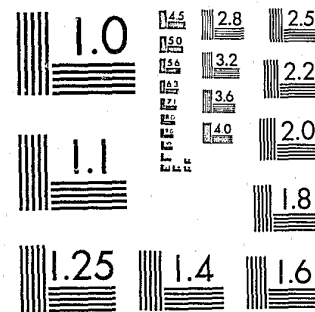


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

5-25-83

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

October 1976 - September 1977

86363

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

The National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, appointed by the President, was established by P.L. 93-415, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974,<sup>1</sup> to make recommendations with respect to planning, policy, priorities, operation and management of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.<sup>2</sup> The Committee works closely with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (the Office) within the Department of Justice. The Office is responsible for implementing the Congressional policy set forth in P.L. 93-415, as amended, of providing the necessary resources, leadership, and coordination to:

1. develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency;
2. develop and conduct effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system, and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization;

<sup>1</sup>  
On October 3, 1977, President Carter signed into law P.L. 95-115, the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977, which reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and the Committee through September 30, 1980. On the same date, the President announced the appointments of seven new members to the Committee. Their views are not reflected in this report, however, for information purposes a roster of the new members is contained in Appendix II of this report.

<sup>2</sup>  
P.L. 93-415, as amended, defines a Federal juvenile delinquency program as any program or activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research, including drug and alcohol abuse programs; the improvement of the juvenile justice system; and any program or activity for neglected, abandoned, or dependent youth and other youth to help prevent delinquency.



3. improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States; and,
4. increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of delinquency prevention.<sup>3</sup>

#### Membership

The Committee is composed of 21 members selected from among persons who by virtue of their training or experience have special knowledge concerning the prevention of delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice. Appointments to the Committee are for staggered terms of 4 years. In order to guarantee that the views of youth are represented, the Act requires that at least seven members be under the age of 26 at the time of their appointment. An amendment to the Act now requires that at least three of the youth members have been or currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. To strengthen the Committee as an independent advisor, a majority of the members, including the Presidentially-designated Chairman, may not be full-time employees of Federal, State, or local government.

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<sup>3</sup>  
P.L. 93-415, Section 102 (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4).

#### Subcommittees

The Committee has three standing subcommittees,<sup>4</sup> and an Executive Committee composed of the subcommittee chairpersons, a youth member, and the Chairman of the Committee. The subcommittees are:

1. The Advisory Committee for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (the Institute) which is responsible for advising, consulting with, and making recommendations concerning overall policy and operations of the Institute. The Institute is the research, evaluation, and training arm of the Office.
2. The Advisory Committee to the Administrator of the Office on Standards for Juvenile Justice which assists the Office in reviewing existing reports, data, and standards relating to juvenile justice. The subcommittee develops standards on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and makes recommendations on Federal, State, and local action required to facilitate the adoption of those standards. The standards and recommendations form the basis of the full Committee's report to the Administrator of the Office, the President, and the Congress.

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<sup>4</sup>  
Under the amended Act, a fourth standing subcommittee will be established to serve as an advisory committee to the Administrator of the Office on particular functions or aspects of the work of the Office.

3. The Advisory Committee for the Concentration of Federal Effort which makes recommendations on improving the coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and provides advice to the Office on the preparation of the annual analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and comprehensive plan for implementing Federal policy on the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency.

ACTIVITIES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE COMMITTEE

# ACTIVITIES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

## Advocacy

An important role of the National Advisory Committee is that of advocate for a strong national policy that facilitates implementation of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act. Through their individual and collective efforts, the members have assisted in defending the rights of youth, intervening on behalf of youth in situations related to services and institutions, and monitoring the delivery of services and the operations of institutions to assure that the rights of youth are protected. The members have participated in national, State, and local conferences, seminars, and training programs both to increase public awareness of the needs and rights of young people and to establish a broad national constituency for the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act.

A primary interest of the Committee has been to support and assist the efforts of its counterparts which were established at the State level under P.L. 93-415--the State juvenile justice and delinquency prevention advisory groups--and to insure that State and local level concerns are represented at the national level. State advisory group members participated in quarterly meetings of the Committee and presented reports on their accomplishments, problems they have encountered in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, and suggestions on ways by which youth advocacy activities could be strengthened. Throughout the year, Committee members participated in State

advisory group meetings, in some cases as members themselves, and in State advisory group training programs sponsored by the Office.

