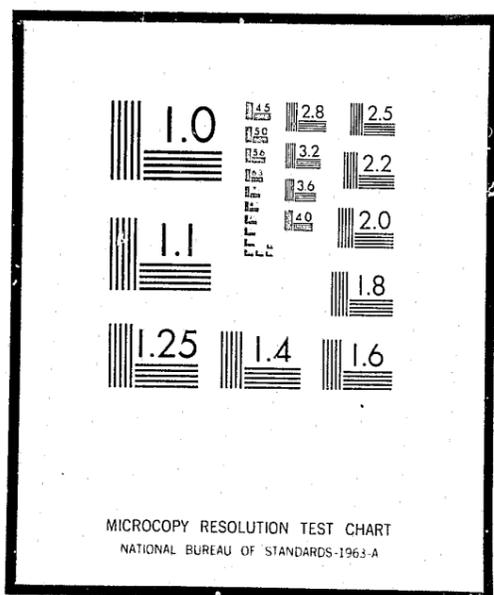


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OKLAHOMA JAILS

OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION
5235 N. LINCOLN BLVD.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION

A Report of the Oklahoma Crime Commission

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C H A P T E R I

INTRODUCTION

The nation's jails constitute an arcane area of American society which the average citizen has traditionally ignored. Unfortunately, the public's apathy is often mirrored by the indifference of it's elected officials. When the Oklahoma Commissioner of Charities and Corrections called one county jail *"the worst jail in the state,"* the response from a local official was a study in nonchalance: *"We're doing as much as possible, if they want to come down here and lock the jail up, then they can go ahead and lock it up. We don't care."*¹ This understandable insensitivity to jail problems has been periodically penetrated by sensational incidents of escape, atrocity or exposé of inhuman conditions, but little continuity of concern has prevailed outside the ranks of specialists.

In the 1960's, a new era of law enforcement awareness began to emerge with evidence of recordbreaking crime rates. As a result, the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established in 1965. In 1968 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Bill was enacted resulting in the establishment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Oklahoma Crime Commission. The entire criminal justice system, including police, courts and corrections came into public focus as never before, and jails finally began to surface as a serious social problem worthy of public concern.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reported that *"No part of corrections is weaker than the local facilities that handle persons awaiting trial and serving short sentences."*² The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration published the National Jail Census 1970, revealing the vast numbers of people in local jails and the growing magnitude of the problem.³

One of the first tasks of the Oklahoma Crime Commission in early 1969 was to attempt to survey the jails of the state. A mail-out questionnaire was prepared and forwarded to a majority

of the jails that could be identified in Oklahoma. Sixty-two city jails and 53 county jails responded, but the information received was unverified and of limited utility.⁴

By 1970, the Commission reached a consensus on the need for a thorough assessment of the state's jails and authorized a project to *"survey the city and county jails of Oklahoma with emphasis on physical facilities, procedures, populations, inmate characteristics, treatment programs and related aspects; to identify, review and evaluate alternatives to incarceration; to develop recommended misdemeanor treatment programs; to examine and evaluate relevant factors pertaining to a regional jail system and/or other forms of cooperative operation and use of jails; and to provide a foundation for a unified program of jail improvement."*⁵

A survey team was organized under the supervision of the Corrections Committee. Development of a survey instrument followed, utilizing technical assistance from LEAA and other sources. The format was suggested by an LEAA sponsored project at the University of Illinois.⁶

The questionnaires were personally administered to ranking representatives of every active jail and lockup in Oklahoma, and the field interviewers were directed to verify the information reported wherever feasible. A total of 266 county and city detention facilities were identified and surveyed.

The survey instrument was divided into five sections, determined by the following categories of information:

1. Facilities
2. Procedures
3. Manpower-staff
4. Population
5. Opinions of Jail Administrators

Static physical information such as capacity, number of beds, special areas, medical facilities and utilities was generally available. Serious data gaps, however, were found in the areas of populations, inmate characteristics, expenditures and other categories requiring recordskeeping. Records were seriously

deficient in nearly all facilities, and the usefulness of the survey suffers considerably because of this fact. If nothing else, it should serve as documented proof of the critical need for vastly improved recordskeeping, a uniform reporting system and accountability by the jails and lockups of the state.

The survey has evolved through stages beginning with an idea, its development and implementation and finally to this report. It is sadly deficient in many ways, helpfully revealing in others, but more important than anything else, it has the potential for signalling the beginning of positive inroads into the deplorable circumstances of contemporary jails.

From every perspective, today's jails are unacceptable to an enlightened public. They are expensive and inefficient, corruptive rather than corrective, sources of community embarrassment and the objects of recurring criticism. Law enforcement operated jails drain precious manhours from already undermanned police forces, when the officers' time could be more profitably employed elsewhere.

What, then, are the alternatives? The first is the ever-present option of maintaining the status quo. But even the status quo is difficult to maintain where jails are concerned. Many must be replaced or extensively repaired, and jail construction costs are considerably higher than other public buildings due to the hardware and security measures required. Meaningful improvements, however, are available through a number of innovative alternative approaches, and many may be pursued with relatively moderate investment.

General jail administration efficiency and effectiveness can be improved through mandatory minimum standards, enforced by the state, but still leaving jail operation to local government. Prohibitive costs of new construction can be minimized through cooperative jails built to serve several jurisdictions, while at the same time offering programs of correction aimed at discouraging continued criminality. Jail capacity needs can be pared considerably by intelligent bail reform and by

increasing supervised probation in appropriate cases, thereby cutting costs of construction and inmate maintenance.

This report, then, is not intended to be an end in itself, but rather a beginning. Hopefully, it can serve as the cornerstone for constructive change and be of assistance in an effort to upgrade the community detention facilities of Oklahoma.

N O T E S

Chapter I

¹Mark Phillips and Brooks Garner, "Oklahoma's Dilapidated Jails" (3 pts., April 1-3, 1971), The Daily Oklahoma, Pt. 2, April 2, 1971, p. 21.

²The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 178.

³Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Jail Census, 1970: A Report on the Nation's Local Jails and Type of Inmates, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Series SC- No. 1 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971).

⁴Oklahoma Crime Commission, Local Law Enforcement in Oklahoma, Survey of Oklahoma Jail Facilities (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Crime Commission, 1969).

⁵Oklahoma Crime Commission, Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan, 1971 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Crime Commission, 1971), p. 254.

⁶Frederic D. Moyer, et al., Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Department of Architecture, 1971).

CHAPTER II
PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Oklahoma Crime Commission jail survey identified a total of 266 local jails and lockups, ranging from the large metropolitan operations with hundreds of beds to the one-bed lockups. Of this total, 77 are county jails, 187 are city jails and lockups, and two are specialized juvenile detention centers.

Community detention facilities usually fall into two general classes: jails and lockups. Lockups are small security units, usually integral parts of local police departments. They function as places of temporary detention for persons awaiting further legal action who are generally held for no longer than 48 hours. Prior to the expiration of 48 hours they are either released or transferred to county jails. The term "jail," whether city or county, refers to facilities which normally retain persons awaiting court action as well as those already sentenced to serve time by the court. Generally, city jails serve municipal courts and county jails serve the district court system.

An attempt was made to accurately distinguish between jails and lockups, based on the 48-hour retention criterion. However, some confusion exists in this regard as the 48-hour retention criterion rests on the hold-or-transfer option which in Oklahoma is a matter of local policy. Which policy is chosen is determined by a number of considerations: the prisoner caseload, the jail and staff size, the proximity of a cooperative county jail or large city jail, and established custom.¹

The survey located 109 facilities which may reasonably be considered lockups and are treated as such in this report. The remaining 78 city jails and 77 county jails normally retain prisoners for more than 48 hours. Generally speaking, jails are the more significant of the two types of facilities from the standpoint of this assessment, although lockups have been included in data totals and analysis except where otherwise noted.

Excluding lockups, the remaining 155 city and county jails in Oklahoma may be compared with the national total of 4,037 local jails with over 48-hour retention authority.² The 1970 National Jail Census lists 38 states with fewer jails than Oklahoma. As an indication of the differences among the states, there are 166 jails in California, four in Hawaii, 123 in Kansas, 16 in Maine, 32 in New Jersey, 75 in New York and 325 in Texas. Obviously, many factors influence the different jail schemes, but it is worth noting that California, for example, with only 11 more jails than Oklahoma had a total inmate population of 27,672 on March 15, 1970. Oklahoma's jail inmates totaled 2,214 on the same sample day.³

Jail operations are greatly affected by layout and physical condition. The jail building may have an overwhelming effect on the successful achievement of community crime control and humanitarian objectives. Some conscientious jailers do much to overcome the handicap of a debilitating physical plant, but more often the entire administration reflects the negative influence of an archaic, poorly designed and poorly utilized or ramshackle facility.

An appraisal of the physical adequacy of Oklahoma jails constitutes a complex task, and the conclusions depend upon a variety of goals and objectives of jail administrators as well as expectations of the general public. However, certain minimum standards of functional efficiency, health and humanity are available which can be used to determine those jails which are physically inadequate from a professional point of view. To assess Oklahoma jails and lockups from this standpoint, the survey instrument was designed to collect a broad range of information regarding physical facilities. The data collected includes that which pertains to physical conditions, age, location, security, prisoner handling facilities, cell utilization, overcrowding, sanitation and safety, heating, lighting, and special areas. Of the 266 jails and lockups surveyed, 115 were reported to be adequate by their staffs, 146 were termed inadequate and five were not rated.

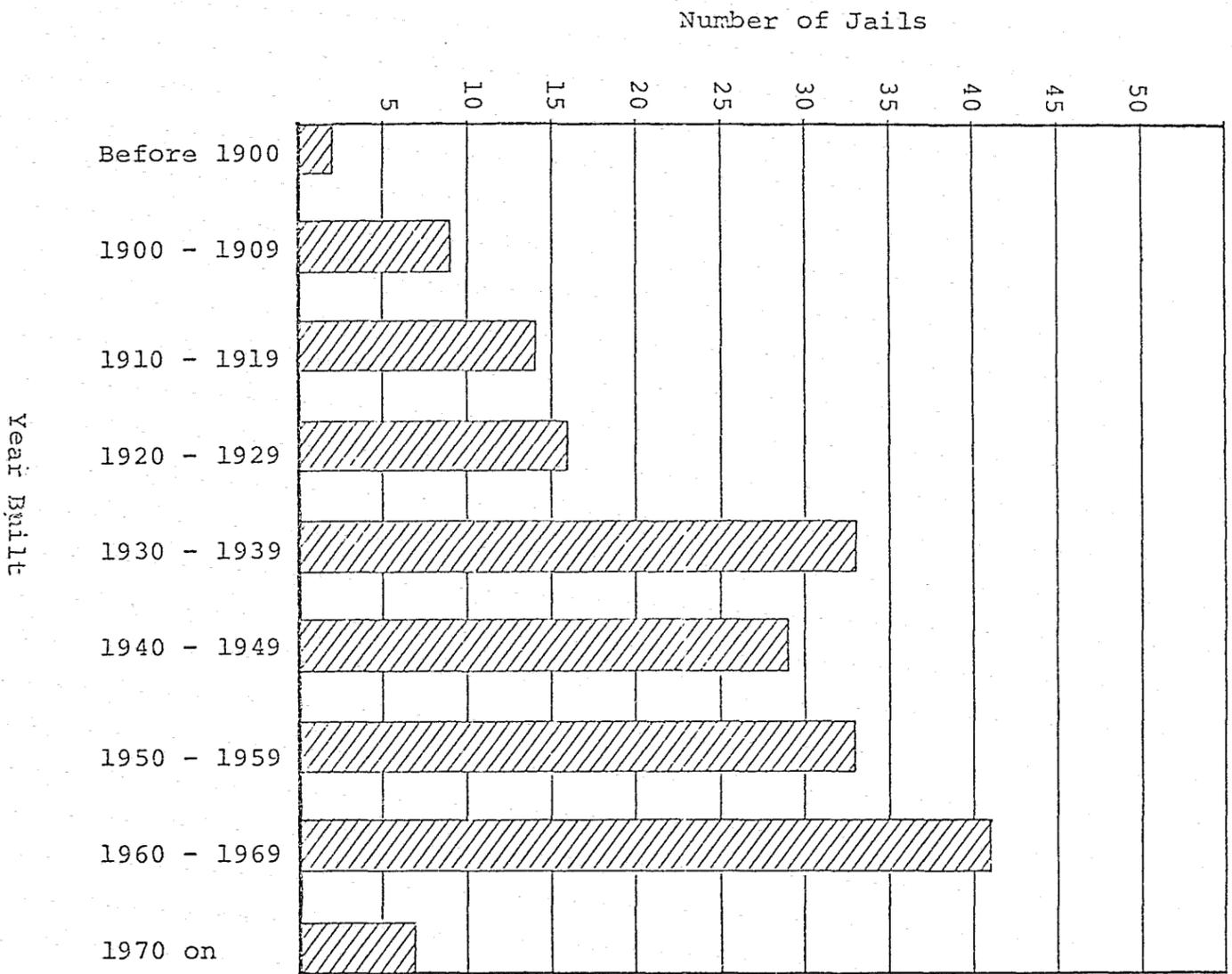
1. Jail Ages and Locations - The age of a jail is certainly not the only factor to be considered in assessing its overall quality or, for that matter, its physical condition. However, there is a recurring correspondence. The old jail is apt to suffer the same infirmities of old age that affect schools, hospitals, office buildings and police stations and quite often at an accelerated rate. In addition, the older facilities tend to reflect the philosophies prevalent at the time of construction which are often antithetical to contemporary approaches to corrections and jail administration. Inadequate planning of new jails commonly results in instant obsolescence.

In Oklahoma, the oldest county jail was built in 1874, the newest in 1969. Most, however, were constructed during a 20-year period between 1920 and 1940, with the median in the early 1930's. During the national depression, public works projects often involved jail construction. City jails were built from 1894 to 1971, with the median in the early 1940's. Figures 1 and 2 display city and county jail construction activity up to the present time. County jail construction, normally representing the higher expenditures, has lagged behind new city jail construction. Only 22 percent of county jails have been built since 1950, whereas 44 percent of city jails and lockups were constructed after that date.

Since 1965, several counties and 29 cities have constructed new detention facilities, including one county's innovative transformation of an old dance hall into a new jail. Of the 29 new facilities, 16 are small lockups and 13 are jails with more than 48-hour retention authority.

On the whole, jail construction has been less successful than it might have been with more planning and less isolated efforts. At least one newer county jail, built in 1965, is already overcrowded, run-down and threatened with condemnation by the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. A significant number of jails have been built in the last 22 years, and in cases where these newer facilities prove to be inadequate the problem arises whether the communities involved can be expected to accept the prospect of having to do it over

FIGURE 1
CITY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA BY YEAR BUILT*

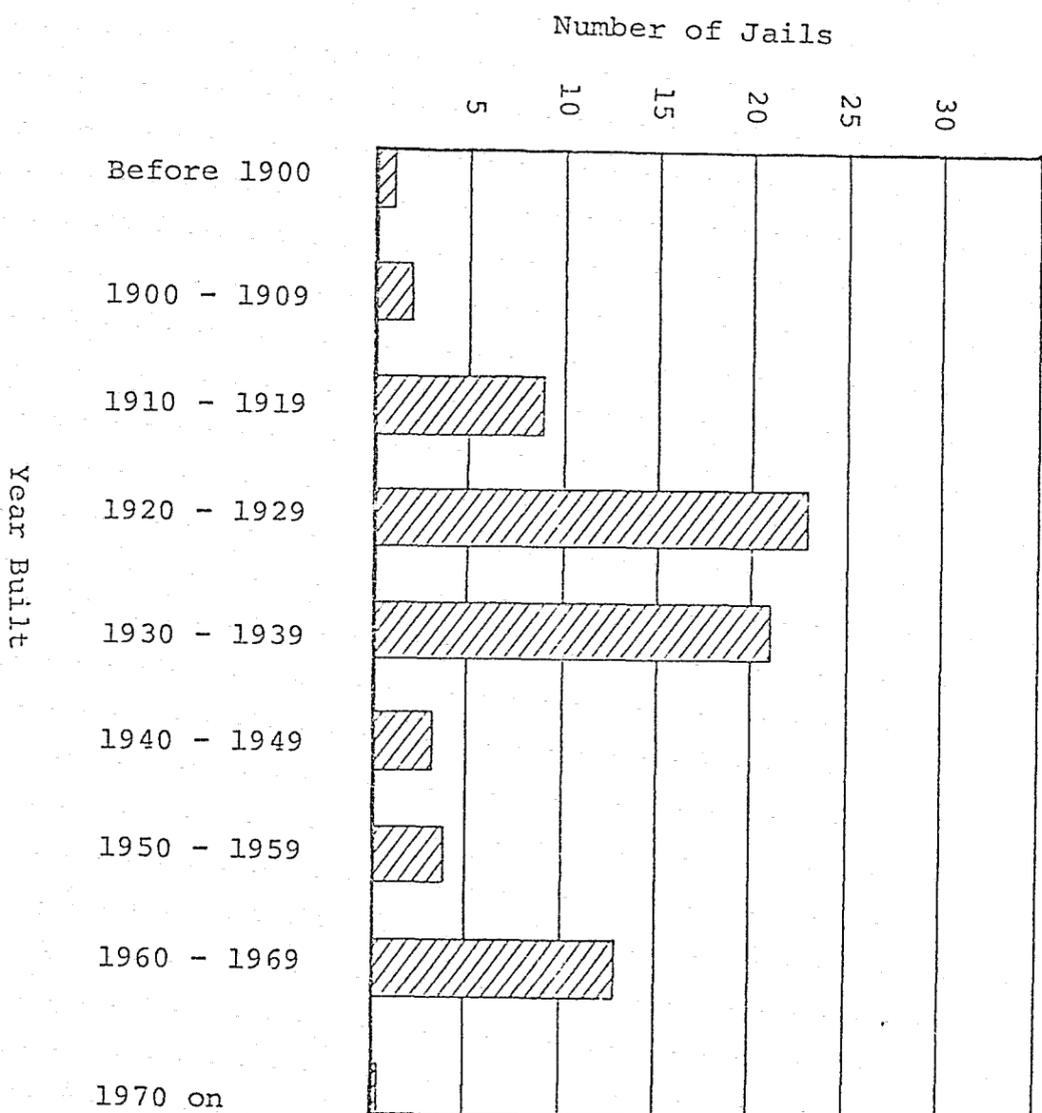


*184 reporting jails.

