

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL
ACT OF 1967

SEPTEMBER 19, 1967.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 12120]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12120) to assist courts, correctional systems, and community agencies to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency; to support research and training efforts in the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency; and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 13, at the end of line 1, insert:

, or \$2,000,000, whichever is the lesser,

Page 14, beginning in line 15, strike out "as may be necessary for the next two fiscal years" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

may be appropriated for the next two fiscal years as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 12120 is designed to carry forward yet another step, the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency which has already resulted on August 8 in the passage by the House of the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967. The reported bill is designed to encourage the development and improvement of State and community rehabilitative and prevention services for delinquent youth and those in danger of becoming delinquent and to encourage communities to develop new methods of care and treatment for such youth.

The legislation reported by the committee will assist the juvenile justice system (courts, law enforcement agencies, and correctional and detention institutions) to more effectively and efficiently fulfill its growing responsibilities of making readily available other community resources and services for youth with whom it must deal. It will, in addition, provide urgently needed training programs for personnel serving these youths.

H. R. 12120 does not extend or amend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 which expired on June 30. In contrast to the previous legislation in this field, the proposed legislation reported by the committee provides assistance to States and communities to enable them to move actively to implement programs to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency guided by the more successful demonstrations and studies made in this field as a result of Public Law 87-274. The bill also makes provision for a limited amount of meaningful action research to improve techniques and practices, technical assistance to States and communities, and collection and dissemination of related information and evaluation.

BACKGROUND OF LEGISLATION

As a result of national concern for the accelerating increase in juvenile delinquency, the House Education and Labor Committee in 1961 reported, and the Congress later adopted, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-274). This act established a 3-year program under which grants and contracts were available to State, local, or other public or nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions for demonstration and training projects for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. It also provided for technical assistance and for the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime; \$10 million a year for each of 3 years was authorized.

Public Law 88-368, enacted July 9, 1964, extended the provisions of the law for 1 year and added a \$5 million authorization for a special project in the Washington metropolitan area to demonstrate to the Nation the effectiveness of a large-scale, well-rounded program for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.

In the extension, Congress also directed the Secretary to make a special study of the compulsory school attendance laws and of the laws and regulations affecting the employment of minors with a view to determining the effects of such laws on juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. The report was submitted to the President and the Congress in January 1966.

Public Law 89-69, enacted July 8, 1965, extended the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. Allocations for the 6-year program totaled \$47 million.

The committee bill seeks to enable States and communities to profit from the successes and failures of more than 200 demonstration and training programs carried out under the provisions of previous legislation.

The legislation is a product of hearings held by the General Subcommittee on Education on May 2 through 22 on legislation proposed

by the administration, H.R. 6162 and H.R. 7642, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967, to assist courts, correctional systems, and community agencies to increase their capability to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency and to assist research efforts in the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency and for other purposes.

Following the hearings in which both public and private witnesses were uniform in their insistence that legislation should be enacted and with respect to the urgent need for Federal assistance to the States and local communities to assist them in meeting the rising incidence of juvenile crime, the subcommittee in a series of work sessions extensively considered all aspects of the problem. On August 1, 1967, by unanimous vote the subcommittee reported a clean bill, H.R. 12120, and in turn on August 8 the full committee passed upon the bill favorably with amendments and by unanimous vote ordered it reported.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Passage of the new legislation H.R. 12120 is critical at this time, not only because of the expiration of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, but because the lessons of the past 6 years have reemphasized the fact that juvenile delinquency is continuing to outrun the Nation's capacity to deal with it.

The recent report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," indicates that the single, most disturbing aspect of the Nation's crime problem is the deep and growing involvement of young people in crime. The cost to the Nation of such crime is estimated to be \$4 billion annually.

In 1960, approximately 440,000 children aged 10 to 17 were referred to the courts. In 1965, court referrals of this age group increased to 601,000 not including traffic violations. This is but one index of the increase in juvenile delinquency throughout the Nation, which has been well documented in the Commission's report, its subsequent "Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency," and other authoritative studies.

In his testimony before the subcommittee, the Attorney General said:

While arrests of adults declined 1 percent in 1966, arrests of juveniles increased 9 percent. Youths between 11 and 17, comprising 13 percent of the population, were convicted of 50 percent of all burglaries, larcenies, and car thefts. Half of all crime against property was committed by minors. *Of all ages, from cradle to grave, our 15-year-olds are arrested most frequently, and the rate drops at every older year.*

The Crime Commission report makes it abundantly clear that enormous numbers of young people are not only becoming involved in delinquent acts but in serious crime. This is a fact in the case of cities, and suburban and rural communities.