## Recommendations

1. Private citizens should be involved in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention policy and program development at the Federal, State, and local levels.
2. The Office should provide for citizen participation, with special emphasis on youth participation, in juvenile delinquency policy and program development, implementation, and assessment.
3. The Office should develop and support youth advocacy programs to protect the rights of youth and to improve services for youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.
4. The Office should place emphasis not only on the role of public youth-serving agencies in preventing, treating, and controlling delinquency, but also on the role of private, nonprofit community and citizen groups.
5. The Office should encourage and support efforts of citizen groups to monitor State and local efforts to implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, especially with regard to the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates of Sections 233(a)(12) and (13).

## Legislative Concerns

During each Committee meeting, particular attention has been given to review and discussion of problems encountered

in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act. Based on these deliberations, the Committee developed a series of recommendations for strengthening the Act. The recommendations were forwarded upon request to both houses of Congress and formally presented in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency and the House Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity during hearings on reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Act. The testimony provided the opportunity for the Committee not only to share their experiences with members of Congress, but also to bring the concerns of State and local advisory groups and program administrators to the attention of Congress as well. With few exceptions, the recommendations of the Committee were incorporated into the Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 signed into law by President Carter on October 3, 1977.

At the State level, members have assisted the State juvenile justice and delinquency prevention advisory groups in better understanding specific provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act and in developing ways that problems of implementation could be resolved or diminished. Members have also assisted State groups in analyzing juvenile delinquency-related legislation pending at the State level and participated in drafting model legislation patterned after the Juvenile Justice Act.

#### Recommendations

1. The Presidentially appointed Administrator of the Office should be delegated all policy, administrative, managerial, and operational responsibilities of the Act.
2. All programs concerned with juvenile delinquency and administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration should be administered by or subject to the policy direction of the Administrator of the Office.
3. In addition to the funds appropriated under the Juvenile Justice Act, a minimum of 19.15% from other Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program funds should be expended for juvenile delinquency programs.
4. All States should qualify automatically for Juvenile Justice Act planning funds to establish State and local level juvenile justice and delinquency prevention planning and advisory functions.
5. State level juvenile justice and delinquency prevention advisory groups authorized under the Juvenile Justice Act should advise their respective governor and State legislature, as well as the State Planning Agency, regarding juvenile delinquency policies and programs.
6. The Administrator of the Office should be authorized to continue granting Juvenile Justice Act funds to a State if the Administrator finds that the State is in substantial compliance with the requirement that the State deinstitutionalize

all status offenders within a 2-year period and if the Administrator has an unequivocal commitment from the State that it will achieve full compliance within a 5-year period from initial participation in the program. Substantial compliance should be defined as achievement of 75% deinstitutionalization.

7. A 10% cash match for juvenile delinquency programs administered by the Office should be required, but the Administrator of the Office should be permitted to waive matching requirements for private nonprofit organizations and agencies. Further, the Administrator of the Office should have the authority to waive matching requirements for Indian tribes and other aboriginal groups and to waive State liability and to direct Federal action where the State lacks jurisdiction to proceed.

8. Administration of the Runaway Youth Act should be transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Office.

9. The scope of the Runaway Youth Act should be broadened to include other homeless youth.

10. Statistical reports and documents profiling the children and parents served under Runaway Youth Act programs should not disclose the identity of the individual youth without the consent of the individual youth and his or her parent or legal guardian.

#### Concentration of Federal Effort

The Committee and the Office together with the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (the Coordinating Council) form the core of the Federal effort to coordinate juvenile delinquency programs.

The Coordinating Council is composed of the Attorney General (Chair), the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, the Commissioner of the Office of Education, the Director of the ACTION Agency, the Administrator of the Office (Vice Chair), the Director of the Institute, and representatives of other agencies as designated by the President. The Juvenile Justice Act assigns responsibility to the Coordinating Council for coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. In addition, the Coordinating Council is responsible for making recommendations to the Attorney General and the President with respect to the coordination of overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.