Year Built

II-4

FIGURE 2
COUNTY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA BY YEAR BUILT*



*76 reporting jails.

Year Built

II-5

again so soon. Future construction will benefit when it is realized that much can be achieved through careful planning, utilizing state and federal technical assistance in physical design and programming.

Traditionally, jails have been located in the cities, usually annexed to centrally located courthouses, city halls and police stations. Oklahoma is no exception, with 56 jails situated in county courthouses, 116 in city halls, 58 in police stations and 36 in other buildings.

Facilities detaining prisoners awaiting further court action of trial require locations which are reasonably convenient to the courts and which provide easy access for attorneys and other law enforcement officials. With today's rapid transportation, probably more important than the actual distances between jails and courts is the time required to travel between them. Currently, Oklahoma's jails and lockups present an acceptable picture in this regard: 180 facilities are within 15 minutes of appropriate courts, 53 are less than 30 minutes away, and 33 are less than an hour away. One city straddling a county line patronizes two county jails even though the travel time required is over one hour.

It has been pointed out that a trend appears to be emerging towards selection of suburban or outlying sites which afford many features not available in the higher density areas. In Oklahoma this trend appears in the suburban settings of the two juvenile detention centers located in Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Suburban sites usually offer more opportunity for recreation, outdoor employment, parking for staff and visitors, and facility design more in accord with contemporary programs of correctional treatment and effective jail administration. This is a consideration for planning new jails, keeping in mind that older centrally located jails may be used to hold prisoners during trial and for other short periods.⁴ Figure 3 is a map of Oklahoma setting out the location of city and county jails within the state. Lockups are included in detailed regional maps located in Appendix A.

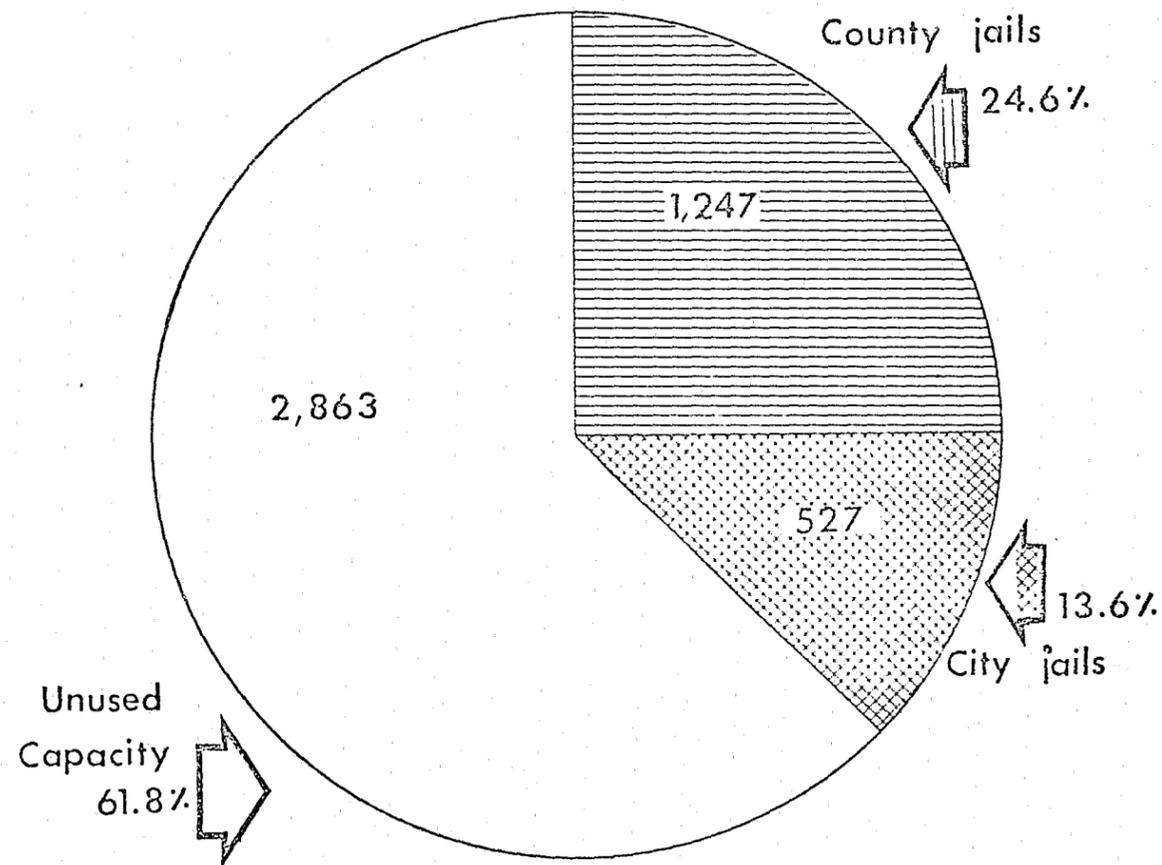
2. Jail Capacities and Utilization - One of the key factors in the assessment of jail needs and problems is the capability of the facilities to accommodate their workloads. Apart from qualitative considerations such as design and condition, the question must be raised as to whether the existing facilities are of sufficient capacity to reasonably handle the quantity of offenders incarcerated. A correlative to that question is whether the jails are of excessive capacity. Overbuilt jails unnecessarily increase construction costs and later operational and maintenance outlays. A subtler ramification may be found in the possible temptation to aggressively increase jail populations in order to avoid having them visibly empty. In this regard, it has been pointed out that without effective screening procedures, there is an inevitable tendency to detain more often and for longer periods.⁵

Oklahoma's jails appear to be under-utilized, in general, and many of the 5,669 available beds go unused much of the time. This conclusion is based on cell utilization data gathered from the 72 county and 74 city jails that kept records sufficient to allow meaningful information on jail populations to be determined. Sample dates were selected to reflect weekday and weekend populations on the basis of two days in each quarter of 1970. Reporting jails account for nearly 81 percent of the total Oklahoma jail capacity, or 4,631 of 5,669 beds.

Reporting city and county jails utilized their facilities at an average of 38.2 percent of capacity, leaving 61.8 percent of their jail beds empty. This is illustrated in Figure 4. A similar situation was found by the 1969 Kentucky jail survey which determined that jails in that state used only 41 percent of their capacity, allowing 59 percent of the beds to stand idle.⁶

The 72 county jails used an average of 37.2 percent of their capacity during the sample period, while 74 city jails

FIGURE 4
1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL CAPACITY UTILIZATION*



*146 reporting jails

averaged 40.6 percent. At least 35 jails revealed an average utilization of less than 15 percent of capacity. Table 1 indicates the average daily population and percent of capacity utilized by the city and county jails in each substate planning district which were able to provide sufficient inmate population data. Oklahoma and Tulsa County juvenile detention centers are excluded from this compilation.

Larger jails revealed a higher utilization rate than smaller facilities, and the three Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in Oklahoma reflect this trend. The Tulsa County jail reported an average daily population of over 68 percent of capacity (264 beds), Tulsa City Detention Center 76.5 percent (138 beds). The latter is a community detention facility for sentenced offenders and should be considered in that light. Oklahoma County reported an average of 52.8 percent utilization of that jail (the largest local facility in the state with 544 beds), and the Oklahoma City jail used 61.4 percent of its capacity. The Lawton SMSA includes the relatively small Comanche County jail (50 beds) which utilized an average of 79.3 percent of capacity, and on four of the eight sample days was overcrowded, using more than 100 percent of stated maximum capacity. The new and larger Lawton city jail (114 beds) used an average of only 47.4 percent of capacity. In this instance, a strong argument may be made for expanded city-county cooperation.

3. Jail Security - Most jails are catchall institutions, used to house a multitude of society's misfits, myriad social deviates, and the full spectrum of more conventional criminals. Many of the reluctant guests of jails constitute serious threats to the safety and well-being of the communities and require secure detention. However, the type of prisoner requiring maximum security detention has been estimated to comprise no more than 20 percent of the overall jail population.⁷

TABLE 1

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND PERCENT OF CAPACITY UTILIZED

Substate Planning District	County Jails		City Jails		Total	
	Average Daily Pop.	Percent of Cap. Utilized	Average Daily Pop.	Percent of Cap. Utilized	Average Daily Pop.	Percent of Cap. Utilized
1	85.4	34.0	-- -- -- *	-- -- -- *	85.4	34.0
2	53.4	35.3	19.6	22.3	72.9	30.5
3	108.0	31.4	9.3	26.7	117.3	31.0
4	90.4	43.3	22.8	23.9	113.1	37.2
5	93.8	26.4	11.6	23.7	105.4	26.1
6	212.8	62.4	107.4	69.3	320.1	64.5
7	57.9	19.2	22.1	27.3	80.1	20.9
8	360.1	50.9	223.0	48.8	583.1	50.1
9	113.0	35.1	92.5	42.4	205.5	38.1
10	42.5	18.5	17.4	16.2	59.9	17.8
11	23.8	19.8	1.6	11.6	25.4	18.9
Total	1241.1	37.2	527.3	40.6	1768.2	38.2

*No city jails reporting.

The bulk of the inmates represent little or no security problem and could be more efficiently handled in another manner. Nevertheless, because of community expectations for jails and the nonexistence of workable alternative facilities or prisoner classification (separation programs, all jails are required to be secure enough to contain the most serious and dangerous inmates. Less secure jails have the option of restricting their use to detention of the most minor offenders and transferring the rest to more secure facilities. In secure jails which do not follow this procedure tend to endanger jail personnel and the public, and, in some cases, suffer the ignominy of repeated escapes.

It is noteworthy that a total of 219 escapes were reported in 1970, attributable to inadequacies in both physical facilities and security procedures. With efficient classification systems and procedures, jail administrators can be effective in improving security while at the same time reducing costs by utilizing the relatively inexpensive dormitory-type accommodations for the majority of prisoners not deemed eligible for liberalized bail.

Considering the 219 escapes in 1970, it is apparent that a serious security problem exists in many Oklahoma jails. However, accurate pinpointing and isolation of statewide security shortcomings is a study within itself and beyond the scope of this report. An analysis of this type would require an in-depth investigation of each facility with emphasis on prisoner handling procedures, cell locking policies, classification, gun control, visitation supervision and other elusive factors. There is, however, relevant general data regarding physical aspects which can offer insights into jail security in Oklahoma.

Jails require adequate locking systems, and better control is gained through selective locking devices which allow a variety of convenient combinations for opening and closing cell

and other building doors. The survey found 51 jails with central controls. On the other hand, an astounding 157 facilities continue the archaic practice of using padlocks. One hundred thirteen utilized prison-type locks for securing cell doors and 151 jails are designed to allow prisoner observation without entering locked prisoner areas.

Cell blocks, dormitory areas and other security sections require special attention in order to maintain a high level of detention effectiveness. Some proven approaches include the use of safety vestibules, separate guard corridors, observation systems and emergency equipment. Jail location within a given building is also an important consideration.

Eighty-five jails utilize safety vestibules which offer a double gate system between prisoner sections and the various other jail areas, allowing one gate to be locked prior to opening the other. This provides a buffer zone between cell blocks and non-security areas. Guard corridors which allow jail personnel to patrol or observe secure areas without entering were found in 141 facilities, while 103 jails had observation panels with which to monitor cells and dormitories.

Closed circuit television is used to monitor in four city jails (Tulsa, El Reno, Midwest City and Lawton) and two county jails (Kay and Oklahoma).

Other security features found in Oklahoma include 63 jails with protected gun lockers, 100 with emergency equipment lockers and vaults, 22 electronic communication systems between prisoner areas and jail personnel sections, and 43 instances of emergency lighting provisions.

The great majority of jails are located on the main floor of the buildings they occupy, while 16 are located in basements. Upper-story jails include 28 with elevators and 42 with stairs only. The 193 jails located on main floors include a number of one-story, small city lockups. The larger jails tend to be located on upper floors.

4. Prisoner Separation - A recent report on Kentucky jails cited a definition composed some 50 years ago by a federal jail inspector. That definition remains worthy of repeating in 1972.

"Jail: An unbelievably filthy institution in which are confined men and women serving sentences for misdemeanors and crimes, and men and women not under sentence who are simply awaiting trial. With few exceptions, having no segregation of the unconvicted from the convicted, the well from the diseased, the youngest and most impressionable from the most degraded and hardened. Usually swarming with bedbugs, roaches, lice, and other vermin; has an odor of disinfectant and filth which is appalling; supports in complete idleness countless thousands of able-bodied men and women, and generally affords ample time and opportunity to assure inmates a complete course in every kind of viciousness and crime. A melting pot in which the worst elements of the raw material in the criminal world are brought forth blended and turned out in absolute perfection."

The sanitary aspects may have been improved since this commentary, but satisfactory segregation of the various categories of inmates in today's jails remains to be realized.

The Manual of Correctional Standards recommends segregation for at least the following offender classifications: females; juveniles; non-criminal types such as traffic violators, witnesses, nonsupport cases, etc.; escape risks; sentenced from unsentenced; first offenders from habitual criminals; outside work details and/or work release inmates; problem prisoners--alcoholics, drug addicts, sex deviates, the mentally ill.⁹

It is obvious that except for the most sophisticated, well-financed metropolitan facilities, segregation to this extent will be outside the range of most jails for years to come. In addition, all but a few jails lack the capability to identify many of these categories and could not achieve acceptable separation if the necessary accommodations were available. However, minimum segregation is imperative if jails are to avoid being active agents of social regression in the communities they are intended to serve.

By Oklahoma statute, children under 16 years are not to be confined in any police station, prison, jail or lockup, with the exception that those 12 years and older may be detained in adult facilities but entirely separate from adults.¹⁰ Compliance is another matter. Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties have separate juvenile detention centers and complete adult-juvenile segregation is standard procedure. Most jails are oriented toward handling adult males. Separate female cells are common, but juvenile cells seem to be a luxury. All 266 jails and lockups in Oklahoma reported that they try to separate juveniles and adults, and only 110 actually house juveniles.

However, in many instances the separation amounts to simply putting the children in vacant cells in the women's section, but still in close physical proximity to the adult inmates. Few, indeed, have facilities for isolation of both male and female juveniles simultaneously. Children in cells adjacent to those containing adult prisoners does not appear to be the kind of separation which would comply with the spirit of the law requiring the children be "*entirely separate from adults.*"

Table 2 indicates the manner in which jails of the state provide adult-juvenile segregation. It should be noted that 13 jails report that they routinely assign juvenile males to occupied adult cells, and 12 make similar assignments where females are concerned. Many more seem likely to in periods of peak population or when confining both male and female juveniles. This seems to be in clear conflict with the statute prohibiting the commingling of juveniles and adults.

TABLE 2
FACILITIES FOR SEGREGATION OF JUVENILE PRISONERS

MEANS OF SEGREGATION	MALES	FEMALES
Separate floor or wing	22	20
Isolated cell or dorm	55	37
Vacant adult cell	33	26
Unoccupied women's quarters	44	53
Vacant beds in occupied adult cells	13	12
Other	4	4

Separation of adult male and female prisoners is reported by all jails that detain both sexes, as required by state law. Separate floors or wings for women inmates were found in 33 jails, isolated cells in 70 facilities, while 34 jails reported separate cells in areas where male prisoners are housed. A total of 85 jails provide separate cells out of sight of male inmates, but within hearing. The diverse schemes for separation of male and female prisoners in Oklahoma's jails represents another example of the local jailers' ingenuity in making do with seriously inadequate resources.