The best evidence available to the committee indicates that the proportion of people in these high-crime age groups will continue to increase. This can mean that the problem has now reached significant proportions and that by the end of the next decade it will become ominous in dimensions.

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The tremendous losses to the Nation in terms of community leadership, and manpower resources, as well as the tremendous economic loss to society translated in terms of growing costs of corrective efforts, law enforcement and crowded judicial dockets are also significant aspects of the problem with which this legislation attempts to deal. For these reasons the committee feels a sense of urgency about the need for increased Federal investment in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

TITLE I—REHABILITATIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES

PART A—REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

The purpose of this part is to encourage (1) development and improvement of State and community rehabilitative services for youths who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent; (2) full use of such services by the juvenile justice system (courts, correctional agencies, law enforcement agencies, and correctional and detention institutions) with responsibility for or custody of such youths; and (3) development of new designs and methods of care and treatment of such youths including full- or part-time residential facilities.

Part A would authorize grants to public agencies for up to 75 percent (50 percent in the case of construction) of the cost of projects or programs for diagnosing, treating, and rehabilitating youths who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent. Reasonable efforts to provide or secure all services needed for the purpose and not otherwise available (and adequate) would have to be made by the grantee, but with maximum use being made of other available resources.

Facilities

Studies conducted by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice have shown that the mere involvement of an individual with the juvenile justice system increases the chances that he will return to that system; commitment to correctional institutions may serve to reinforce delinquent behavior and negative attitudes toward authority. For this reason, the committee would expect priority to be placed on programs that deal with problem youth in the community.

The committee recognizes that in many States and communities, there is a shortage of space and inadequacies in detention facilities, training schools, and similar facilities. This bill provides funds to assist in the construction of such facilities as well as for halfway houses for youngsters who are between probation and formal commitment or those who are "halfway" out of correctional institutions. It also provides for small, special purpose, residential, community-based facilities for youths who, because of special behavioral problems have a high risk of becoming delinquent or who have been determined to be delinquent and are not yet ready for full return to society.

These facilities should be designed to help the offender within the community where he must work out his future, and should help such youths to maintain to the maximum extent possible contact with the community and include the use of community resources such as local schools and other facilities, but still furnish continuing and professional supervision.

It is the view of the committee that maximum use should be made of both facilities and projects and programs to provide diagnostic and rehabilitative services which would permit and encourage youths to remain in their own homes and/or communities.

Strengthening resources available to juvenile justice systems

The committee believes that under these provisions of the bill funds should be employed to strengthen diagnostic, clinical, and treatment services within the juvenile justice system (courts, law enforcement agencies, and correctional and detention institutions), and to enhance the rehabilitative capabilities of the correction system. Such action will enable the system to concentrate on reducing the chances that first and second offenders will become third and fourth offenders. The evidence before the committee discloses that about 80 percent of the Nation's juvenile courts operate in communities lacking such services and that most judges are required to make their disposition without sufficient information. Moreover, most judges do not have the probation staff to undertake community-centered supervision and care.

Implication of the Gault decision

The fact that the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the *Gault*¹ case was handed down during the subcommittee hearings on this bill makes this legislation most timely. Several witnesses testified on the implication of the decision for this legislation.

The Court in the *Gault* case held that nearly all of the constitutional rights of an adult must be provided to children at trial in a juvenile court when such children are in danger of being adjudicated delinquent or of being incarcerated. Such safeguards must include timely notice of the charges against them, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and complaints, and adequate warning of the privilege against self-incrimination and the right to remain silent.

Not covered in the decision were proceedings in the pre-judicial process, disposition, or post-dispositional care.

It is the belief of the committee that properly utilized, this legislation can be of material assistance in alleviating the additional burden placed upon our juvenile justice system.

PART B—PREVENTIVE SERVICES

The purpose of part B of title I of the bill is to promote the use of community-based services for prevention of juvenile delinquency and to assist States and communities to establish special preventive services for youths in danger of becoming delinquent. This part would authorize grants for up to 75 percent of the cost of projects or programs for special preventive services for youths in danger of becoming delinquent.

Reasonable efforts to provide or secure all services needed for the purpose and not otherwise available (and adequate) would have to be made by the grantee, but with maximum use being made of other available resources.

Coordination of projects to avoid duplication

The committee wishes to emphasize that services and projects under "Part A—Rehabilitative Services" can and should be used where compatible for activities under "Part B—Preventive Services."

¹ 87 S. Ct. 1428, 387 U.S. 1, May 15, 1967.