As provided by the Juvenile Justice Act, the members of the Coordinating Council participated as ex-officio members of the Committee. Through a policy established to promote citizen participation, the members of the Committee's Advisory Committee on the Concentration of Federal Effort participated in Coordinating Council meetings and related activities.

Unfortunately, since its creation, the Coordinating Council has suffered from a lack of adequate staff and a lack of active participation by individuals who exercise significant decision-making authority within the Federal agencies they represent. In addition, there have been few focused and enforceable policy guidelines around which Federal programs could be coordinated. For example, the deinstitutionalization of status offenders is clearly a priority of the Act. As a policy, however, deinstitutionalization has been applied almost exclusively by the Office.

To assist in the concentration of Federal efforts, the Committee submitted formal recommendations on the Second Comprehensive Plan for Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs which contains a statement of Federal policy for the prevention, treatment, and control of delinquency and objectives for implementation of that policy. A priority objective is the identification of Federally sponsored or assisted activities that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act. Of specific concern are the provisions in Sections 223(a)(12) and (13) which relate to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and dependent and neglected children, and the separation of juvenile and adult offenders. The Committee strongly supported the addition of this objective to the Federal policy as a focus for coordination efforts. New leadership and direction of the Coordinating Council combined with the new focus of the Federal policy, and the advice and assistance of the Committee should alleviate past problems and result in progress toward coordination.

The Committee also submitted formal recommendations on the content and organization of the Second Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs prepared by the Office and submitted to the President and Congress. The report catalogued 144 juvenile delinquency-related programs with a combined Federal expenditure of approximately \$42.1 billion. Of that amount, the report estimated that approximately \$20 billion was expended on youth, and a much smaller amount was specifically expended on juvenile delinquency. To conclude that these estimates reflect anything more than a crude analysis, however, would ignore the difficulty and complexity involved in analyzing Federal juvenile delinquency program expenditures. A lack of uniformity in evaluation and data collection requirements and differing, often conflicting, program priorities and objectives are complicating factors. The establishment of a consistent Federal policy in regard to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and the subsequent identification of all relevant Federal expenditures will contribute to the development of a more precise analysis of Federal juvenile delinquency program expenditures.

The Committee reviewed selected major Federal juvenile delinquency-related programs and met with officials of those programs to determine ways that the programs could be better coordinated. Among the programs reviewed by the Committee are those administered by the Department of Labor under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA); and the Social Services for Low Income and Public Assistance



Recipients Program (Title XX), Runaway Youth Act Programs, and the National Institute of Drug Abuse Programs, all of which are administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In December 1976, the Committee and the Coordinating Council conducted a joint meeting on the issue of youth employment and Department of Labor appropriations for youth employment programs. Based upon the recommendations and support of the Committee, the Office developed a preliminary coordination agreement with CETA program officials and will explore more extensive coordination arrangements for the coming year.

In addition to reviewing juvenile delinquency programs at the Federal level, the Committee assumed responsibility for monitoring selected State and local level projects sponsored by the Office. The purpose of these projects is to explore methods of improving delivery of services to youth through coordination of Federal resources. In one such project, the concentration of Federal resources resulted in cost-savings to support 10 community based programs that would have been terminated for lack of funds. The Committee will continue to monitor efforts of this type and will assist the Office in disseminating project findings.

#### Recommendations

1. The Office and other Federal agencies and departments should provide the necessary leadership and resources to implement the Federal policy for the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency as stated in the Second

#### Comprehensive Plan for Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs.

Special emphasis should be placed on the objective of identifying Federally sponsored or assisted activities which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, with particular regard to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and dependent and neglected children, separation of juvenile and adult offenders, and diversion of youth to community-based programs.

2. The President and the Attorney General should give high priority to the work of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

3. A policy of citizen participation in the meetings and activities of the Coordinating Council should continue to be implemented through representation of the Committee on the Coordinating Council.

4. To improve Federal coordination of juvenile delinquency programs, the Office of Management and Budget should be represented on the Coordinating Council.

5. The Coordinating Council should be responsible for providing advice and assistance to the Office in the preparation of the annual analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and the development and implementation of the annual comprehensive plan for these programs.