Apparently, the identified mentally ill must be housed with the general population in 237 jails, and only 29 facilities provide special detention cells. In practice, however, there appears to be separation of those prisoners manifesting severe mental disturbances wherever it is possible. The larger problem would seem to be in the identification and classification of those prisoners with less obvious mental problems who would benefit by separation from the general inmate population.

Another important line of division of jail inmates is between the convicted and those awaiting trial or other court proceedings. In Oklahoma, the two types are universally commingled, although the Tulsa City Detention Center receives only those who have been convicted and sentenced. The rationale supporting segregation of these two categories is even more convincing when applied to the separation of relatively minor offenders and those more deeply entrenched in criminality. Unfortunately, intelligent cell assignment and segregation of this kind hinge on the intuition, common sense and personal responsibility of individual jailers rather than upon sound training and established procedures. With the current practice of expansive incarceration, the need for careful inmate separation has become critical.

5. Special Areas - In addition to cells and dormitories for inmate detention, special areas are required for an orderly jail administration, security and inmate control, health

and basic welfare. The Manual of Corrections Standards establishes recommended minimum requirements which include provision for adequate office space, control centers, secure arsenals, receiving and discharge areas, visiting rooms, disciplinary units and restraint rooms, properly equipped kitchens, infirmaries for medical examinations and routine treatment, laundries, workers' quarters (work/study release), and other special facilities such as chapels or worship areas, gymnasiums or exercise rooms and libraries.¹¹ Obviously, larger communities or cooperative facilities are better able to meet standards of this kind than small city jails. Lockups are in a class of their own and much that is required for jails is inappropriate and unnecessary for small, short-term holding facilities.

In Oklahoma, special purpose areas are extremely rare except for the most rudimentary. The majority of jails have some provision for administrative office space, but only 126 reported the space to be ample. A surprisingly large number (181) reported ample record space, but this assessment appears to be closely related to minimal recordkeeping. Visiting is primarily accomplished through the cell bars, although 26 jails have separate visitation rooms and 46 allow visiting in a separate, multi-purpose area. Some reporting jails use glass walls with telephone communication while others have screened partitions separating inmates and visitors. Chapel and worship areas are practically nonexistent, although one county jail reports having a chapel or separate room for worship services. Sunday mornings in many Oklahoma jails finds a local minister delivering his sermon through the bars to his captive audience. Bibles are furnished in 110 facilities.

Because of the enforced idleness found in jails, provision for physical exercise is arguably more important than many of the other areas mentioned above. Oklahoma jails are seriously deficient in this regard, and, except in the juvenile detention centers, exercise appears to have been completely ignored.

Inside and outside exercise and recreation areas are basic requirements. Their absence in jails across the nation is one of the most disturbing and pressing deficiencies in contemporary corrections.

Educational facilities were not found to be a part of the current jail situation, although there are isolated cases of young inmates being allowed to attend classes. Five jails reporting library facilities were found to be referring to small bookcases and space made available for reading.

Medical facilities are primarily limited to first aid kits, although 77 jails did not meet even this basic requirement. Only the Tulsa City Detention Center reported an infirmary, although seven jails reported provisions for isolation cells and nine reported examination rooms.

6. Health and Safety Facilities - The emphasis of the survey was on physical facilities, procedures, inmate populations and treatment. Health and safety, while important in any overall review of jails, did not receive the attention that other areas did from the survey team. However, it was observed that plumbing, heating and fire safety features corresponded in adequacy to the age of the facilities to a large extent. With few exceptions, the new jails more closely approached compliance with national minimum standards in health and safety than the older ones.

Functioning toilets were found in 257 jails, with nine lockups doing without this convenience. The ratio of inmates to toilets often fell below recommended standards, but prisoners generally have access to modern plumbing appliances. Showers were counted and classified as adequate when the ratio was at least one shower head to each ten inmates. Only 108 jails were credited with having adequate bathing facilities under this criterion. However, this criterion is insufficient to indicate the problems encountered in older jails where the bathing facilities are usually associated with the female cells. Laundry and housekeeping provisions such as mop sinks and mop closets were reported to be available in relatively few jails.

Heating, ventilation and lighting was discovered in a variety of combinations, and most cells have lighting which is below standard. At least nine facilities rely on natural light alone. Only 48 jails provide lighting in each cell.

Bedding varies from jail to jail, often combining cots and attached bunks. Most jails use mattresses but over one-third have no cleanable mattress covers and so have a continual sanitation problem. It was surprising to find 27 jails which provide sheets and 25 jails which provide pillows. Only seven facilities reported the use of no bedding other than mattresses.

Safety considerations were found to be minimal, and while many jails have some type of fire extinguishers, only 47 reported fire hydrants and hoses. Thirty-five jails have locked back exits to prisoner living quarters.

7. Inspections - Accountability for jail administration is elusive, and, for the most part, daily operations are left to the discretion of the jailers and their superiors. Oklahoma law burdens several governmental adjuncts with responsibility for jail inspection, including county commissioners and grand juries.¹² These duties are met in a perfunctory manner, if at all. One metropolitan county commission employee indicated the territorial sanctity of the county jail stating she could not imagine the commissioners inspecting the sheriff's jail. Grand jury inspection has been labeled "*a whitewash*" by the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. He said, "*I don't believe in it because it's been tried before and nothing ever seems to come of it.*"¹³ It is generally conceded that there is no authority to enforce the grand jury's recommendation.

Table 3 indicates the extent to which jail inspection duties are carried out, as reported by 79 county jails and 187 city facilities. One hundred and thirty-nine city jails also reported inspections by mayors and city councils, and 48 reported no inspections by these officials.

TABLE 3
JAIL INSPECTIONS DURING 1970

INSPECTOR	PERIOD	JAILS INSPECTED	JAILS NOT INSPECTED
Sheriff or Police Chief . . .	Monthly	244	22
County Commissioner	Annually	61	18
Grand Jury	District Court Term	79	187
Commissioner of Charities and Corrections	Annually	254	12

In practice, the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections is the sole office within the state maintaining regular contact with local jail administration. Among other duties, the office of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections is charged with annual investigations into the condition and management of all county and city jails within the State of Oklahoma. The Commissioner may order any jail to be "*cleansed or put in a sanitary condition*" at any time and may order the "*abatement of wrongful conditions*" within any jail.¹⁴

Enforcement of the Commissioner's decisions is another matter. His most effective tools are moral persuasion and threat of court action. Unfortunately, these are not enough in many cases. Jails, the repositories of society's most undesirable elements are the natural place for county commissioners and city councils to practice their most stringent economic measures. Improvident towns can pass the buck by transporting their social problems to county jails, but improvident counties have found no recourse. The Commissioner of Charities and Corrections faces the continual complaint from jail officials of lack of funds.

In fiscal year 1970, the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections reported that the Institutional Division of that office

made a total of 2,106 jail inspections, many times the statutory minimum. The Division of Institutions includes a supervisor, chief investigator and five field inspectors. The inspectors, generally, have been law enforcement officers and thus have practical experience in the operations of jails. They receive training in the field under the supervision of the chief investigator. In addition to jails, the staff carries out inspections of state mental hospitals, other medical facilities, child care homes, state training schools and prisons.¹⁵ The Commissioner has consistently advocated jail improvements and has done much to urge local officials to remedy unsafe and unsanitary jail conditions, closing those which present serious hazards. Figure 5 is a reproduction of the Division of Institution's annual jail inspection form. Figure 6 is a reproduction of the supplementary form used on follow-up inspections.

Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Prisons inspect, on a regular basis, local jails which hold federal prisoners. The inspection is far more detailed than that of the state and covers over 152 separate items. Physical facilities, inmate population characteristics, population fluctuations, jail administration, inmate treatment programs, security and discipline, feeding, sanitation and medical services are examined in detail by the federal jail inspectors. The state inspections would add immeasurably to a continuing jail composite if they were geared to glean similar information from the many local jails which are not subject to federal inspection.

FIGURE 5

Form 1 CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS - INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
ANNUAL INSPECTION FORM

Date _____
 _____ JAIL City (____) _____ Phone _____
 (City or County) County(____) (County)

Location _____ Type _____ No. of _____
 Bldg. _____ Floors _____

Outside Condition _____

	No. of Cells	No. of Bunks	Sq. Ft. of Cells	Dimensions of Cells	Windows
Men	_____	_____	_____	_____	No. _____
Women	_____	_____	_____	_____	Size _____
Juvenile	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sq. Footage of Run-Around	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

	Type	Condition
VENTILATION	_____	_____
HEATING	_____	_____
LIGHTING FIXTURES	_____	_____
DRINKING FACILITIES	_____	No. _____

	Plumbing				Bedding	
	Toilets	Lavatories	Shower	Tub	Mattresses	Blankets
Number	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Condition	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

KITCHEN: (____)Yes (____)No Meals per Day _____ Prepared by _____

MEDICAL or MENTAL CELL or WARD (____)Yes (____)No NIGHT ATTENDANT or JAILOR (____)Yes (____)No

GENERAL CONDITION: (Paint, Floors, Windows, Etc.) _____

REMARKS: _____

CC/1/69 (Use Reverse Side if Necessary) INSPECTOR _____

CHAPTER III
INMATE POPULATION

¹²County commissioners are required to be "Inspectors of the Prisons" in their respective counties and are to visit them at least once each year, reporting violations of law to the county attorney (57 O. S. 1971, Section 1). Grand juries are directed to make a personal inspection of the county prison, inquiring into its sufficiency. The board of county commissioners shall carry out the grand jury's recommendations (57 O. S. 1971, Section 59).

¹³Mark Phillips and Brooks Garner, "Oklahoma's Dilapidated Jails" (3 pts., April 1-3, 1971), The Daily Oklahoma, Pt. 2, April 2, 1971, p. 21.

¹⁴Oklahoma Constitution, article 6, Section 28; 63 O. S. 1971, Sections 179, 180, 182.

¹⁵Jim Cook, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal 1969-1970, (Oklahoma City: Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, 1970), pp. 10, 17.

Planning, simply stated, is forecasting. A forecast is only as good as the knowledge of the current situation and trends on which it is based. In corrections planning this idea is stated as follows: "*Accurate baseline projections on population growth, crimes, arrest and commitments are at the core of efficient correctional planning.*"¹ Additional reliability is gained through consideration of socio-economic variables. These include the age, sex, race, education and economic status of the target population.

Some data such as population projections, crime and arrest information is readily available from governmental agencies.² So a jail survey would ideally supplement these by gathering commitment data and a host of socio-economic parameters on inmates. However, minimal experience with data available in jail records produces a rapid lowering of sights.

The present survey was forced to compromise at an early stage. Collection of a multi-year data was abandoned as overly idealistic for a statewide survey. Information on inmates for one year, 1970, was the only practical aim. Also discarded were hopes for statistics on inmate occupation, education, age at first arrest, recidivism and length of sentence. These were either unrecorded or recorded but effectively irretrievable except on a case by case basis. Only eight types of statistics were readily available. These are indicated in Table 4 along with the number of jails recording that data in retrievable form. The data hereinafter reported reflects these limitations.

The jail survey team gathered data from 266 jails, the majority of which (235) kept records sufficient to determine total admissions. Of these 235 jails, 164,450 people were admitted in 1970.

FIGURE 7
1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION:
ANALYSIS BY LENGTH OF INCARCERATION*

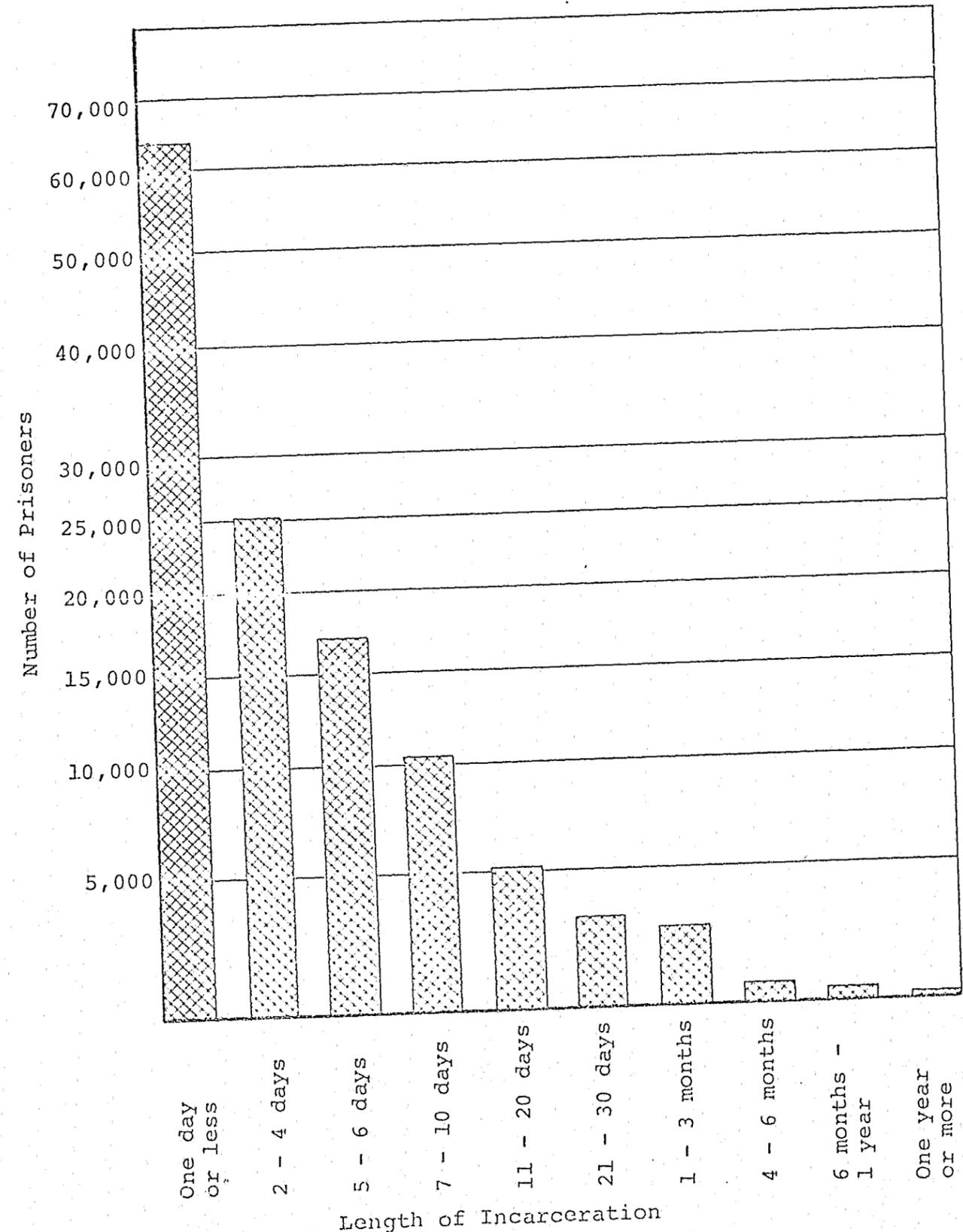
TABLE 4
TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED AND NUMBER OF JAILS REPORTING

TYPE OF DATA	NUMBER OF JAILS REPORTING	PERCENT OF JAILS REPORTING
Total Commitments	235	88
Offenses	214	80
Length of Stay	197	74
Maximum and Minimum Population . .	195	73
Release Status	189	71
Race of Inmate	141	53
Daily Record for Determination of Average Daily Population	140	53
Age of Inmate	122	45

If all of these inmates were to be congregated in one place, they would constitute a medium size city, smaller than Tulsa, but almost twice the size of Lawton. If all of these people were heads of households in a family of four and were congregated, they would comprise a city exceeding the population of the entire Oklahoma City metropolitan area.

Jails, particularly city jails, are subject to considerable population fluctuations. In 1970, 195 jails had an aggregate maximum of 3,982 prisoners, while the minimum was only 551. The average daily population, in 140 reporting jails, was 1,768 inmates.

Most of the people jailed did not stay long: nearly 50 percent stayed one day or less. In less than a week, 82 percent had been released. Only three percent remained in jail for as long as 30 days. Put another way, however, 4,000 people (three percent) spent from one month to one year sitting idly in jail. It is folly to imagine that such inactivity has any effect stronger than increasing the estrangement between the offender and society. Figure 7 displays jail populations by length of incarceration.



*197 reporting jails. III-3

1. Inmate Characteristics - People over 40 years of age comprised the most frequently admitted group. A surprising fact until one notes the advanced age of most chronic alcoholic arrestees. The second most frequently admitted age group was between 19 and 25, a less surprising discovery. An analysis of jail populations by inmate age is set out in Figure 8.

From a racial/ethnic view, Whites made up the vast bulk of those admitted to jails. For every Black admitted, there were approximately four Whites. Similarly, Indians were outnumbered by Whites four to one. Compared to the racial profile of the state, however, the percent of Blacks jailed is twice their ratio to the general population. Indians are jailed at nearly four times the expected rate. This information is tabulated in Table 5.

