; examine, plan, and allocate resources more effectively; and establish a comprehensive case-management system for serving missing and exploited children. M/CAP emphasizes multiagency cooperation and collaboration, information and resource sharing, and community planning and action. In FY 1996 M/CAP will be integrated into OJJDP's Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program.

To encourage both justice system and human service agencies to participate actively in addressing issues associated with missing and exploited children, Title IV training programs and activities promote the use of community-based, multiagency teams to address issues relating to missing and exploited children. Attendance at many of OJJDP's training programs (such as M/CAP, cited above, and the Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Program) requires participation by both justice and human service agencies.

To ensure that OJJDP is abreast of emerging training needs and that Title IV training programs meet the needs of professionals in the field, OJJDP and its training and technical assistance providers are establishing a comprehensive training and technical assistance plan that is coordinated with other Federal agency training programs. Current and planned training and technical assistance activities are based on a thorough needs assessment of various constituent groups, including nonprofit organizations, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys. OJJDP integrates the latest research and evaluation results into its missing and exploited children training and technical assistance programs.

A calendar with a schedule of Title IV training and technical assistance activities is produced and updated on a regular basis. This schedule is used to plan Title IV training programs and activities; track resources, course availability, and demand; and coordinate Title IV activities with training and technical assistance activities sponsored by other Federal, State, local, private, or public agencies and other organizations.

OJJDP is also developing new training programs in direct response to needs identified from the field and reflected in the Title IV Long Range Plan. One example is the training that is being developed for chief executive officers (CEO's). CEO's have not been adequately targeted to receive information and training related to Title IV. As a result missing and exploited children's issues have not been given the level of priority necessary to effect change. Through OJJDP's Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program, conducted by Fox Valley Technical College, a 1-day CEO program is being designed to highlight the most current research and practice relating to missing and exploited children. This program will enhance CEO knowledge and awareness about missing and exploited children needs and issues, improve community response to these children, and help community leaders

integrate the needs and concerns of missing and exploited children into their overall community plans and strategies.

A 40-hour Child Sexual Exploitation Investigation Training curriculum for law enforcement investigators also was developed and tested this past year. This course will be offered regionally and will become part of the comprehensive training and technical assistance program offered through Title IV.

Through the Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program, OJJDP will conduct a State clearinghouse needs assessment to identify problems and concerns and training and technical assistance needs. This information will be used to develop strategies and resources to respond to these concerns.

In FY 1996 OJJDP will identify information gaps and needs and address them through research, training, technical assistance, and other support. Through an interagency agreement, OJJDP will support an FBI research manager position and pay for investigating agents' travel expenses to interview convicted pedophiles. The purpose of these interviews is to increase law enforcement's understanding of homicidal pedophiles' methods in target selection, body disposal, advance planning, and luring strategies.

Goal 3: Provide Assistance to Communities to Help Them Implement Effective Approaches for Serving This Population

OJJDP assists communities committed to implementing effective approaches for dealing with the problems of missing and exploited children and their families. This assistance includes site visits, training, assessment reports, publications, teleconferences, and delivery of technical assistance and services.

OJJDP is developing a marketing plan to identify communities, constituent groups, or practitioners that might be interested in making further use of services supported by Title IV. The needs assessments of various constituent groups will contribute to this marketing plan and strategy. The marketing plan will be based on an analysis of the location of various types of child victimization related to Title IV and past community interest in Title IV issues. Materials and methods for marketing technical assistance and training to these communities will be developed.

To complement OJJDP's planning for future training and assessment of technical assistance needs, OJJDP is

expanding its evaluation of technical assistance and training activities funded through Title IV. Grantees who deliver these services will provide the names and addresses of all individuals who requested and received services through Title IV. This information will be used to distribute evaluation surveys to assess the quality and effectiveness of services delivered.

Fiscal Year 1996 Programs

The Title IV continuation programs and proposed new programs for FY 1996 are summarized below. The available funds, listing of implementation sites, and other descriptive information are subject to change based on the plan review process, grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors. OJJDP has a limited amount of funds for new programs in FY 1996. Proposed new program funding levels are based on the availability of appropriations. Additional programs may be added to the plan based on the review and comment process.