6. The Office, through the Coordinating Council, should insure that all youth employment efforts undertaken by the

Department of Labor are consistent with the Federal policy to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency.

7. The comprehensive plan for Federal juvenile delinquency programs should include as a major objective the collection and analysis of comparable baseline data from Federal agencies and departments with responsibilities for juvenile delinquency programs. The data should be used as the foundation of the third analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and should relate to such issues as: (a) organizational structure; (b) policy formulation; (c) planning procedures and requirements; and (d) program priorities, operations, evaluation requirements, and results.

8. The Office, with the assistance of the Committee and the Coordinating Council, should establish data collection procedures for other Federal departments and agencies to follow in the submission of information that will be of sufficient detail to allow the Office to evaluate the degree to which each Federal juvenile delinquency program conforms with and furthers Federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention policies and objectives.

9. The third analysis and evaluation report should distinguish juvenile delinquency programs and expenditures from general youth programs and expenditures. Further, the analysis should indicate whether Federal expenditures are consistent with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, with

special attention to the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates.

10. In accordance with the findings of a recent feasibility study sponsored by the Office, an automated juvenile delinquency program information system--particularly a project level system--is judged not to be cost effective and alternative methods for collecting juvenile delinquency program information should be developed.

11. The Office should insure that at the Federal level, emphasis is placed on, and appropriate resources applied to, not only delinquency prevention and diversion of youth from the traditional juvenile justice system, but also reduction of serious crimes committed by juveniles.

#### National Standards on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

A major activity of the Committee has been the formulation of national standards on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Through the work of its Subcommittee on Standards, the Committee has submitted to the President and Congress two reports containing approximately 250 standards and delinquency prevention strategies. In developing standards and other recommendations, the Committee reviewed and analyzed the proposals and reports of the many national and State commissions, professional organizations, and other groups and agencies that have prepared standards, models, and guidelines relating to juvenile justice. In the interest of coordination, whenever

possible the Committee adopted the standards of these other groups rather than formulating a wholly new set of recommendations.

The first report, submitted on September 30, 1976, contains standards regarding the jurisdiction and organization of courts hearing matters relating to juveniles; the rights of the parties in delinquency, status offense, neglect and abuse proceedings; and, the criteria and procedures applicable to intake, detention, and disposition decisions. The report includes a plan for implementation of the standards in general, and specific recommendations on adoption of particular standards.

On March 31, 1977, the second standards report was submitted in advance draft form to the President and Congress. It contains recommendations regarding administration of the juvenile justice system, delinquency prevention, intervention in the lives of children and their families by law enforcement and other government agencies, and supervision of persons subject to the jurisdiction of the family court. With regard to administration of the juvenile service system, the report contains standards on the planning, management and evaluation roles and responsibilities of local, State, and Federal governments. The standards emphasize the need for a coordinated, multilevel planning process. This process is intended to encompass the identification of delinquency prevention needs and resources, the development of a comprehensive prevention program consistent with those needs and resources, as well as the design and

implementation of measures necessary to improve the operation of the traditional components of the juvenile justice system. Also included are standards on the selection and training of juvenile justice system personnel; and on the compilation, retention, correction, availability, and disposition of records pertaining to juveniles.

With regard to delinquency prevention, Committee members agreed that it was inappropriate to recommend, at the Federal level, specific prevention programs to be administered at the State and local levels. Therefore, the report contains a recommended definition of delinquency prevention together with 37 program strategies. These program strategies are presented not as prescriptions, but as general guides for States and communities to consider in developing comprehensive prevention programs that address local needs with available resources.

The portion of the report pertaining to intervention emphasizes the point at which a public official makes contact with a juvenile and/or family because of an alleged delinquent act or status offense, or to protect a juvenile in danger of serious harm. The standards define the situations in which intervention is appropriate, set forth criteria to guide decisions to refer individuals to intake units and to take juveniles into custody, and describe the procedures and rights which should apply following intervention. The standards follow the principle of using the least restrictive or intrusive alternative available to achieve the objectives of the intervention.