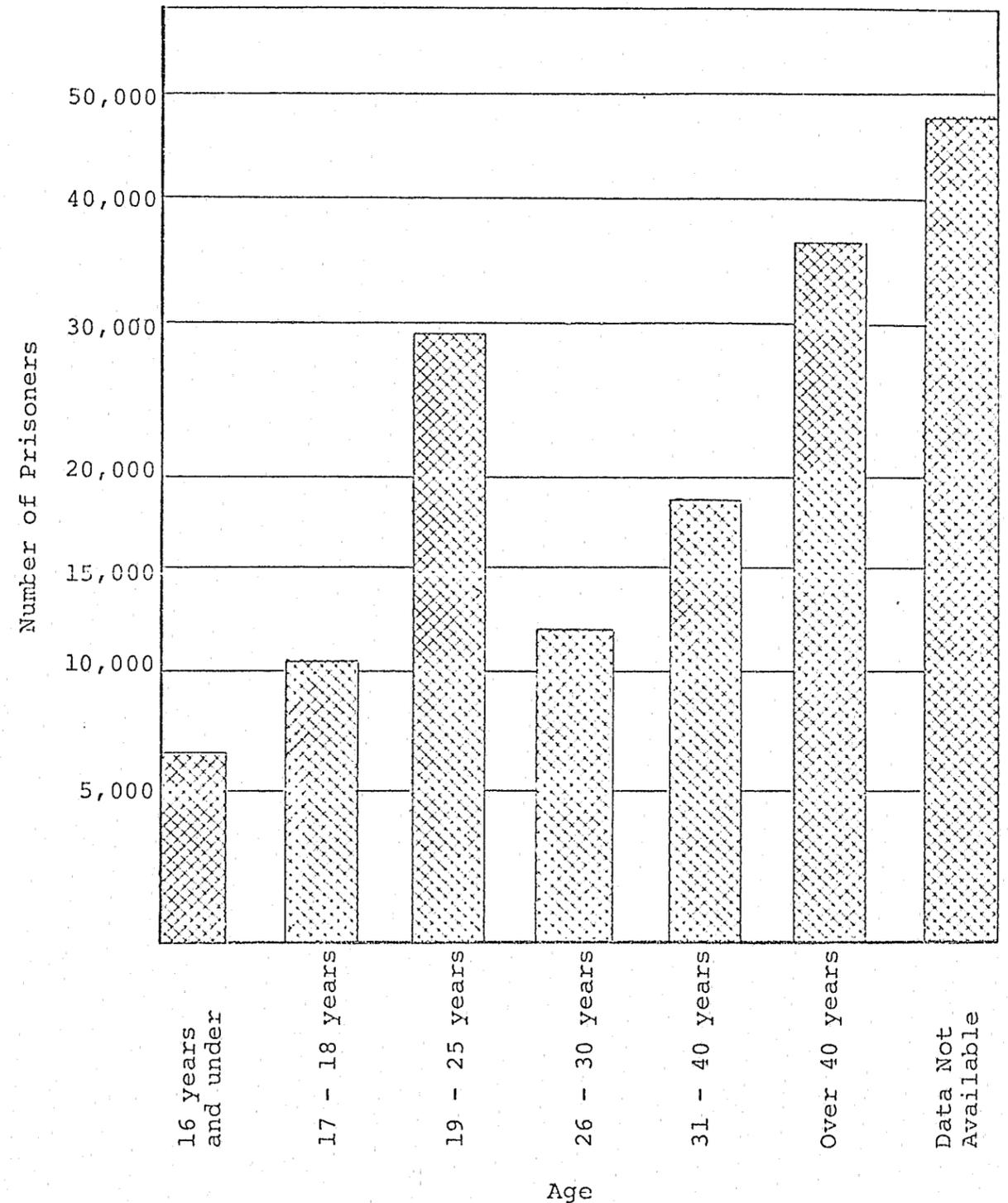
TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JAIL AND STATE POPULATION BY RACE

RACE	PERCENT OF 1970 JAIL POPULATION	PERCENT OF 1970 STATE POPULATION
White	69.2	89.2
Black	15.2	6.7
Indian	14.6	3.8
Other	1.0	0.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Advance Report, No. PC (V2) -38, Washington, D. C., 1971.

In Oklahoma jails, men outnumbered women by eleven to one. Women outnumbered juveniles² (both sexes) by two to one. The ratios of men and juveniles in Oklahoma jails were close to national averages. Only women in jail significantly diverged, appearing at one and a half times the national rate. Table 6 displays this information.

FIGURE 8
1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION:
ANALYSIS BY AGE*



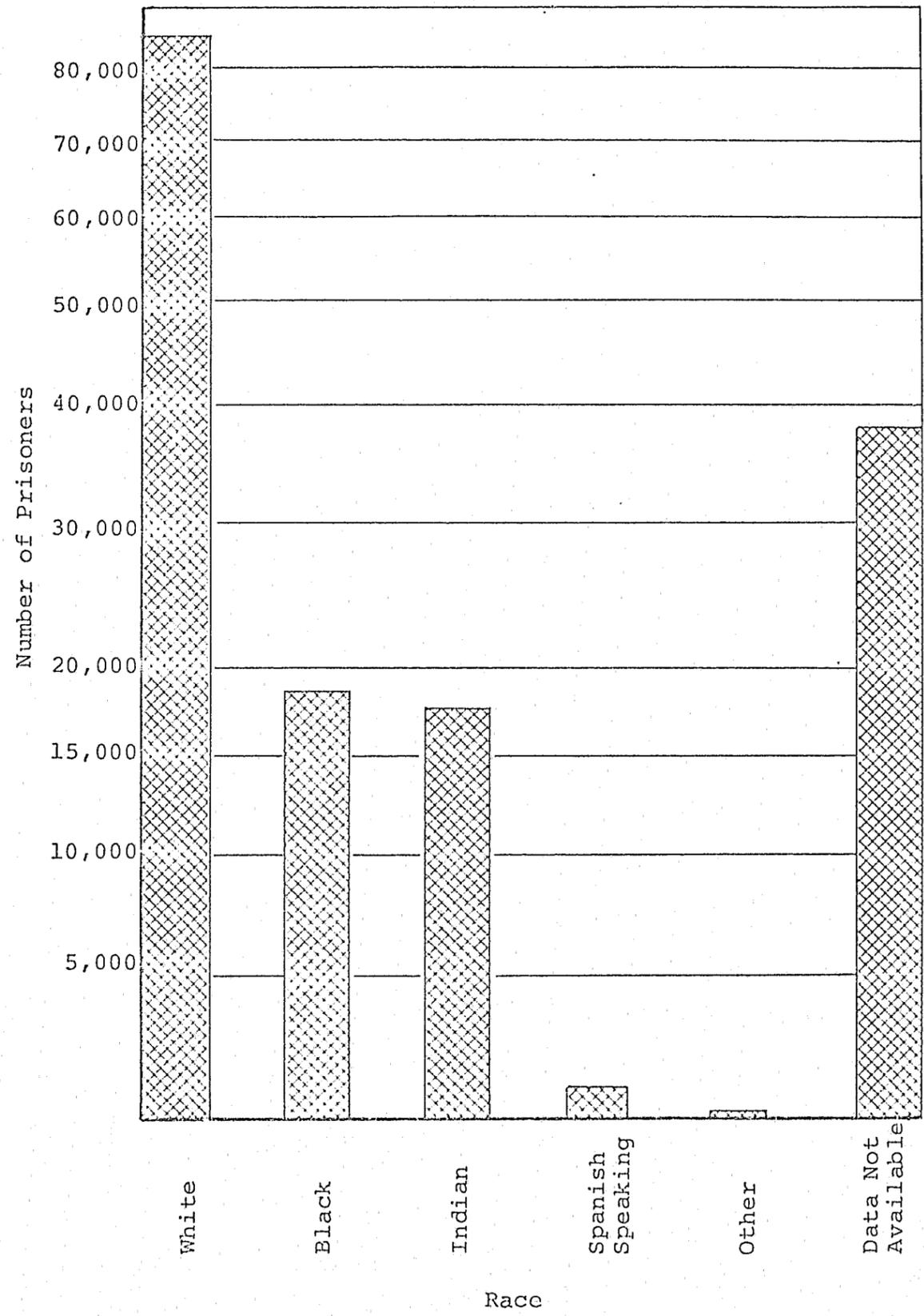
*122 reporting jails.

TABLE 6
 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OKLAHOMA AND NATIONAL
 JAIL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

AGE/SEX	PERCENT OF 1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION	PERCENT OF NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS (3/15/70)
Male	87.7	90.3
Female	7.9	4.8
Juvenile	4.4	4.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
 National Jail Census 1970, Washington, D.C.,
 1971.

FIGURE 9
 1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION:
 ANALYSIS BY RACE*



2. Offense Categories - In quest of determining why people were locked into jails throughout the state, the survey team adopted the delineation of offense categories that had been developed by the LEAA project at the University of Illinois with minor adaptations tailored to this study.³

In Table 7 offense categories are classified as follows: Part A lists serious criminal offenses against the person (all felonies). It is widely assumed that offenders in these categories constitute a real physical danger to others, therefore pretrial jail detention is considered necessary by virtue of the offense alone. Bail release typically is difficult to obtain for these offenders.

Part B lists the more frequent and mundane offenses, which, considering only the offense, might indicate a lessened need for pretrial jail detention. Table 7 is not to be understood as a statement that offenders listed under Part B should not be detained in jail prior to trial. The offense taken alone is an ill-considered and incomplete (if not naive) criteria upon which to determine suitability for release from jail pending trial. Offender suitability for pretrial release is more fully discussed in Chapter V of this report.

This tabulation does suggest, however, that almost all (98 percent) of those incarcerated in Oklahoma should at least be considered for pretrial release. Figure 10 presents graphically the number of persons incarcerated for each type of offense. It shows that alcohol abuse is the rationale for nearly one-half of the incarcerations in Oklahoma. An untold number of these are cases of chronic drunks, and appeared again and again on the jail register. Many small towns reported that all of their 1970 jailings were drunks. These jails would pass out of existence if these were alternative methods of handling drunks. Such alternatives are discussed in Chapter V.

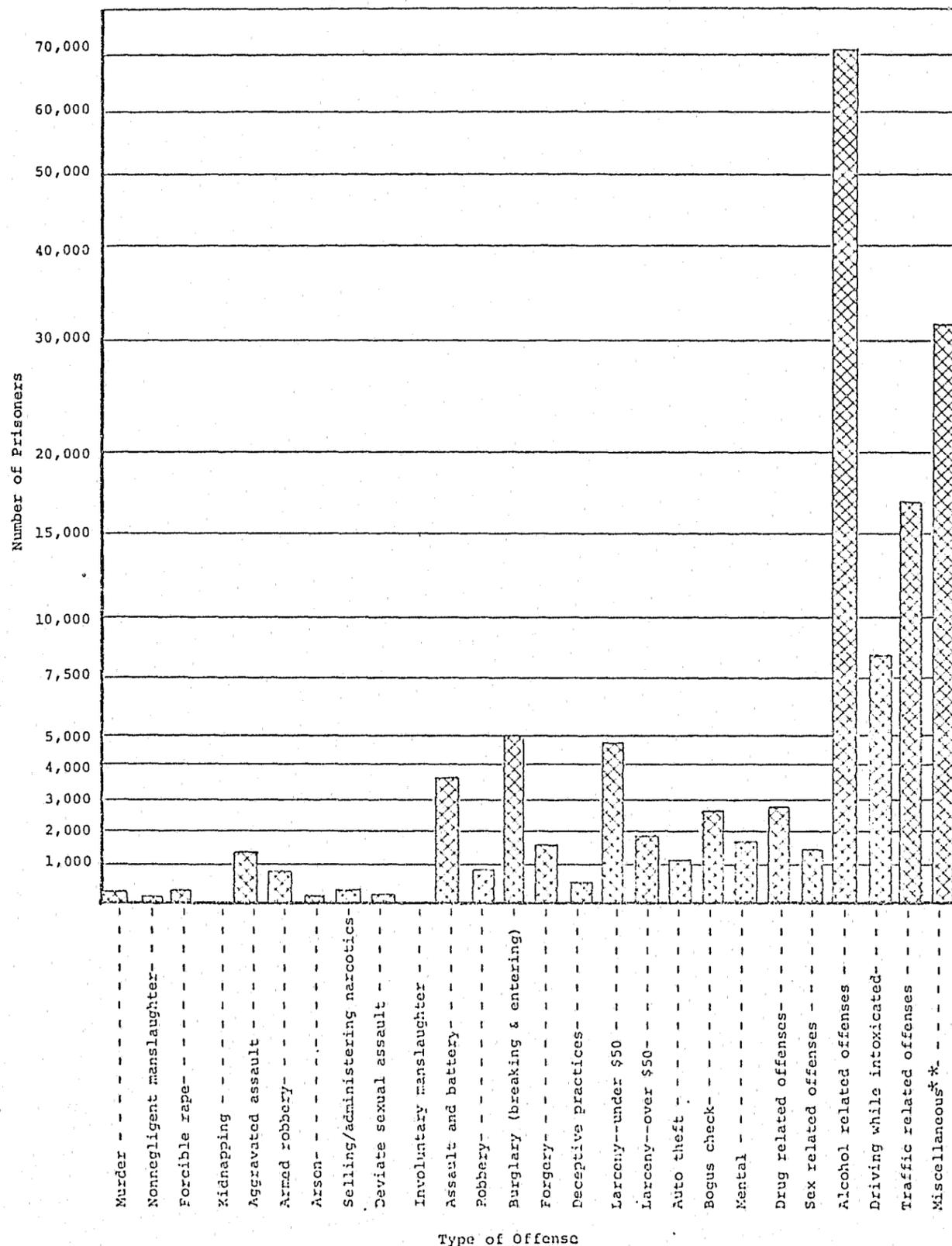
TABLE 7
POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA JAILS IN 1970 BY OFFENSE CATEGORIES*

TYPE OF OFFENSE	NUMBER OF PRISONERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
A - Crimes Against Person: Pretrial Jail Detention Indicated		
Criminal homicide:		
(1) Murder	270	0.17
(2) Non-negligent manslaughter	96	0.06
Forcible rape	352	0.22
Kidnapping	27	0.02
Aggravated assault	1,356	0.85
Armed robbery	884	0.56
Arson	112	0.07
Selling or administering drugs	310	0.20
Deviate sexual assault	152	0.10
Total	3,559	2.24
B - Crimes Indicating Possibility for Alternatives to Pretrial Jail Detention		
Involuntary manslaughter	7	---**
Assault and battery	3,703	2.33
Robbery	907	0.57
Burglary (breaking and entering)	5,142	3.23
Forgery	1,558	0.98
Deceptive practices	487	0.31
Larceny (under \$50)	4,732	2.98
Larceny (over \$50)	1,841	1.16
Auto theft	1,096	0.69
Bogus check	2,493	1.57
Drug related offenses (except trafficking, selling, soliciting)	2,651	1.67
Sex related offenses	1,248	0.79
Alcohol related offenses	71,304	44.85
Traffic related offenses	16,797	10.57
DWI	8,284	5.21
Sanity hearing	1,503	0.95
Miscellaneous (disturbing the peace, hold for investigation, other jurisdiction, etc.)	31,671	19.92
Total	155,424	97.76

* 214 reporting jails.
**Less than 0.01 percent.

FIGURE 10

1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION:
ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE*



* 218 reporting jails.

**Miscellaneous includes: warrant, disturbing the peace, investigation, hold for another county, suspicion, vagrancy, violation of civil rights, etc.

3. Release from Jail - Of prime importance in examining jail populations are the methods of release available to those incarcerated. This is an area in which information was exceedingly difficult to obtain because of the diversity and incompleteness of records found at the various jails. Of the 266 jails included in this study, 189 had sufficiently adequate records from which to extract the information appearing in Table 8 and Figure 11.