Continuation Programs

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (\$3,195,000)

This 3-year cooperative agreement funds the operation of a national resource center and clearinghouse as mandated in section 404 (b), 42 U.S.C. 5773, of the JJDP. The Clearinghouse operates a 24-hour toll-free telephone line through which individuals may report information regarding the location of a child who is missing or who is age 13 or younger and whose whereabouts are unknown to the child's legal custodian or request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite the child with the legal guardian. The Clearinghouse is responsible for providing a wide range of assistance to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals. This assistance includes coordinating public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal guardians; providing training and technical assistance; disseminating information about innovative and model missing children's programs; and facilitating the lawful use of school records to identify and locate missing children.

In FY 1996 an additional \$100,000 over the amount of FY 1995 funding will be provided to the Clearinghouse grantee, NCMEC, to upgrade the State clearinghouse online communications network. Enhancements will include

updated personal computers and software components, high speed modems, advanced software, and imaging capability.

National Alzheimer Patient Alert Program. (\$900,000)

OJJDP has responsibility for this program because NCMEC serves as the clearinghouse and operates the hotline for the Alzheimer program. The purpose of this program is to continue to expand the national registry of memory-impaired persons, support the toll-free telephone service, provide a Fax Alert System, conduct a "train the trainers" program for law enforcement and emergency personnel, develop information and educational materials, launch a national public awareness campaign, and transition current "wandering persons" programs into the national safe return program.

Title IV Training and Technical Assistance. (\$1,250,000)

The Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program assists OJJDP and missing children grantees in raising the awareness of missing children services and improving system capabilities to meet the needs of missing and exploited children. This is accomplished by developing and implementing quality training and technical assistance for Federal, State, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and Title IV grantees. The grantee, Fox Valley Technical College, uses an advisory board composed of law enforcement, nonfamily and family abduction victim parents, and family services, mental health, prosecution, school, and medical professionals to provide input and direction.

In FY 1996 the Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program also will assume responsibility for providing training and technical assistance related to the Missing and Exploited Children's Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP). M/CAP is a national demonstration project to promote the implementation of multiagency community approaches to respond to missing and exploited children cases. Through a broad program of technical assistance and training, M/CAP has helped agencies develop an effective multiagency team to deal with missing and exploited children cases and provided training and technical assistance to build specialized skills to handle these cases.

In FY 1996 assistance will be offered to project sites that are in the process of developing a long-range implementation plan. Training and technical assistance will also be provided to sites that have

already adopted long-range implementation plans. Training and technical assistance materials will be incorporated into the Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program. Existing M/CAP sites will be encouraged to serve as regional technical assistance sites to provide OJJDP with a mechanism to support the delivery of services through the Title IV Training and Technical Assistance Program.

Association of Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations (AMECO). (\$28,430)

An award will be made to AMECO, a consortium of nonprofit organizations (NPO's), to further enhance and support the capabilities of nonprofit organizations serving missing and exploited children. Specifically, AMECO will be developing standardized intake forms for NPO's, developing communications systems (online networks) to link NPO's, developing and distributing an NPO newsletter to discuss emerging themes and legislative issues, enhancing information sharing, facilitating discussions regarding fundraising among NPO's, and working with OJJDP to identify and assess the training and technical assistance needs of NPO's.

National Missing Children Data Archive. (\$25,000)

This agreement continues funding for the Missing Children Data Archive. Through a cooperative agreement with the University of Michigan Consortium for Political and Social Research, staff process and archive OJJDP missing children data into a readily understandable, standard format (this includes data sets produced through OJJDP missing children projects).

National Crime Information Center (NCIC). (\$100,000)

FY 1996 funds will be awarded to continue NCMEC's online access to the FBI National Crime Information Center's Wanted and Missing Persons files.

NISMART II. (\$1,494,782)

Temple University Institute for Survey Research was awarded a grant in FY 1995 to conduct the second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Exploited, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART II). This project builds on the strengths and creatively addresses some of the weaknesses of NISMART I. Temple has assembled a team of experts in the field of child victimization and survey research capabilities, particularly surveys involving children and families

concerning sensitive topics. Temple is contracting with the University of New Hampshire Survey Research Lab and Westat, Inc., to carry out specific components of the study and providing extensive background knowledge about the particulars of NISMART I.

Specifically, the project will (1) Revise NISMART definitions, (2) conduct a household survey that interviews both caretaker and child, (3) conduct a police records study, (4) conduct a juvenile facilities study, (5) analyze National Incidence Study—3 Community Professionals Study, (6) develop a single estimate of missing children, and (7) conduct analyses and prepare reports. No additional funds will be awarded to this project in FY 1996. The project is scheduled for completion in FY 1998.