The standards pertaining to supervision are directed to those agencies and programs supervising juveniles and families subject to the jurisdiction of the family court over delinquency, status offenses, neglect and abuse. Particular attention is given to the size and nature of the services and staff which should be available in residential programs, and in particular group homes, foster homes, and shelter care facilities. Recommendations are made that relate to the operation of nonresidential programs, the rights of persons subject to court-ordered supervision, disciplinary, transfer and grievance procedures, the use of mechanical and medical restraints, the creation of ombudsman programs, and the responsibility for operation of supervisory programs.

#### Recommendations

1. Status offenders should be removed from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.<sup>5</sup>
2. Each State government should establish an executive office of youth advocate with the responsibility for investigating and reporting misfeasance and malfeasance within the juvenile justice system; inquiring into areas of concern; and, conducting periodic audits of the juvenile service

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<sup>5</sup>This recommendation does not concur with that of the standards subcommittee of the Committee. The subcommittee recommendation allows for court involvement in status offender cases when all other community resources have failed. The appropriate handling of status offender cases and the jurisdiction of the juvenile court will be the subject of extensive deliberations by the Committee during the coming year.

system to ascertain its effectiveness and compliance with established responsibilities.

3. Written grievance procedures should be established for all residential and nonresidential programs serving juveniles, and the juveniles within these programs should have access to an ombudsperson.
4. The destruction of a record pertaining to a juvenile should be mandatory and should not be contingent upon receipt of a request by the subject of that record.
5. Each State and the Federal Government should enact statutes governing the collection, retention, disclosure, sealing, and destruction of records pertaining to juveniles to assure accuracy and security of such records and to protect against the misuse, misinterpretation, and improper dissemination of the information contained in the records.
6. Privacy councils should be established at the State and Federal levels to assist in review of record keeping practices and in enforcement of the statutes and regulations governing records pertaining to juveniles.
7. The Office should determine the legislative authority of other Federal departments and agencies to develop and implement standards relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Further, other Federal departments and agencies should be asked to identify areas in which their standards



and the recommendations of the Committee are not in accord so that any differences may be resolved.

8. Agencies at all levels of government should design procedures to assure that when standards advocating the use of alternatives to incarceration, deinstitutionalization, or other nontraditional techniques are implemented, the cost savings realized will be reallocated to follow the juveniles served by the alternatives.

#### Research, Evaluation, and Training

The Juvenile Justice Act establishes the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (the Institute) to serve as the research, evaluation, training, and information center for Federal efforts to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency. The Act requires the Office, through the Institute, to:

1. conduct research on juvenile delinquency;
2. evaluate juvenile delinquency programs at the Federal and State levels;
3. collect, synthesize, and disseminate information on all aspects of delinquency;
4. train professionals and others in the field; and
5. assist, through training, State advisory groups and comparable citizen groups in States not participating in the Act in the accomplishment of their objectives.

To assist the Office in meeting these requirements, the Juvenile Justice Act establishes the Advisory Committee for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as a subcommittee of the full Committee. During

the past year, the Institute subcommittee has worked closely with the Office in developing program priorities and in reviewing the activities and results of research, evaluation, and training efforts sponsored not only by the Institute, but also by other public and private agencies, nationwide.

The Committee has stressed the need for more research on the specific issue of delinquency prevention and has encouraged the Institute to sponsor projects in support of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention research priorities that were established by the Coordinating Council. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Institute sponsored research last year on 5 of the 11 Coordinating Council priorities: (1) studies tracing the individual and group behavior of delinquent youth; (2) annual compilation of data on youth crime; (3) evaluation of delinquency prevention strategies; (4) a nationwide survey of gang delinquency; and (5) evaluation of diversion and restitution as distinct intervention strategies. During the coming year, the Office plans to fund studies focused on at least three other Coordinating Council priorities. These include basic research projects on delinquency prevention issues, a study of the relationship between youth crime and family economic opportunity, and an examination of the relationship between the use of drugs, including alcohol, and delinquency. In addition, with the support of the Committee, the Institute will assist in coordinating other Federal research efforts that address the priorities of the Coordinating Council.