TABLE 8
TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF RELEASE FROM OKLAHOMA JAILS IN 1970*

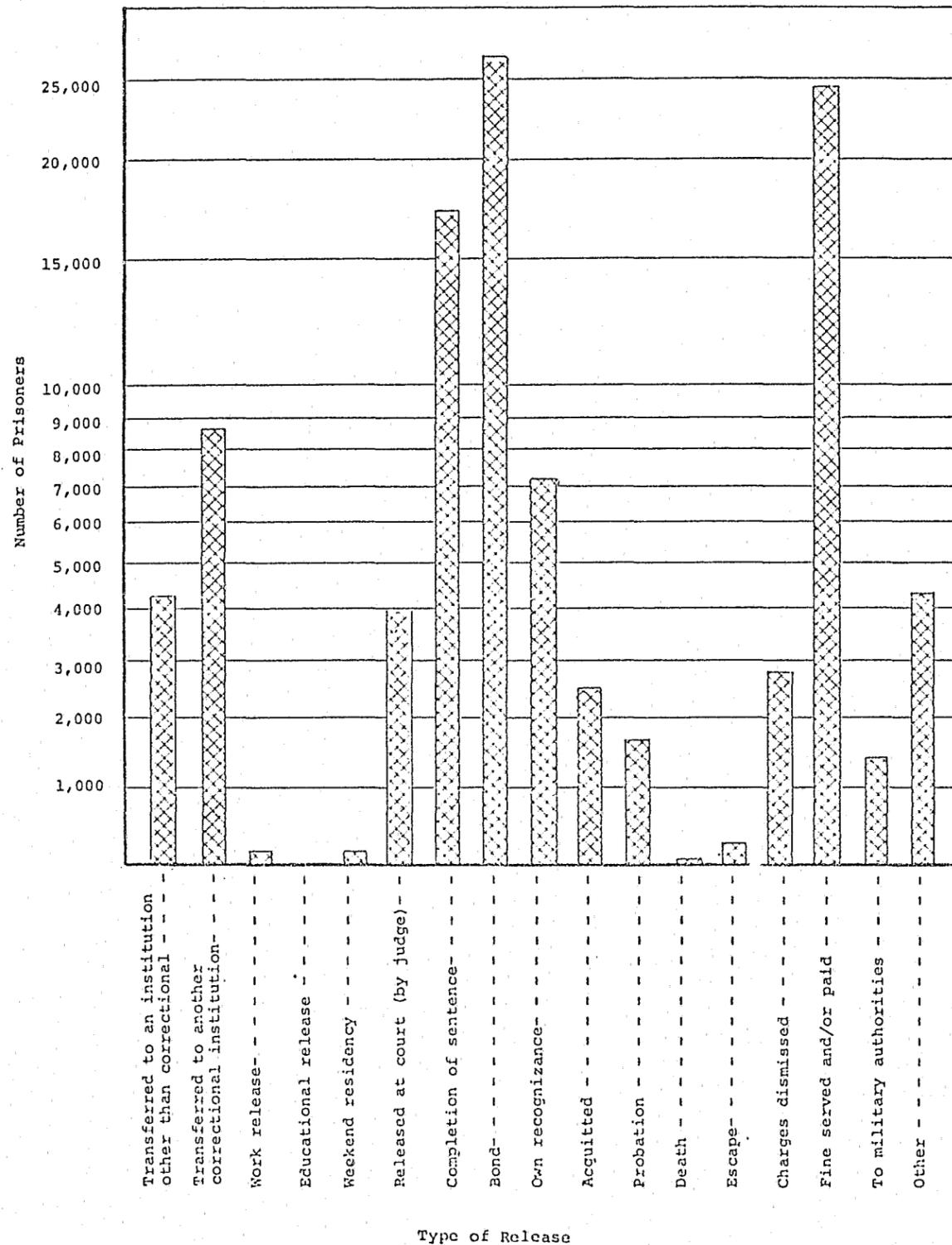
TYPE OF RELEASE	NUMBER OF PRISONERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Transferred to institution other than correctional	4,213	3.96
Transferred to other correctional institution	8,494	7.98
Work release	113	0.11
Educational release	7	---**
Weekend residency at jail	128	0.12
Released at court (by judge)	4,081	3.83
Discharge upon completion of sentence	17,820	16.75
Bond	26,754	25.14
Own recognizance	7,013	6.59
Acquitted	2,460	2.31
Probation	1,679	1.58
Death	5	---**
Escape	219	0.21
Charges dismissed	2,833	2.66
Fine served and/or paid	24,913	23.41
Release to military authorities	1,416	1.33
Other (records uninterpretable)	4,271	4.01
TOTAL	106,419	100.00

* 189 reporting jails

**Less than 0.01 percent

FIGURE 11

1970 OKLAHOMA JAIL POPULATION:
ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF RELEASE*



*189 reporting jails.

Type of Release

The populace of Oklahoma jails, similar to the national composite, is characterized by rapid turnover, fluid both at admissions and release.⁴ It will be recalled that 50 percent of all people admitted to jails in Oklahoma are released in less than a day and that fully 82 percent of all people admitted remain in jail for less than a week. It appears from this and the information contained in Table 7 that several basic questions should be asked concerning our habits and rationale for placing people in jail.

First of all, it must be frankly acknowledged that arrestees provide significant revenue for local and county government. This is appropriate and lawful, for the levying of a monetary fine is the most expedient means of exercising minor punitive sanctions (regulatory rather than criminal). But the quest for this revenue should not obscure the cost of collection. Jailing is costly in both human and monetary terms. Unchecked practices surrounding jail admissions constitutes an untold squandering of law enforcement energy and time as well as tax dollars.⁵

For metropolitan areas, an accepted national average sets each arrest cost at approximately fifty dollars.⁶ The cost for arrests in non-urban areas is not available for this report. In addition to the costs incurred in the arresting process, the cost of keeping a person in jail must also be considered. When a person is confined in jail, all costs incident to the maintenance of life become a public expense.

It is apparent, however, that many small towns operate their jails with practically no cash outlay. If required to adequately staff and maintain their jails, they would be unable to afford them. Other municipalities have recognized their inability to adequately care for prisoners and have made arrangements for a nearby jail to handle them.

Determination of the actual costs of local jail operations proved to be an insurmountable task for this study. Jail budgets are usually undifferentiated and lumped with general law enforcement budgets. Similarly, determining the public revenue derived from fines proved beyond the reach of the survey team. The multi-jurisdictional involvement that surrounds jail operations in Oklahoma constitutes a mammoth impediment to information gathering in these areas. To surface cost and fine revenue data from all jurisdictions that operate jails, a uniform recordskeeping and reporting procedure must be established.

Such jail operational costs that were determined, however, allow the generalization that, if jails are adequately staffed and maintained, the costs would far exceed the revenue obtained from fines. Consider again that 50 percent of all persons admitted to Oklahoma jails in 1970 were released in one day or less. Had they remained longer, of course, the cost of jail operations would have been significantly greater. But, if a person is admitted to a jail for only one day or less, then the actual need and usefulness of such short term detention is questionable.

What is revealed here is the simplistic and categorical practice followed by law enforcement officers upon arrest, i.e., the act of arrest, followed by booking into jail, which in turn is followed by release via bail bond. Criticism of law enforcement is not intended here, for arresting officers are merely acting out the traditions of our criminal justice process, long sanctioned by the courts. These traditions are highlighted here because the chain of events which follows arrest greatly affect and determine the community's jail needs.

The development of administrative alternatives to the arrest, jail, and bail bond continuum holds promise for significant expenditure reductions and a savings in law enforcement energy.

N O T E S

CHAPTER III

¹Uniform jail records are non-existent in Oklahoma. For this reason, the gathering of uniform data on jail populations was impossible. Where data is quantified by numbers indicating a total, these totals are to be understood as approximate and minimum. Data quantified by percentages is more valid, for in all categories the information sought was obtained from over 50 percent of all jails surveyed. The survey team treated all jails in Oklahoma as the universe for this study.

²Under Oklahoma law, at the time of the survey, boys under age 16 and girls under 18 were considered juveniles and could not be prosecuted as adults unless first certified for prosecution by a judge of the appropriate district court (10 O. S. 1971 Section 1101.4, 1112[b]). Recently, the legislature made the age uniformly 18 years regardless of sex.

³Frederic D. Moyer, et al., Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Department of Architecture, 1971).

⁴The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: CORRECTIONS, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967,) pp. 162-167.

⁵Ibid, pp. 168-179.

⁶The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: DRUNKENNESS, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967,) pp.58-68.

CHAPTER IV
JAIL MANAGEMENT, STAFF AND TREATMENT

Jails in Oklahoma are operated by law enforcement agencies, either sheriffs, or police departments. The only exceptions are specialized juvenile detention facilities found in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties that are operated by the juvenile bureaus of the respective district courts. Because jails are an extension of operational law enforcement, it is not surprising that the survey team found that jails are operated in accord with the primary function of enforcing the laws. In the main, the jails surveyed in this study were found to be simply depositories for persons arrested. The primary task for the law enforcement oriented jail staffs is to keep prisoners confined until authorized release is effected.

While jails are currently operated as if they were simply pre-trial holding facilities (with the limited objective of secure detention,) jails are also post-conviction institutions for sentenced misdemeanants. The survey team found that Oklahoma jails are serving as post-conviction institutions, but jail operational objectives have not been expanded to address the needs of their post-conviction clientele. Confirmation of this is found in the small number of law enforcement personnel that are committed on a full-time basis to jail operations and the absence of resocialization programs aimed at reshaping offenders to lead law abiding, useful lives.

Law enforcement agencies are not to be criticized for operating limited objective jails, for these agencies are not equipped with physical facilities, funds, or training to conduct inmate rehabilitation programs. This is another example of the unrealistic expectations that our society has developed for law enforcement, more fully discussed under inmate programs.

In many respects, the operation and management of jails is analogous to that of hospitals. Like hospitals, jails operate around the clock, never closing. Both facilities must provide for their clientele the total necessities for the maintenance

of life. The logistics of urban jail management are as intricate and complicated as are found in any hospital, and medical emergencies are commonplace in jails. As hospitals serve the agenda of the medical profession and jails that of law enforcement, there are many areas of similarity, for both are involved in the congregate housing of people during times of acute stress.

In the management of jails, prisoner safety should be as paramount as security from escape. From the discussion below, the reader will see that in general jails in Oklahoma are staffed at a very minimal level, barely sufficient to guard against escape, and that inmate safety does not appear to be a high priority objective.

Moreover, state statutes encourage prisoner neglect. The only statutory requirement applicable to jailers is a limitation on the pay a county jailer can receive. The limit is an incredible \$100 per month (the four largest counties are permitted \$125 to \$150 per month).¹ The statute specifying law officer training requirements applies only to those part-time jailers who also perform law enforcement duties.²

1. Manpower for Jail Operation - Oklahoma jails provide 272 full-time jobs. An additional 1,367 people work in jails on a part-time basis dividing their time among other law enforcement responsibilities. Twenty-three volunteers were found to be assisting local law enforcement in the operation of jails. The survey team found 1,662 people involved in the operation of jails on either a full-time, part-time or voluntary basis.

Administrative Personnel - Among the 266 jails included in this study, the jail survey team found only 30 people that were devoting their full-time to the administrative functions incident to jail operations. These 30 people have as their role responsibility for internal management, staff supervision, and the procurement of logistical support for their jails.

In the majority of the jails visited by the survey team, jail administration was being conducted on a part-time basis, with 221 part-time jail administrators identified. In addition to jail administration, these part-time administrators were performing other duties incident to the total administration of the law enforcement agency to which they were attached. The functional categories that follow cover the spectrum of jail operations.

Combination Administrator-Jailor - Administrators in this category are those that perform administrative duties as well as direct prisoner handling chores. Thirty-seven people were found to be performing in this combination capacity on a full-time basis and 121 were found to be conducting this duty on a part-time basis. Interestingly, the survey team found seven people performing in this combination capacity on a volunteer basis, i.e., they were not paid law enforcement officers.

Prisoner Custody Staff - The bulk of law enforcement personnel devoted to jail operations was found in this category. Staff in this capacity are devoted totally to prisoner handling and supervision and have no major administrative responsibilities. On a full-time basis, 164 people were found in this staff capacity, and 900 performed this duty part of the time while carrying other law enforcement responsibilities as well.

Jail Matrons - Female jail staff is in short supply. Only 14 full-time matrons were found, but 67 part-time jail matrons were discovered. These part-time matrons were otherwise employed as clerks or dispatchers. Thirteen volunteer jail matrons were counted.

Clerical - Law enforcement officers involved in jail operations are not provided with a great deal of clerical support. Seven full-time clerical employees were found throughout the entire state. Forty-two people were discovered giving part of their time to the clerical necessities of jail operation, but meeting other law enforcement needs as well.

Food Preparation - Full-time cooks outnumbered the part-time cooks by one: there are 12 full-time and 11 part-time. One volunteer cook was uncovered.

Maintenance - Similar to the cooks, the full-time maintenance staff outnumbers those part-time employees. There were six fully available to the jails, and five working maintenance on a part-time basis.

Rehabilitation and Treatment - Only two behavioral science professionals are working on a full-time basis in Oklahoma jails. Interestingly, no part-time paid treatment staff was discovered, although two mental health professionals were working in jails on a voluntary basis.

2. Jail Records and Admission Procedures - Operational uniformity is absolutely nonexistent among the various county and city jails in Oklahoma. The lack of uniformity in jail procedures and records was accepted as an exciting challenge to the survey team, although information precisely comparable from jail to jail was not available.

As a prelude to presenting the survey findings concerning jail records in Oklahoma, the following statement summarizes the minimal records requisite for competent jail operation. This is taken from a survey report of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency which addresses the regionalization of jails in five counties in Mississippi. The survey team expresses appreciation to NCCD for permitting this reprint regarding basic jail records.

"Inmate Identification Data - Admission records on people confined, including those held in the short-term lockup unit, should include: (1) Name (Complete with Aliases). (2) Address and Telephone Number on Arrest and Permanent Address, if any. (3) Age and Date of Birth. (4) Social Security Number. (5) Race, Sex, Height and Weight, and Color of Eyes and Hair. (6) Name, Address and Telephone Number of Next-of-Kin. (7) Marital Status. (8) Date and Time of Confinement. (9) Offense. (10) General Physical Condition on Admission.

"This basic identifying information should be kept in a revolving card file as a record convenient to the admitting officer so that he might know all persons currently in confinement. An alphabetical keeping of this revolving card system should be sufficient.

"Discharge Data - Space on the reverse side of the admissions card should be provided for the recording of helpful information to be obtained on discharge: (1) Date of Release or Transfer. (2) Official Disposition of Case. (3) Should the Offender be sentenced to serve time in the jail, then date of sentence and sentence expiration date should be recorded, with actual discharge not entered until the inmate is finally released.

"After the subject inmate has been released from confinement, this basic identification card should be removed from the revolving card file and placed in a special closed card records section. All card records should be filed together alphabetically as a permanent record of persons that have been detained in this jail. As the years pass, a number of admissions and discharge cards will be compiled on individual inmates that repeatedly return to the jail. Repeat cards should be filed chronologically within the alphabetical scheme of card file keeping. This arrangement will allow jail staff to determine the number of admissions on any one inmate simply by finding his name within the closed card filing area.

"Social Record - The social records traditionally are kept by professional staff assigned to the jail and contains information concerning the inmates personal circumstances and adjustment. This record is usually kept in a manila, letter-size folder. Flexible metal brackets should be affixed to the file folder and all information recorded should be fixed in the folder by the use of this flexible restrainer. Information is so kept to prevent the loss of file contents during the repetitious handling of the social record. Information should be fixed in the folder chronologically and a copy of the admissions record (either photo or carbon) should be attached to the left side of the folder on opening. Social records should be alphabetically and centrally filed, with a separation between active (current confinement) and closed cases. A general rule for the keeping of the social record is that any information concerning the inmate that is worth remembering is worth entering into the social record. Typically, the social record should be comprised of the following: (1) Personal and family history data as compiled by the professional staff. (2) Medical information previous to jail admission. (3) Medically documented information concerning any illness experienced during confinement. (4) All information concerning treatment

and resocialisation program activities. (5) Information concerning specific work assignments within the jail, or outside work assignments. (6) Staff notations as to the inmates' behavior, disciplinary reports and the particulars of any control problem experienced in confinement. (7) Release plans and the particulars of any involvement with community groups and social agencies engaging in inmate assistance. (8) Any psychological diagnostic information.

"Time Service Record - Sentenced offenders should be afforded special records attention to insure that accurate record is kept of the time credits earned toward the completion of their sentence. This time service record should be calibrated in days and accurately monitored to insure that time earned via working or other means will be credited.

"General Fiscal Records - Accepted fiscal accounting procedures should be observed in the operation of this jail. Fiscal records should be kept separately from all other records. Carefully kept records will insure that the jail operational budget is followed and the need for additional operating funds from time to time can be documented."

Under Oklahoma law, the sheriff of each county is directed to keep a "jail register".⁴ While the requirement for a jail register applies only to county jails, the survey team was pleased to find that many city jails also use the jail register as its principal record. Typically, the jail register is a record of admission and discharges from the jail. Jail registers are maintained in a variety of forms throughout the state, often as bound docket books but occasionally as loose-leaf registers and filing cards. Table 9 lists items usually found as identifying information concerning jail inmates together with the number of jails which show these items on the jail register.

In addition to the central jail register, a number of jails keep additional information concerning their inmate population. Table 10 lists jail records other than the central register and shows the frequency with which these additional records are used as an aid to management.