Missing Children Program To Increase Understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation. (\$98,000)

This project is a joint effort between OJJDP and the Office for Victims of Crimes. The goal of the project is to learn more about the missing children problem as it relates to children who become the victims of sexual exploitation, including pornography and prostitution; the precipitating circumstances surrounding children's path to involvement in pornography and prostitution; and the response of law enforcement, social welfare, and judicial systems to this serious and growing problem. The Educational Development Center is completing Phase II of this project, which involves youth interviews and the completion of reports.

Awarded with FY 1994 funding, the project is scheduled for completion in June 1997.

Effective Community-Based Approaches for Dealing With Missing and Exploited Children. (\$249,234)

In FY 1995 the ABA was awarded an 18-month grant to study effective community-based approaches for dealing with missing and exploited children. The objectives of Phase I of this study are to (1) Conduct a national search for communities that have implemented a multiagency response to missing and exploited children and their families, (2) select five communities with a viable working multiagency response that holds promise for replication, (3) evaluate these five communities, and (4) prepare a final report. In Phase II the ABA will design and develop a modular training curriculum to help communities plan, implement, and evaluate a multiagency response to missing and exploited

children and their families. No funds will be awarded in FY 1996.

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children: International Child Abduction Attorney Network. (\$170,299)

The goal of this project is to establish the International Child Abduction Network, composed of attorneys who are willing to represent parents on a pro bono basis in legal actions under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and who are knowledgeable of the Hague and its implementing status in the United States. The key objectives of this project are to recruit 300 attorneys within 10 months; update, produce, and disseminate relevant legal materials for these attorneys, including special issue briefs; and establish a mechanism for upkeep and continuation of the referral network over time. This referral network will be used by NCMEC to resolve incoming Hague Convention cases. Funding for this 1-year project was awarded to the ABA in FY 1995. The project will be completed in FY 1996.

New Programs

Parent Resource Support Network. (\$125,000)

OJJDP proposes to solicit competitive proposals for an assistance award to a nonprofit organization to develop and maintain a parent support network. The need for victim parents to speak with other victim parents has emerged as a constant theme in several OJJDP focus groups. The goal of this project would be to stimulate development of a network of screened and trained parent volunteers who will provide assistance and advice to other victim parents.

Product Development and Technical Assistance on Computer Crimes. (\$150,000)

OJJDP plans to solicit competitive proposals for assistance in developing materials on child sexual exploitation to aid State legislatures that are considering new laws on computer-related crime against children (e.g., the use of the Internet for enticement of children). A complete analysis of Federal and State laws relating to computers and crimes against children is needed, leading to specific recommendations in policy, practice, and law. Areas to cover include, but are not limited to, constitutional issues, privacy issues, liability of law enforcement officers and network providers, legal responsibility of parents, and legal issues relating to providers' screening communications

and participants on the Internet. Products include a survey of laws and trends; an annotated bibliography of current literature; legal issue briefs on specific key issues; model statutes; training curriculums for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and law schools; and a comprehensive dissemination plan.

Judicial Teleconference on Interstate and Intrastate Child Abduction. (\$50,000)

State court judges do not have sufficient information or knowledge regarding the laws pertaining to interstate and international parental abduction. This lack of information impedes effective resolution of jurisdictional conflicts between States and implementation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. A teleconference on interstate and international child custody jurisdiction and parental abduction would provide an opportunity for judges around the country to access information in an affordable, convenient forum. Conference proceedings can be used to develop a guidebook for judges. OJJDP proposes to fund this teleconference through an existing Part C discretionary grant with Eastern Kentucky University.

Dated: July 14, 1996.

Shay Bilchik,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

[FR Doc. 96-18140 Filed 7-16-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-19-P

United States Parole Commission

Public Announcement: Pursuant to the Government In the Sunshine Act (Public Law 94-409) [5 U.S.C. Section 552b]

TIME AND DATE: 2:30 p.m., Thursday, July 11, 1996.

PLACE: 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Suite 400, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The following matters have been placed on the agenda for the open Parole Commission meeting:

1. Approval of minutes of previous Commission meeting.
2. Reports from the Chairman, Commissioners, Legal, Chief of Staff, Case Operations, and Administrative Sections.
3. Proposal to Amend Regulations to Provide that Transfer Treaty Hearings be Conducted by One Hearing Examiner.
4. Proposal Regarding Computer Restrictions on Parolees.