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In order to prevent duplication of personnel and other operating and administrative costs, the committee believes that, wherever practicable, resources provided assistance under the bill should be employed for both delinquent youths and those in danger of becoming delinquent.

The committee wishes to emphasize its clear intent that States and community agencies should not use funds under this legislation to duplicate or supplant programs and facilities which are already available to the youths whom they are serving. If States and communities are to develop effective, meaningful programs to prevent and control juvenile delinquency, all of the available relevant resources of the State and community, including those supported by other Federal legislation, must be utilized. To be effective and to avoid duplication or the supplanting of other facilities or programs, it is believed by the committee to be essential that States and communities develop new means and more systemized machinery which will utilize all appropriate resources and programs.

The committee feels that it is of particular importance to develop means of identifying and serving, within the community, youths in danger of becoming delinquent. This would entail the full cooperation of all agencies dealing with youths, including police, schools, job training and placement agencies, and the development of means to steer youngsters manifesting antisocial behavior to facilities and programs where they can be helped.

INVOLVEMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Part C of title I of the bill would require submission of proposed projects or programs under part A or B to the State and to the governing bodies of appropriate political units of the State, with an opportunity for them to comment thereon to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TRAINING

Testimony during the hearings and authoritative studies available to the committee clearly indicate the serious shortage of trained personnel in both public and private agencies dealing with the problems of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.

Witness after witness at the hearings testified to the need for more and well-trained probation officers, social workers, psychologists, intake and institutional workers, juvenile court judges, and other supportive personnel dealing with youth.

Recognizing the acute need for such personnel, and the fact that programs and projects dealing with juvenile prevention and control cannot be successful without properly trained and adequate personnel, the committee included in the bill (H.R. 12120) in title II, provision for the training of such personnel.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The committee recognizes that soundly based programs in the field of delinquency prevention and control require the kind of knowledge that results from systematic and coordinated research efforts.

Although a substantial portion of money appropriated under the 1961 act was spent for research and demonstration projects, it is recognized that new and improved methods to meet changing conditions are necessary to develop new knowledge. While testimony received during the hearings underlined the need for more accurate statistical data and information, also apparent was the need for the development and assessment of new techniques and programs and for a continuing search for new knowledge to provide a base for the creation of effective programs of juvenile delinquency prevention and control.

Although the main thrust of H. R. 12120 is for action programs for rehabilitative and preventive services for delinquent youths and those in danger of becoming delinquent, the committee has included provisions for limited research in title III of the bill to assure that needed action research efforts will be supported.

The committee emphasizes, however, that action research does not mean additional comprehensive demonstration projects, but rather appropriate studies by competent authorities in universities or other institutions or organizations generally recognized as being competent to conduct objective and controlled studies of adolescent behavior and juvenile crime.

Because the committee wants the main thrust of this legislation to provide action programs to local communities, it has placed strict limitations on research funding and activity. The Secretary must therefore use extreme caution to see that research funds are used only for the most promising programs. It is the committee's intent that no research programs shall be funded in a community unless such research program has been approved by the appropriate public agency in that community charged with the responsibility of carrying out this act in such community.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary to provide technical assistance to public agencies and institutions in matters relating to prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, and to collect and disseminate information in matters relating to prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

PLANNING

This bill makes no provision for planning funds. Planning funds are available from other sources including legislation dealing specifically with the problem of crime, and other Federal programs which include provision for planning in the antijuvenile delinquency field. Moreover, State and local communities should be encouraged to use their own resources for planning functions.

The committee also feels that more effective projects will result where States and local communities show evidence of their good faith and earnestness by utilizing their own and other available resources in developing the basis for the programs or projects for which they apply under this bill.

To assist the States and local communities lacking appropriate professional and technical expertise to plan meaningful, coordinated programs, the bill contains provision for limited funds for technical assistance in planning for projects.

The committee wishes to stress that areas or communities which are ready to move on action programs or projects to carry out the purpose of this bill should be provided funds without further delay for planning,

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if their application otherwise complies with the appropriate provision of the bill and is consistent with the objectives sought by this legislation.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

While the bill contemplates a 3-year program, the committee has authorized appropriations for only the fiscal year 1968. The amount so authorized is \$25 million. It is hoped substantially more funds can be authorized in the ensuing 2 years for this program.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the committee recognizes that the demands upon the Congress and our Government to support worthwhile programs in a variety of fields are increasing and the choices become even more difficult. But there are some measures made compelling by their very nature and others made crucial by the times. It is the opinion of the committee that the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967 meets both of these criteria.