TABLE 9
TYPICAL JAIL REGISTER INFORMATION BY ITEM AND FREQUENCY

ITEM	No. OF JAILS RECORDING	
	Yes	No
Name of Prisoner	173	
Address	72	
Age or Birth Date	101	
Sex	96	
Race	99	
Description	71	
Occupation	34	
Date of Commitment	146	
Offense (specific charge)	157	
Authority for Commitment	97	
Previous Criminal Record	98	
Name and Address to Contact in Emergency	6	
Name and Address of prisoner's Attorney	4	
Release (method of discharge)	140	

TABLE 10
JAIL RECORDS OTHER THAN CENTRAL REGISTER BY ITEM AND FREQUENCY

ITEM	NUMBER OF JAILS	
	Yes	No
ADMISSION RECORDS		
Unsentenced prisoners	69	197
Sentenced Prisoners	64	202
Property and cash of prisoner	133	133
Receipt for property and cash issued to the prisoner	57	209
Classification of prisoner	14	252
RELEASE RECORDS	59	207
DRUG USER RECORDS	12	254
MEDICAL RECORDS	12	254
FOOD AND SUPPLY RECORDS	63	203
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RECORDS	21	245
DISCIPLINARY RECORDS	5	261
DETENTION RECORDS		
Number of persons awaiting trial	30	236
Amount of time each person served while awaiting trial	29	237
If have above records are they forwarded to court?	41	225
ITEMIZED JAIL BUDGET RECORDS	28	238

The admissions process into jail usually begins with the gathering of personal identifying information from the offender. The gathering of this information usually constitutes the "booking" process and some statement concerning the reasons for the arrest is normally entered in the jail register along with the identifying information. Table 11 lists activities that are considered part of the admissions process and shows the number of jails employing these procedures.

TABLE 11
ADMISSION PROCESS ACTIVITIES BY FREQUENCY OF USE

METHOD OF RECEIVING PRISONERS	NUMBER OF JAILS
Booked	243
Fingerprinted.	122
Photographed	105
Shakedown.	231
Strip Shakedown.	67
Physical Examination by Physician.	0
Physical Examination by Nurse or Paramedical Personnel.	0
Injured or Sick Prisoners Admitted	47
Uniform Issued Prisoners	25
Prisoners Wear Own Clothing.	245
New Prisoners Carefully Examined for Vermin.	50

3. Inmate Classification, Separation and Supervision - Jails serve multiple community purposes reflected by the variety of prisoner categories found in typical jails, ranging from traffic inproprieties to robbery and murder. National authorities in jail management recommend that for the sake of prisoner safety, security from escape, and for correctional objectives, that prisoners be separated in accordance with the severity of their suspected criminality and by whether the offender is awaiting trail or is serving a sentence.⁵ In addition, for patently obvious reasons, separation by sex and the keeping of juveniles separate from adult offenders is recommended. Table 12 displays the very rudimentary prisoner separation system existing in Oklahoma.

TABLE 12
INMATE SEPARATION BY CATEGORY AND FREQUENCY

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF JAILS	
	Yes	No
Type of Offense	95	171
Juvenile vs. Adult.	266	0
Sex	266	0
First Time vs. Multiple Offenders	43	223
Adjudicated vs. Non-adjudicated	40	226

When a person is confined in jail, the jail staff assumes full responsibility for his personal welfare and safety. It is not unusual for jail inmates to act out their disenchantment with confinement by becoming physically abusive to one another. Jail bars are more often than not sufficient security to prevent escape. The presence of jail staff, however, is the only truly effective method of insuring that inmates will not become physically abusive to themselves and their inmate peers. In the management and operation of jails, the ready availability of jail staff to respond instantly to inmate distress cannot be overly emphasized. The frequency of visual observation of inmates by jail staff is set out in Table 13.

TABLE 13
FREQUENCY OF STAFF VISUAL OBSERVATION OF INMATES
INTERVAL AND NUMBER OF JAILS

OBSERVATION INTERVAL DURING 24 HOUR PERIOD		OBSERVATION INTERVAL DURING THE NIGHT	
Interval	Number of Jails	Interval	Number of Jails
No Policy	54	No Policy	69
Under One Hour.	31	Under One Hour.	23
One Hour.	56	One Hour.	56
Two Hours	57	Two Hours	53
Four Hours.	50	Four Hours.	46
Eight Hours	18	Eight Hours	19

A secondary area of inquiry concerned the policy of visual surveillance of inmates during times when inmates were outside of their cells. Inmates were reported as being under constant surveillance when not in their cells in 64 jails and 103 jails reported that constant visual surveillance of inmates was not practiced as a matter of policy.

4. Inmate Communication with Community - For those incarcerated in jail, the principal means of communication with the outside is via visitation, telephone and mail.

Policy regulating prisoner visitation differs from jail to jail. When visiting was found to be unusually restrictive, such restrictions were related to lack of staff available for visitation supervision. As a matter of policy, the majority of Oklahoma jails impose no limits on the number of people that can visit an inmate at any one time. In the absence of administrative policies limiting the number of visitors, the jailors were found to be exercising judgment as to the crowds they can handle while not severely compromising jail security. Fifty-nine jails limit visitors to two at a time for each inmate and only 29 jails restrict visitors to only one for each visiting time.

The survey team found that most jails place no restrictions on the number of visits an inmate can receive each week. Fifty-three jails, however, limit visits to two per week and 29 restrict visits to only one a week for each inmate. Typically, visiting is held to 30 minutes, but in 83 jails no time limit is set.

According to United States Postal Service regulations, the postal department has fully discharged its responsibility once mail is delivered to the jail, i.e., postal regulations do not prohibit the censoring of either incoming or outgoing mail from the jail.⁶ Table 14 reveals the findings regarding administrative regulation of inmates sending and receiving mail, including parcel post. The item concerning packages includes parcels that are brought to the prisoner when visited as well as a parcel received through the mail.

TABLE 14
FREQUENCY OF MAIL RESTRICTION OR CONTROL

RESTRICTION OR CONTROL	NUMBER OF JAILS	
	Yes	No
ALL INCOMING LETTERS ARE CENSORED	86	180
ALL OUTGOING LETTERS ARE CENSORED	86	180
PACKAGES ARE PERMITTED.	226	40
Cigarettes or tobacco products.	229	37
Candy	209	57
Baked goods	182	84
Clothing.	232	34
Books and magazines	213	53
POSTAGE PAID BY PRISONERS	228	38

Telephone communication for jail inmates was found to be highly regulated. As a matter of policy, all jails restrict inmate telephone communication to inmate relatives and/or attorneys. Only seven jails reported that they would not allow an inmate to place a collect long distance telephone call to a relative or attorney living away from the community.

5. Jail Rules and Discipline - A jail completely void of inmate discipline would be a dangerous place to work and an equally dangerous place to be confined. Inmates act out their frustration with confinement by brutalizing themselves far more often than by assaulting their captors. In well managed jails, discipline is exercised in the interest of inmate safety and to insure fair treatment to all.

But in the best of jails, inmate discipline and controls are often misinterpreted. The social order of a jail differs to a marked degree from that found in the community at large, for inmates, by virtue of their confinement, must abide by a highly regimented daily schedule of feeding, bathing, sleeping, etc. The casual observer (along with more than an occasional inmate) often interprets the regimentation, discipline, and controls as added punishment.

The truly professional jailor is aware that confinement constitutes punishment and goes about his task of inmate control with a strong sense of fairness. Unprofessional jailors, those that have no special preparation for their job, are apt not to be fully aware of the real effect their control measures have on inmates and the jailor's best intentions might, in fact, constitute excesses that are unnecessarily punishing. In short, whether discipline is punishing depends upon how it is administered.

In carefully administered jails, rules for inmate conduct are posted so that they might be known to those confined. Oklahoma law provides district judges with the power to promulgate rules for the operation of the county jails within their respective districts. Such rules are required to be conspicuously posted within the jails concerned.⁷ The importance of such rules is that they can provide considerable guidance in the proper and lawful operation of jails. The survey team was able to collect copies of district judge rules from 35 county jails. Rather surprisingly the rules do not display the wide diversity one comes to expect of Oklahoma jails. On the contrary they neatly fit into three distinct types, easily identified by contents, rule order and even wording.

It is clear that district judges have borrowed from one another but it provides an unexpected source of uniformity in Oklahoma county jails. Samples of each type of jail rule are found in Appendix B.

In most jails, decisions relating to inmate discipline are made by either the jailor or the chief law enforcement officer in charge of the jail. Usually, this is a unilateral decision; only two jails claimed to have a committee to decide questions of inmate discipline.

Table 15 shows typical methods of inmate discipline for disruptive behavior.

TABLE 15
METHODS OF INMATE DISCIPLINE BY CATEGORY AND FREQUENCY

METHOD	NUMBER OF JAILS	
	Yes	No
ISOLATING OFFENDER	145	121
REDUCED MEALS	41	225
REMOVAL OF BEDDING	87	179
RESTRICTING PRIVILEGES		
Mail	40	226
Visiting	74	192
Smoking	71	195

6. Inmate Feeding and Medical Services - Food, while important to all, takes on unusual significance to prisoners. Meals are a break in the day, a relief from boredom, assurance that the sustenance for life will be provided, and that someone knows that they are there. Experienced jailors have learned that they have fewer problems when nourishing, palatable meals are routine. Fights are less frequent, complaints of physical illness are not heard as often.⁸

The survey team found a variety of prisoner feeding arrangements among Oklahoma jails. In 95 jails, food is prepared on the premises. Slightly more, 107, contracted with local restaurants to deliver prepared food to the jail. Surprisingly, 34 jails were found to be allowing prisoners, under staff supervision, to walk to nearby restaurants for meals.

Of jails preparing food on the premises, only 40 had staff cooks; 64 were relying on inmates to assist in the cooking or used inmate cooks exclusively. The jailor's wife cooks for prisoners or assists in meal preparation in 20 jails and in three jails professional cooks are employed to come in for food preparation only. Of all the jails included in this study, only 13 have sought assistance from professional dietitians in food planning and preparation.

The vast majority of jail inmates are fed in their cells. Only five jails were found to have special inmate dining space in use. Most jails feed three meals each day (232), but 37 feed only twice a day, and three only once. Four jails claimed service of more than three meals in a day's time.

No jails were found to have a staff physician or nurse. The closest arrangement to medical professionals on staff is the contract agreement which 39 jails have with either local private physicians or publicly employed county doctors.

Jails most frequently avail themselves of local hospital emergency room facilities for sick or injured prisoners. One-hundred-eight are served by a private physician that is available on call. Should dental emergencies arise, 154 jails reported a preference to call a dentist to come to the jail, but only six disclosed the practice of transporting prisoners to the dentist's office.

7. Routine Administrative Regulations - Many jails were found to be small enough and scarcely used enough to permit very casual administrative practices without incident. Of the larger, more complicated and heavily used urban jails, however, many were found to be following routines that seemed to be policy, though actually were more habit and custom than thoughtfully derived procedure.

The lack of carefully contrived administrative policies to guide day to day jail operations is directly related to the small number of full-time jail administrators found within the state. In the absence of jail administrators, routine procedures have gone undeveloped and unarticulated; therefore, direct responsibility for prisoner security, care, and safety is too broadly disbursed to cause consistent adherence to the few, and certain, administrative policies that do exist. For example, in 117 jails, law enforcement officers are allowed to roam while armed among the prisoners. An astute jailor insists that officers rid themselves of side arms before entering

prisoner containment areas, for obvious reasons. In 92 jails, keys are issued to certain prisoners, another questionable practice. But the absence of clearly articulated policies is revealed as follows: only nine jails are governed by written regulations and procedures to follow on occasions of an escape; only eight jails have written policies covering prisoner riots; and in case of fire, only 13 jails have written action plans to cover this eventuality.

8. Inmate Programs - Rank idleness is the predominant inmate program in most jails the nation over. Typical jail physical design and lack of staff insures that idleness will continue for the foreseeable future as the main inmate pastime. Without exception, jails in Oklahoma are designed and staffed as if they were only short term (a matter of a few days) pre-trial holding facilities. But people frequently spend months, occasionally even years, in our jails with little, or nothing meaningful to do. It is generally acknowledged that this circumstance of enforced idleness, so characteristic of jails, is a casual factor of inmate crimes while in jail and distinctly contributes to repeat crimes in the community.⁹ It appears doubtful, though, that much of significance will occur to alter this situation, for our jails are operated by law enforcement agencies. As discussed earlier, enforcement agencies are not equipped with facilities, funds, or trained personnel to operate jails substantially different than they are now. Drastic change in jail administrative auspices and separation of post-conviction prisoners from those awaiting trial must occur before real jail program improvements can occur. Listed below in Table 16 are jail inmate programs and the number of jails found to be implementing such programs.

TABLE 16
INMATE PROGRAMS BY KIND AND FREQUENCY

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF JAILS
Vocational-technical training	0
Education (academic).	2
Maintenance work (in house employment).	196
Clinical (medical and psychiatric).	2
Social work, counseling	9
Volunteer service	9
Visiting privileges	266
Diagnostic study.	2
Crisis intervention	2
Work-release.	52
Study-release	25
Weekend service of time	57
Employment placement.	6
Religious participation	77
Physical education.	2
Intramural or competitive sports.	1
Organized leisure time activities	2
Alcoholics Anonymous.	25
Narcotics Anonymous	1

It will be noted that no jails were found to have programs in a vocational-technical training, academic education, clinical treatment (medical or psychiatric), diagnostic study, crisis intervention, physical education, intramural or competitive sports, and organized leisure time activities. Programs in all of these areas were found to be available to children detained in the specialized juvenile detention facilities in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties. Notwithstanding that these juvenile facilities are smaller and see vastly fewer offenders than their urban jail counterparts, much in the way of program emulation could occur in jails with minor increases in staff and operational funds.

Jail trusty work programs were commonly found, but trusty prisoners comprise only a fraction of the total inmates, contributing little to combat idleness. Indeed, in over half of the jails studied (140), only trusty prisoners performed work tasks. In 60 jails, however, all prisoners were claimed to be given inside work assignments. Selecting trusty prisoners is the prerogative of the chief enforcement officer in charge of the jail in all 160 jails in which trusties were identified.

N O T E S

Chapter IV

¹19 O.S. 1971, Section 541.

²70 O.S. 1971, Section 3311(g).

³National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Survey Services. A Regional Approach to Jail Improvement in South Mississippi: (Paramus, New Jersey: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1971), pp. 84-88.

⁴57 O.S. 1971, Section 48.

⁵The National Sheriffs' Association, Manual on Jail Administration: A Handbook Designed to Ease the Difficult Task of the Jail Administrator (Washington, D. C.: The National Sheriffs' Association, 1970), pp. 194-195.

⁶U. S. Postal Service Manual, Section 154.61.

⁷57 O.S. 1971, Sections 43-45.

⁸Manual on Jail Administration, p. 170.

⁹The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 74-76.

C H A P T E R V
ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

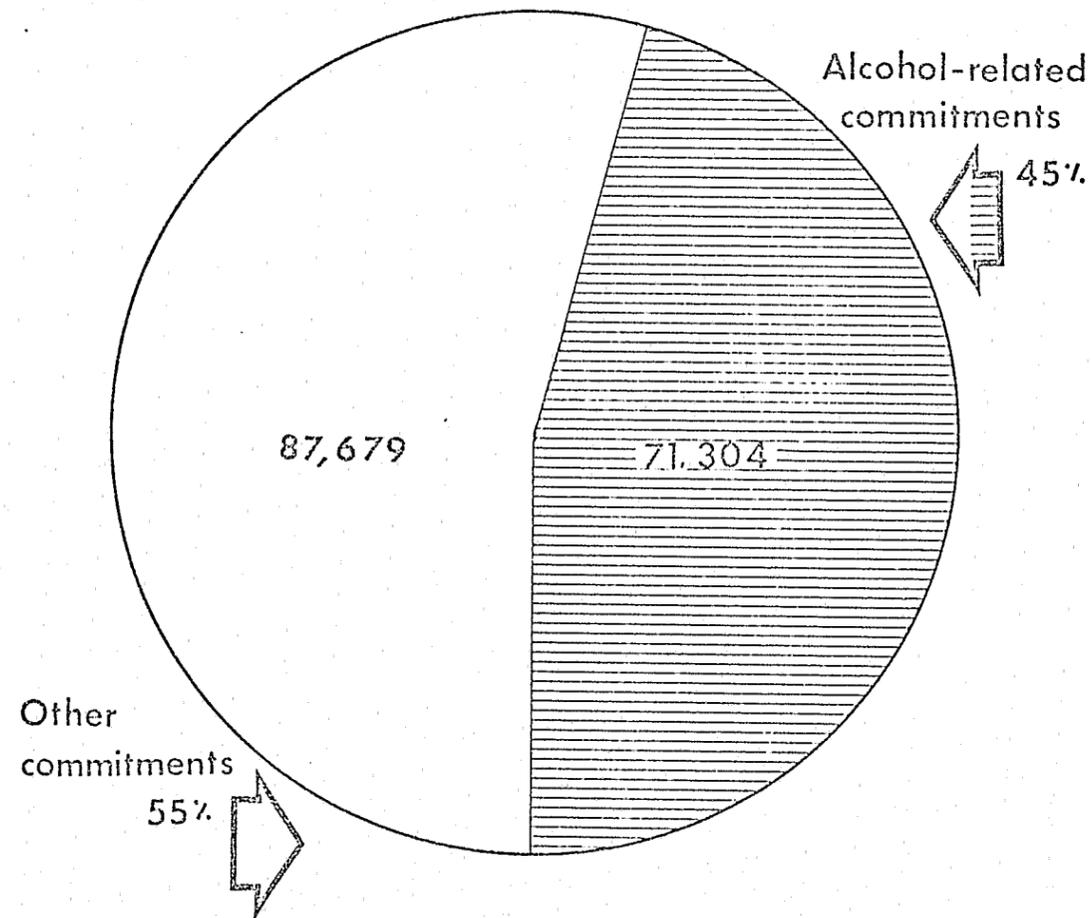
Jails have traditionally served two purposes in the administration of criminal justice. First, they provide a means of safely detaining a person accused of a crime to insure his appearance for trial. Secondly, they have afforded the communities a means of punishment for minor offenses as well as a deterrent to further offense. Both pretrial detention and post-conviction incarceration have given rise to problems. However, the single largest area of concern has come about because *"jails and other misdemeanor institutions have become adapted in many such instances to the performance of miscellaneous social tasks for which they are not suited and which they generally do not perform as well as programs specifically aimed at doing such tasks."*¹

Contemporary concepts of corrections have cast a new light on the role of jails, especially their value as agents of behavioral change or rehabilitation. The question may be stated briefly as follows: can society be better served by developing alternative means of dealing with special offenders such as the drunk, the insane, the wayward youth, in lieu of local jails? And, will it be better served by developing alternatives to incarceration for certain categories of persons both at the pretrial and post-conviction stages? In light of the current local jail posture, which seems to be entirely a human warehousing scheme, the answer must be yes.