In considering a wide range of delinquency-related research and evaluation issues, the Committee specifically identified the following activities as appropriate for the Institute: study of the flow of youths through the juvenile justice system and through alternatives to that system; research into the factors associated with the development and maintenance of juvenile delinquency careers and the transition of youth offenders into adult criminals; and exploration of alternative research designs and methodologies for evaluating the effectiveness of programs in the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention areas.

#### Recommendations

1. Greater emphasis should be placed on research in the area of delinquency prevention.
2. Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention research and action programs should be better coordinated and designed to complement each other.
3. Regarding the relationship between action and research programs sponsored by the Office, the Institute should participate in, or sponsor directly, three types of research: small scale research and demonstration projects that test new program approaches; evaluations of programs that use alternative intervention approaches; and assessments or case studies of programs that use traditional service approaches.
4. At the direction of the Office, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Interagency Panel on Research

and Development on Adolescence should be encouraged to focus specifically on juvenile delinquency.

5. The Institute should continue to support research programs that address the juvenile delinquency research priorities of the Coordinating Council. Further, the Institute should coordinate other Federal agency research activities that address Coordinating Council priorities.

COMMITTEE OBJECTIVES FOR 1977-1978

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COMMITTEE OBJECTIVES FOR 1977-1978

1. To develop a national constituency that will actively work to ensure that the necessary resources, leadership, and coordination are applied to the development and implementation of methods and programs to prevent and reduce delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system, to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization, to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States, and to increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.
2. To submit to the Administrator of the Office recommendations on the goals, objectives, priorities, and overall organization of the annual analysis and evaluation of and comprehensive plan for Federal juvenile delinquency programs.
3. To issue periodic reports to the Administrator of the Office, the President, and the Congress on priorities for improving juvenile justice and preventing delinquency.
4. To develop a program of information dissemination on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues and programs.
5. To perform an interpretive and advocacy role to the President, the Congress, the Administrator of the Office, and the public

on issues, problems, priorities, and policies relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

6. To provide support and assistance to the Coordinating Council in fulfilling its mandate to coordinate Federal juvenile delinquency programs.

7. To encourage development of interagency collaborative research and demonstration program efforts.

8. To conduct and publish, as part of the annual analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs, an evaluation of the Concentration of Federal Effort Program of the Office.

9. To promote coordination and simplification of Federally sponsored programs at the State and local levels.

10. To encourage establishment of a requirement that the administrator of any new program affecting youth submit to the Coordinating Council a "Youth Impact Statement" that must be approved by the Coordinating Council before program funds are released.

#### APPENDIX I:

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

#### MEMBERS AND TERMS OF APPOINTMENT



NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

MEMBERS AND TERMS OF APPOINTMENT

I-1

APPOINTED MARCH 19, 1975 TO TERMS EXPIRING MARCH 18, 1977

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Rep. Robert B. Martin  
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APPOINTED MARCH 19, 1975, TO TERMS EXPIRING MARCH 18, 1978

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Chairman  
National Advisory Committee for  
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Mr. Allen F. Breed  
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Mr. Bruce Stokes  
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APPOINTED AUGUST 23, 1976, TO TERMS EXPIRING MARCH 18, 1980

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Mr. Michael Olson  
94 Lucky Street  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212

Honorable Lawrence Semski  
Judge, Harrison County Family Court  
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Gulfport, Mississippi 39510

Reverend George Walker Smith  
Pastor, Golden Hill United Presbyterian  
Church  
3120 Market Street  
San Diego, California 92102

\* Appointed September 22, 1976

APPENDIX II:  
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

MEMBERS APPOINTED OCTOBER 3, 1977,  
TO TERMS EXPIRING MARCH 18, 1981

The following individuals were appointed to the  
National Advisory Committee on October 3, 1977, by President  
Carter. Their views are not reflected in this report. The  
roster of new members is included for information purposes only.

Mr. George C. Belitsos  
129 Ash Avenue, Apt. 8  
Ames, Iowa 50010

Mr. Timothy Scott Davis  
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Hon. Margaret C. Driscoll  
Chief Judge  
Connecticut Juvenile Court  
Bridgeport, Conn. 06604

Mr. Steven David Stark  
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New Haven, Conn 06511

Ms. Barbara Sylvester  
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