As pointed out previously in the report, the cost of juvenile crime today is estimated to be \$4 billion annually, not including the cost in the loss of human resources. Certainly, the tide must be turned to prevent the increase of such cost, and the committee believes that the provisions of this bill will make a substantial start in this direction.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Short title

The first section provides that the act may be cited as the "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1967."

Findings and purpose

Section 2 contains congressional findings that delinquency among youths constitutes a national problem which can be met by assisting and coordinating public and private agencies engaged in combating the problem and increasing the quantity of services available for preventing and combating juvenile delinquency as well as making such services more extensive. It states the purpose of the act as being to assist States and local communities to strengthen their juvenile justice systems and assist communities to provide diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitative services to youth who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent and to provide assistance in the training of personnel employed or preparing for employment in occupations involving the provision of services to such youth and to provide technical assistance and information services in the field of juvenile delinquency.

TITLE I—REHABILITATIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Part A—Rehabilitative Services

Statement of purpose

Section 101 provides that the purposes of part A are—

- (1) To encourage the development and improvement of State and community rehabilitative services for youths, both those who

are delinquent and those who are in danger of becoming delinquent;

(2) To encourage the full use of rehabilitative services by courts, by correctional agencies, by law enforcement agencies, and by other agencies having responsibilities with respect to such youths; and

(3) To encourage development in communities of new designs and methods of care and treatment including the operation of either full-time or part-time, community-based, residential facilities where diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation services may be provided.

Authorization of grants

Section 102 authorizes the Secretary to make grants to public agencies to meet (not to exceed 75 percent) the cost of projects or programs for diagnosing, treating, and rehabilitating delinquent youths and youths in danger of becoming delinquent. Where the grant is to be used to pay a portion of the cost of construction of facilities the Federal share may not exceed 50 percent.

Applications

Section 103 provides that grants may be made upon application by a State, county, municipal, or other public agency which application contains assurances that (1) the applying agency will make reasonable efforts to secure or provide any services which are necessary for diagnosing, treating, and rehabilitating youths which are not being provided in the community or inadequately provided; (2) that maximum use will be made in the program of other Federal, State, or local resources that might be available for the provision of services; and (3) in the event the funds are to be used for construction, that financing will be available for the non-Federal share of such construction and the continued operation of the facility after it is constructed. In addition, the application may contain such other information deemed necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the act including (1) description of all the services available in the State or community for delinquent youths or youths in danger of becoming delinquent; (2) information as to the method or methods of linking the agencies and organizations both public and private to provide these services; and (3) information showing that the project or program is not inconsistent with any project or plan that might have been developed under any other act which is applicable.

Considerations for allocations of funds

Section 104 provides that in allocating funds for grants under section 102, the Secretary must consider among other relevant factors in the State or community of the applicant (1) the relative cost and effectiveness of the program or project in carrying out the purposes of part A; (2) the rate of increase in the incidence of juvenile offenses; (3) rates for unemployed among young people; (4) the inadequacy of existing facilities and services for carrying out the purposes of this part; (5) the extent to which proposed projects involve new or innovative techniques; and (6) the extent of the coordination of local and State services and programs.

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Uses of funds

Section 105 provides that funds provided an applicant under part A may be used for (1) securing or providing services for diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of delinquent youths or youths in danger of becoming delinquent but only to the extent and for the necessary time for the community to provide such services from other sources; (2) meeting the cost of construction of special purpose types of facilities necessary for carrying out the purposes of part A such as combination detention and diagnostic facilities, halfway houses for youths who, because of special behavioral problems, have a high risk potential of becoming delinquent or for youths who have been determined to be delinquent and are not yet ready for full return to society; small, special purpose, residential, community-based facilities for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of youths and training schools for the rehabilitation and education of youths who are in custody. The section also requires that in developing plans for any of the facilities authorized, due consideration shall be given to excellence of architecture and design and to inclusion of works of art (not representing more than 1 percent of the cost of the project).

The section also makes provision for paying all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on construction projects prevailing wages in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a-5). The section also specifies that the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to such labor standards the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950 and section 2 of the act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276e).

Part B—Preventive Services

Statement of purpose

Section 111 provides that the purpose of part B of title I is to promote the use of community-based services for the prevention of delinquency of youths and to assist States or communities to establish special preventive services for youths in danger of becoming delinquent.

Authorization of grants

Section 112 authorizes the Secretary to make grants to any State, community, municipal, or other local public or private nonprofit agencies to meet up to 75 percent of the cost of projects or programs of special preventive services for youths in danger of becoming delinquent.