1. The Drunkenness Offender - The Task Force on Corrections reported that nearly half of all misdemeanants in the country are arrested for public drunkenness or offenses related to drinking.² In Oklahoma, 57 percent of city jail commitments were for alcohol-related offenses, excluding drunken driving. County jails were somewhat lower, but still a shocking 31 percent. The statewide total is 46 percent as illustrated in Figure 12. The inclusion of driving-while-intoxicated

FIGURE 12

1970 ALCOHOL-RELATED COMMITMENTS IN OKLAHOMA JAILS*



increases the percentage to almost 50 percent. Alcoholism continues to be one of the four top health problems in the nation, and public drunks continue to fill our jails. The "revolving door" is becoming a byword dramatically describing the public drunk who goes in and out of jail so often that it loses all meaning. The consequences of continuing the policy of treating public drunks as petty criminals are to extend the drain on our law enforcement resources and to perpetuate the tragedy.

Apart from taking him home, another and more successful alternative for handling the drunkenness offender is the detoxification center. Detoxification centers are facilities staffed and equipped to offer medical and psychological treatment for the drunkenness offender in a non-criminal setting. It is not a new concept and has been successfully tried in both Europe and the United States. The St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center, St. Louis, Missouri, has successfully demonstrated the theory by substantially reducing police workloads, court calendars, and jail populations, together with a steady lowering of the number of alcoholics reaching the criminal justice system.³

The centers, except for larger metropolitan areas, may be more efficiently developed and operated on a regional basis. In addition to detoxification centers, referrals to community agencies and services provides an intelligent alternative to incarceration. Similar approaches should be developed for diverting from the criminal justice system children, drug users, the mentally disturbed, the homeless and other socially problematic persons who are not dangerous to society.

2. Bail and Pretrial Programs - Mounting evidence indicates that a double standard exists insofar as pretrial liberty is concerned. To a large extent, defendants with funds for bail go free pending trial, while the indigent wait for their trial dates in jail. The consequences of this are to unnecessarily fill our jails and to deprive persons of their freedom prior to conviction.

The Vera Institute of Justice in New York demonstrated the workability of a system of pretrial release based on factors other than the ability to make bail. Termed "*release on recognizance*," the experiments showed that defendants with solid community ties through employment, family and friends can be expected to appear in court without posting bond.⁴

In Oklahoma, the survey team found that 6.6 percent of the persons processed through the jails benefited from an own recognizance release. Most of these cases were juveniles released to their parents, or situations where officials had personal knowledge of the accused. There are, however, a few places where arrangements between law enforcement and judiciary have resulted in informal pretrial release programs.

There is one major own recognizance release program in Oklahoma. It was instituted in Tulsa in 1965 by the Tulsa County Bar Association to secure the release of indigent first offenders. In 1966 New Day Inc., a non-profit community action agency assumed supervision. Since July 1, 1970, it has been funded by the Oklahoma Crime Commission. Between January 1, 1968, and September 30, 1971, New Day has screened 908 accused persons and has obtained the release of 550 of these. Only 10 (less than two percent) have subsequently failed to appear for trial. This is a return rate that would be envied by any bondsman.

The savings to the Tulsa County jail on food costs and medical expenses has been estimated to be nearly \$50,000, not to mention maintenance and staffing costs if the releasees had remained in jail while awaiting trial. In addition there are the costs to the releasees themselves, and eventually to society, because of lost jobs, broken homes and similar social casualties. This is borne out by the fact that 38 percent of the releasees later had the charges against them dismissed at court and only about six percent were sentenced to serve time. Furthermore, since 1970 when New Day supplemented release with a program for rehabilitation, the recidivism rate among releasees has dropped from 18 percent to less

than five percent. The key appears to be a sound investigation of the defendant before release to determine the likelihood of his leaving the jurisdiction to avoid trial.

In the case of minor offenses, some jurisdictions have begun to use summonses as an alternative to arrest. Here the entire question of bail and pretrial incarceration is obviated, and the defendant appears in court in a manner similar to a traffic summons.

The survey team attempted to obtain a profile of offenses for which Oklahoma jail inmates are incarcerated. The profile is based on the number of offenses in specified categories for which detention is generally considered to be required. These include criminal homicide, forcible rape, kidnapping, aggravated assault, armed robbery, arson, sale or administering narcotics, and deviate sexual assault. The total number of persons charged with the above offenses totaled 3,559. Persons charged with other crimes which were characterized as those for which alternatives to detention may conceivably be applicable numbered 155,424. While these conclusions are highly speculative, they do indicate to some degree the vast number of commitments for the less serious offenses.

3. Post-conviction Alternatives - Another important phase in the jail sequence of the criminal justice system is post-conviction, the incarceration of convicted and sentenced offenders. Contemporary jargon terms this "*misdemeanant corrections*," a classic misnomer. To understand this, one must compare the human warehousing function of most jails with what has been stated to be a contemporary goal of correction.

"The general underlying premise for the new directions in corrections is that crime and delinquency are symptoms of failure and disorganization of the community as well as of individual offenders. In particular, these failures are seen as depriving offenders of contact with the institutions that are basically responsible for assuring development of law-abiding conduct: sound family life, good schools, employment, recreational opportunities, and desirable companions, to name only some of the more direct influences. . . ."

*The task of corrections therefore includes building or rebuilding solid ties between offender and community, integrating or reintegrating the offender into community life-- restoring family ties, obtaining employment and education, securing in the longer sense a place for the offender in the routine functioning of society . . . and these efforts must be undertaken without giving up the important control and deterrent role of corrections, particularly as applied to dangerous offenders."*⁵

Probation offers a means whereby this resocialization can be accomplished. Long used in felony corrections, supervised conditional release (probation), affords the offender the opportunity to return to the community under the guidance of a professional probation officer.

The use of probation is increasing across the nation, and Oklahoma jails reported the release of 1,679 offenders by this method during 1970. However, this figure in all likelihood refers to unsupervised probation in the majority of cases. Supervised probation requires trained personnel for presentence investigation which will enable the courts to make enlightened decisions as to the advisability of probation in lieu of incarceration. Additional personnel are needed to supervise the probationers, offering guidance, assistance, and control.

While initial expansion of probation at the misdemeanor level will require additional expenditures, the wise use of this system will reduce the far greater cost of maintaining inmates in jail, building large and expensive facilities, and the less direct expense to the public in maintaining the families of men in jail rather than at work.

In addition to probation, confinement may be abridged effectively by extending its boundaries. Work and study release programs allow inmates to retain their jobs or to continue school while serving time. Oklahoma is actively engaged in extensive work release on the felony corrections level, but only 113 instances of individual work release were reported for 1970 at the misdemeanor level. It would seem reasonable that work release would be as appropriate for minor offenders as for felons, if not more so.

Currently there are two relatively new misdemeanor probation programs in Oklahoma, both funded by the Oklahoma Crime Commission. In Tulsa, Project Misdemeanant seeks to guide and rehabilitate youthful first offenders through counseling and therapy while assigning them to public works projects in lieu of fine or sentence. The project handled 447 cases during a three month period in 1971. In Oklahoma City, the municipal courts utilize Court Volunteers, a program of nation-wide extent coordinated by the National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts. The Oklahoma City project employs 64 volunteers to provide individual and group counseling to first offenders referred by the municipal courts. In the last three months of 1971, they handled 91 cases with only five returning to court.

Additional alternatives to incarceration include installment systems for payment of fines, allowing offenders to work and pay off fines rather than to lay them out in jail.

The foregoing has been an attempt to stimulate thinking as regards local jails and their function in the community as well as their role as an important element in the criminal justice system. Careful consideration must be given in each instance to any innovation in local jail administration prior to implementation.

N O T E S

Chapter V

¹The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 73.

²Ibid.

³Harvey Siegel, "Detoxification Center," The Police Chief (March, 1971). Illinois is currently undertaking to establish detoxification centers throughout the state with emphasis on the nine metropolitan areas (SMSAs). Three aspects are deemed important: (1) medical detoxification, (2) professional counseling and (3) after-care facilities and treatment.

⁴Mark S. Richard, ed., New Roles for Jails: Guidelines for Planning (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Prisons, 1969), p. 3.

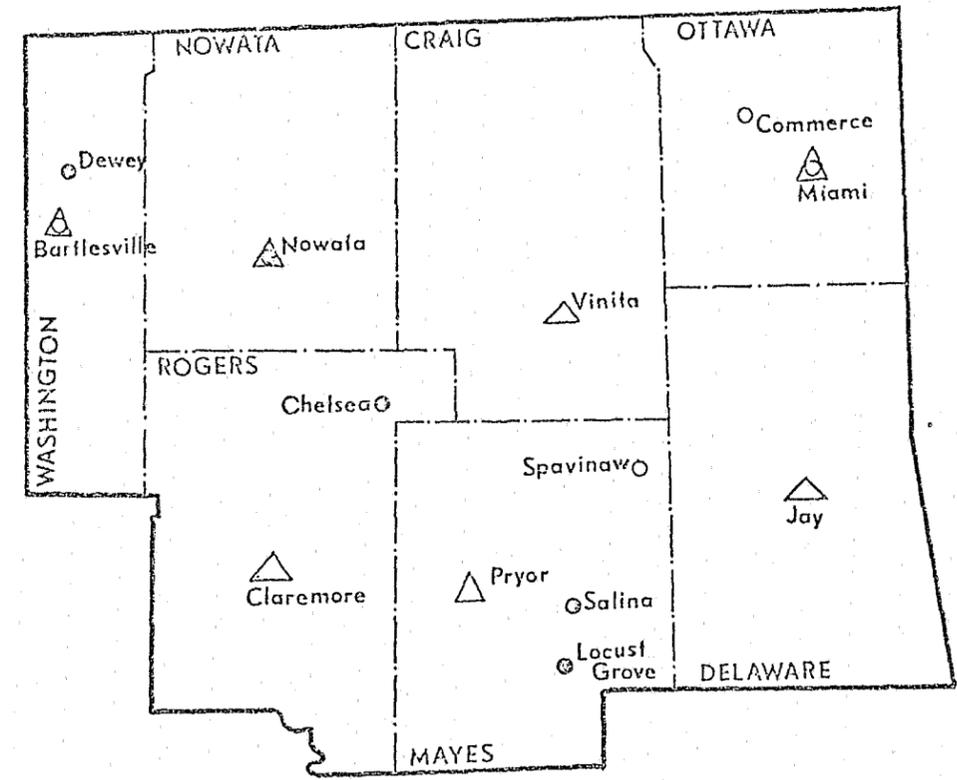
⁵The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections, p. 7.

APPENDIX A

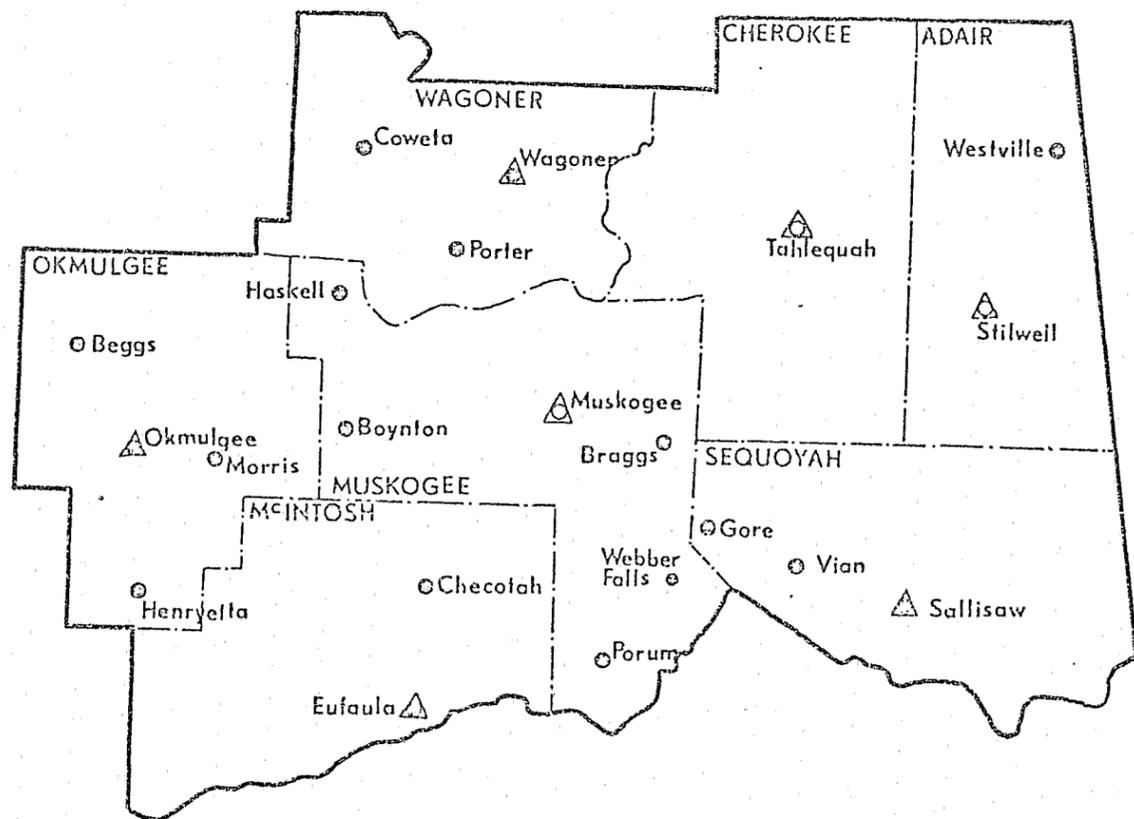
SUBSTATE PLANNING DISTRICT MAPS
INDICATING LOCATION OF
COUNTY AND CITY JAILS AND LOCKUPS