Applications

Section 113 provides for State or local public or private nonprofit agencies to make application for grants containing assurances (1) that such agency will make reasonable efforts to secure or provide any of the services which are necessary for the youth and which are not otherwise available in the community or where they may not be adequate in the community to meet the needs; (2) that maximum use be made under the project of other available State or local resources in providing youth services; (3) that the applicant will make special effort to assure that the services provided will be available for youths having serious behavioral problems; and (4) that the applicant will

provide such other information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the act.

Considerations for allocation of funds

Section 114 provides that the Secretary in allocating funds shall consider in addition to other relevant factors (1) the relative cost and effectiveness of the project or program in carrying out the purpose of part B; (2) the rate of increase in the incidence of juvenile offenses; (3) rates for unemployment among young people; (4) the inadequacy of existing facilities and services for carrying out the purposes of this part; (5) the extent to which proposed projects involve new or innovative techniques; and (6) the extent of the coordination of local and State services and programs.

Use of funds

Section 115 provides that funds under this part may be used for meeting the cost of securing or providing special preventive services for youths in danger of becoming delinquent but only for the period necessary for the community to provide these services from other sources. Special preventive services may be provided by grantees directly or through grants to or contracts with public or private agencies or organizations.

Part C—Miscellaneous

Notification

Section 131 provides that the Secretary shall not approve an application for a grant under part A or part B until the Governor of the State or other designated officer of the State has been provided a copy of the application and has had a reasonable opportunity to prepare and submit to the Secretary his evaluation of the program or project. The section requires that the Governor's evaluation include comments on the relationship of the application to other applications then pending and to existing or proposed plans in the State for the development of new or additional programs for the diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of youths who are delinquent and preventive services for those in danger of becoming delinquent. The same procedure is required to enable evaluation by the governing bodies of the political units principally affected by the project.

Consultation

Section 132 requires the Secretary to consult with the heads of other Federal agencies concerned with juvenile crime and delinquency, including the Attorney General, in making grants under title I of the bill. In addition, where the project involves construction of facilities, consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is required.

TITLE II—TRAINING

Authorizations

Section 201 authorizes the Secretary to make grants or contracts for the training of personnel employed in or preparing for employment in the diagnosis, treatment, or rehabilitation of youths who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent. Such funds may be employed among other things for the development of courses of study and of interrelated curriculums in schools, colleges, and universities, the establishment of short-term institutes for training at such institu-

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tions, in-service training, and traineeships with such stipends and allowances for travel and subsistence as the Secretary deems to be necessary.

Recipients and conditions of grants and contracts

Section 202 provides that such grants may be made to and such contracts may be made with any Federal, State, or local public agency or any public or private, nonprofit college, school, university, or institution, or organization. To the extent the Secretary deems it appropriate, he shall require the recipient of any such grant or contract to contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out the projects for which the grant or contract is made.

TITLE III—RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Research projects

Section 301 authorizes the Secretary to make grants to or contracts with public or private agencies and organizations for research into improved techniques and practices which the Secretary deems hold promise of making a substantial contribution toward the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of youth who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent or toward improvement of rehabilitative services for delinquent youth, including techniques and practices for the training of personnel. Not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year or \$2 million, whichever is the lesser, may be used for this purpose.

Technical assistance

Section 302 authorizes the Secretary to render technical assistance to State, local, or other public or private nonprofit agencies and institutions in matters relating to the prevention of delinquency or treatment of delinquent youths or to rehabilitative services for such youths, including the planning for the provision of such services, and to provide short term training and instruction of a technical nature with respect to such matters. Such technical assistance may be rendered, either directly or through grants to or contracts with any public or private nonprofit agency.

Information services

Section 303 directs the Secretary to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate information and materials relating to research and programs and projects conducted under the act, and other matters relating to the prevention or treatment of delinquency and the provision of rehabilitative services for delinquent youths, for the benefit of the general public and for agencies, organizations, and personnel engaged in programs concerning youths who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent.

TITLE IV—GENERAL

Payment procedure

Section 401 provides that payments under any grant or pursuant to any contract may be made (after necessary adjustment on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement as determined by the Secretary and upon such conditions as are found to be necessary to carry out the purposes for which the grant or contract is made.

Appropriations

Section 402 authorizes, for the purposes of making grants under title I and grants or contracts under titles II and III, the sum of \$25 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. The section further provides that for each of the next 2 fiscal years such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

Evaluation

Section 403 provides that up to 1 percent of any appropriation provided pursuant to section 402 shall be available for evaluating, by the Secretary, directly or through grants or contracts, the programs for which such appropriation is made.

Definitions

Section 404 defines the terms "Secretary", "construction", "State", "private nonprofit agency", "rehabilitative services", and "preventive services".