L E G E N D

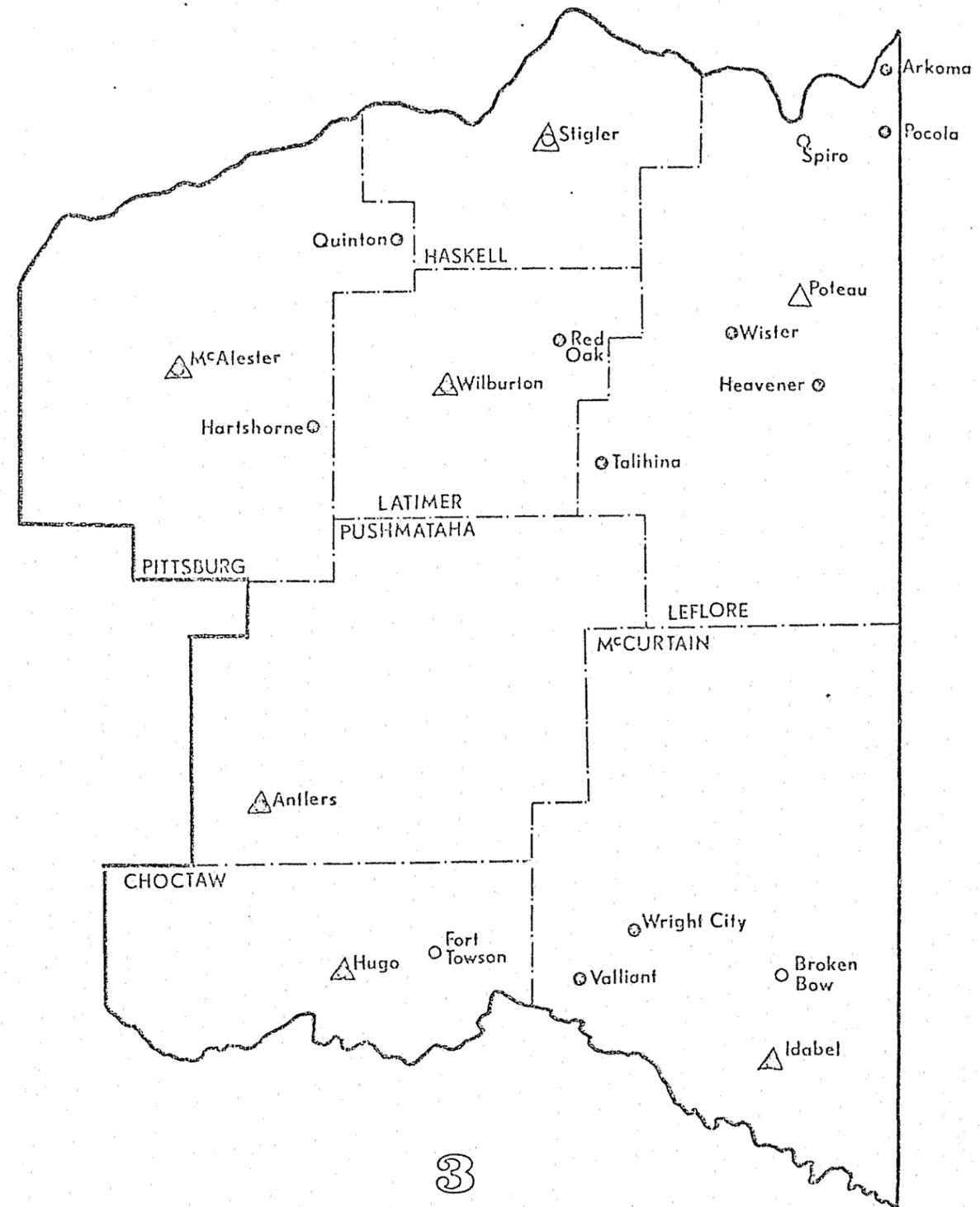
- ▲ County Jail
- City Jail
- ⊙ City Lockup



1



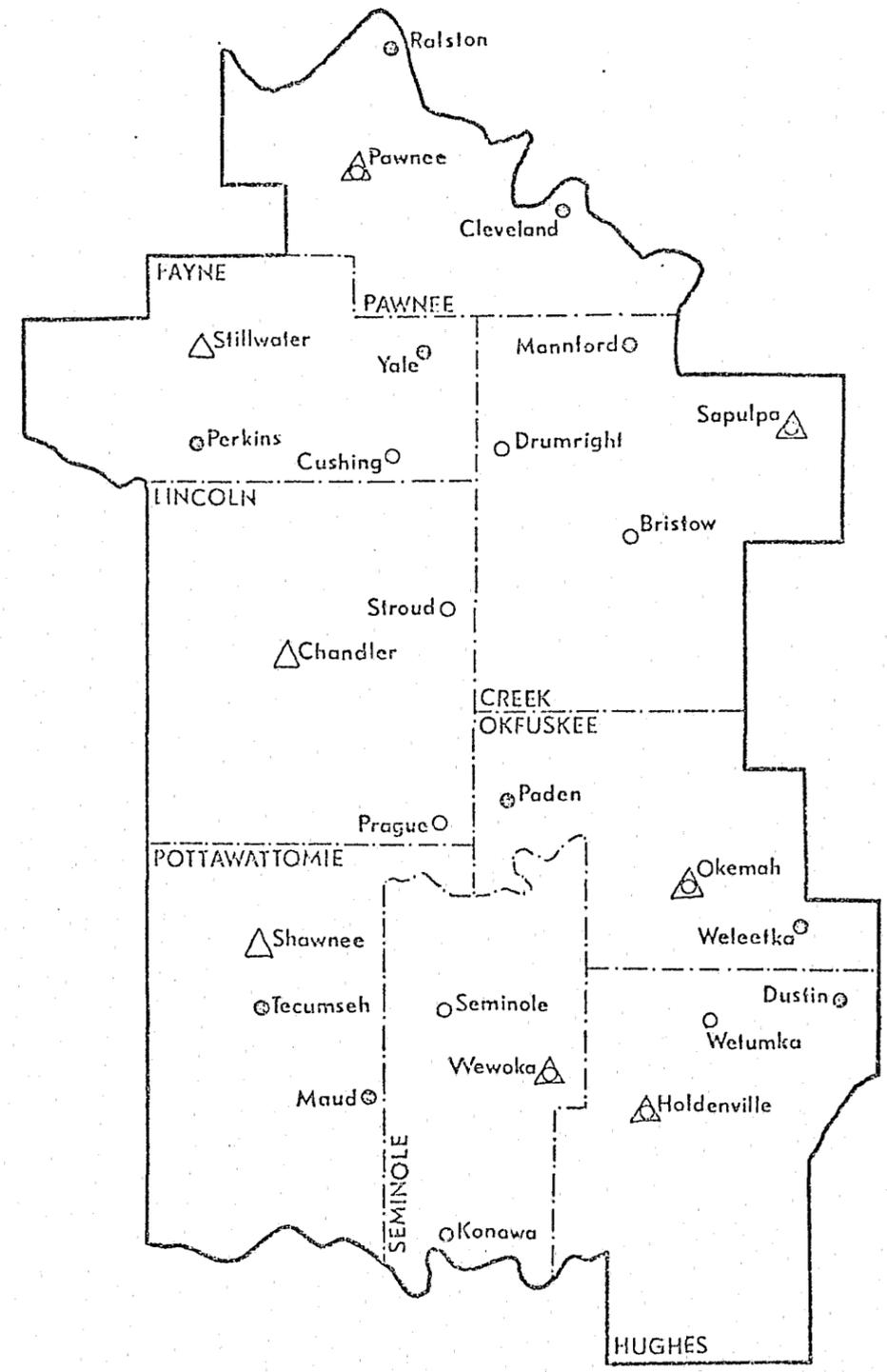
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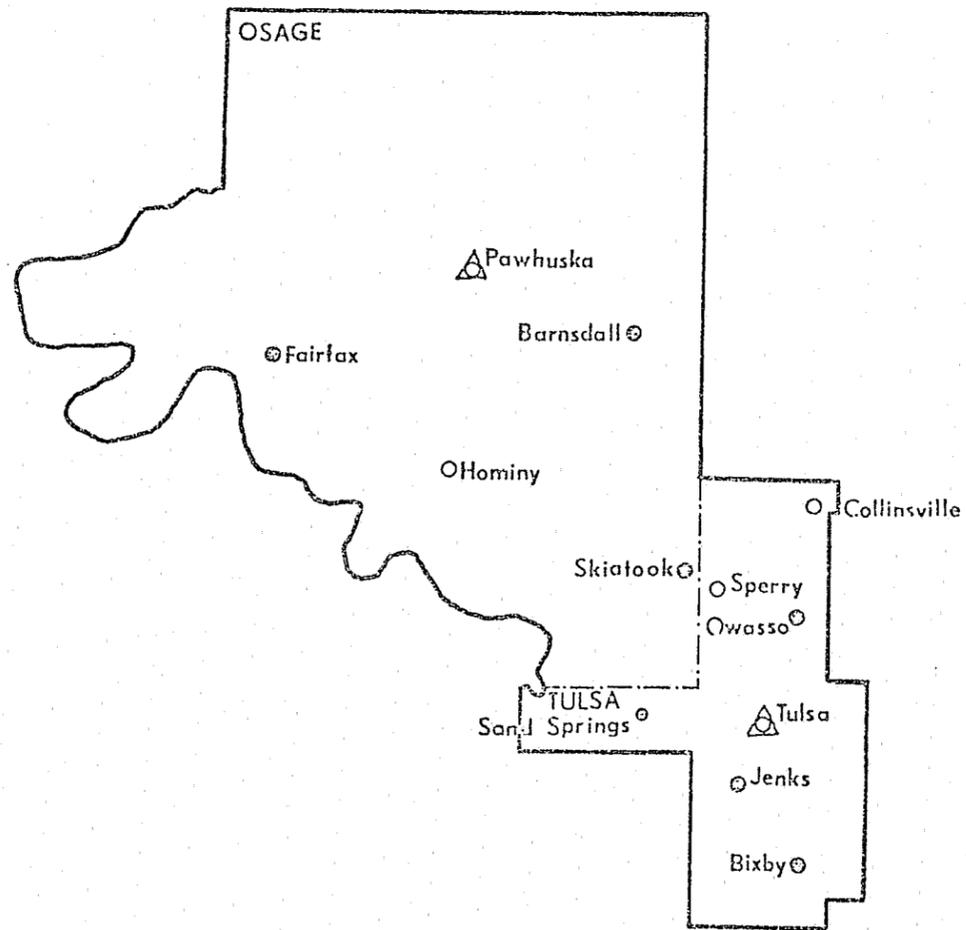
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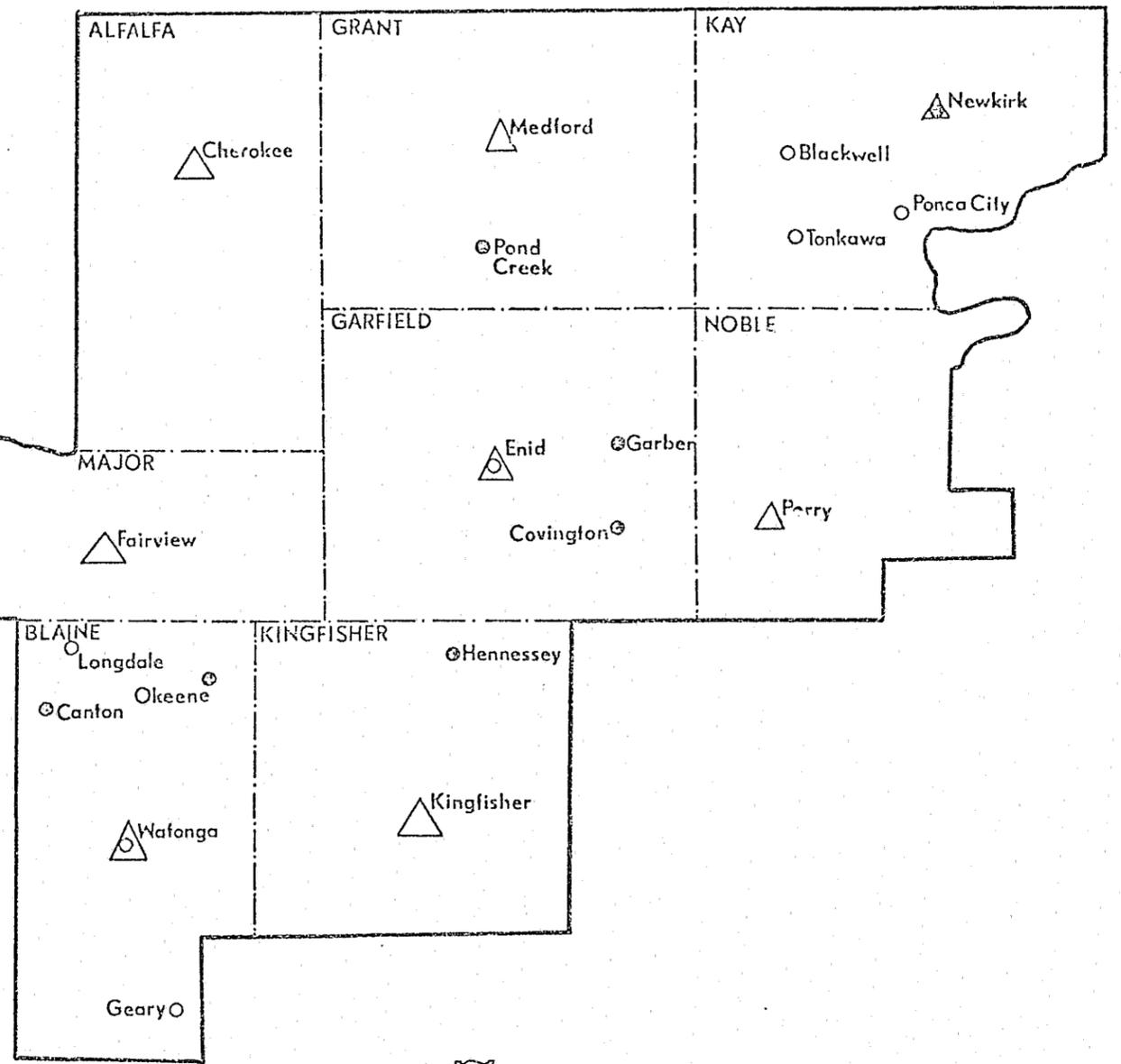
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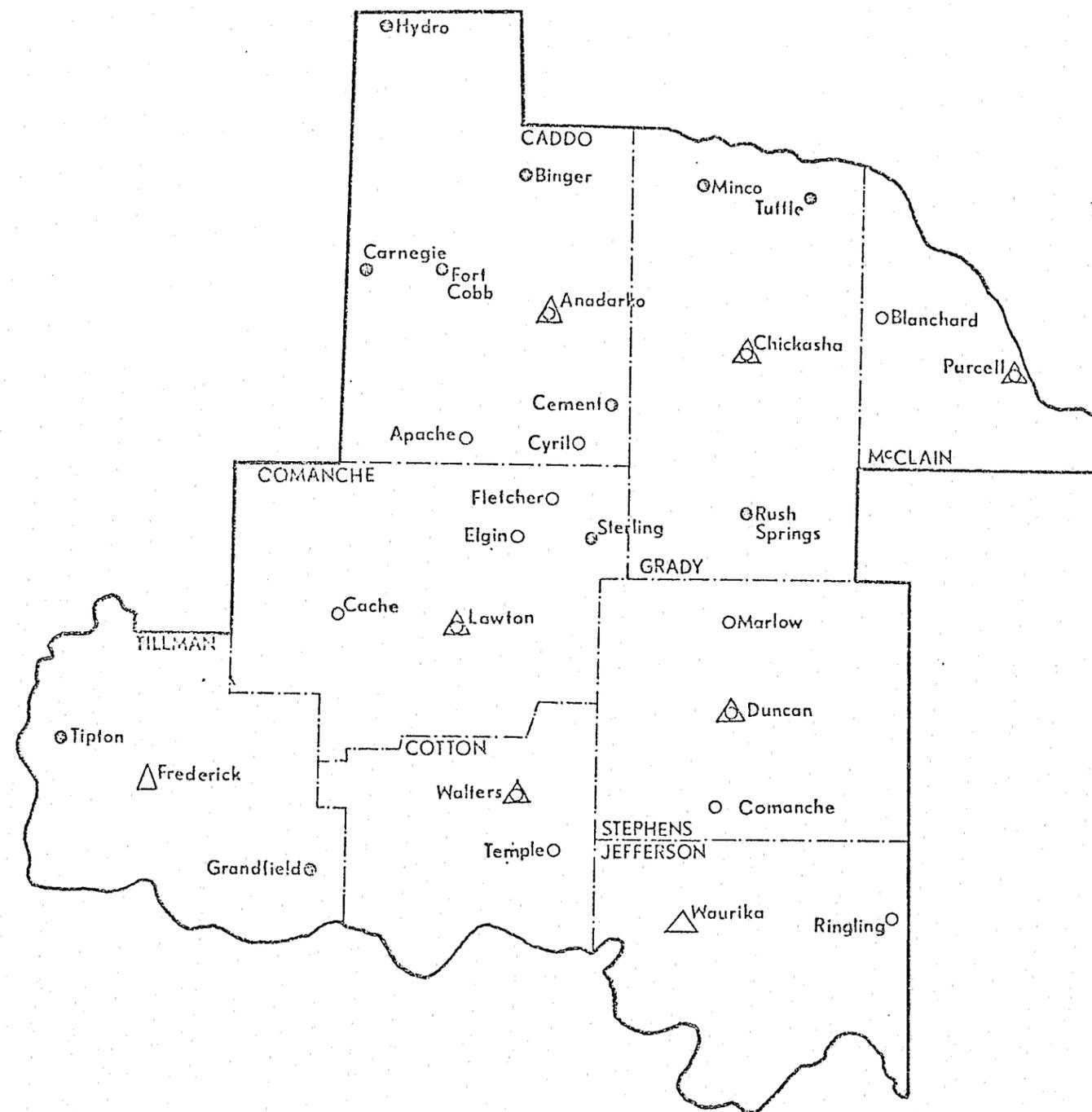
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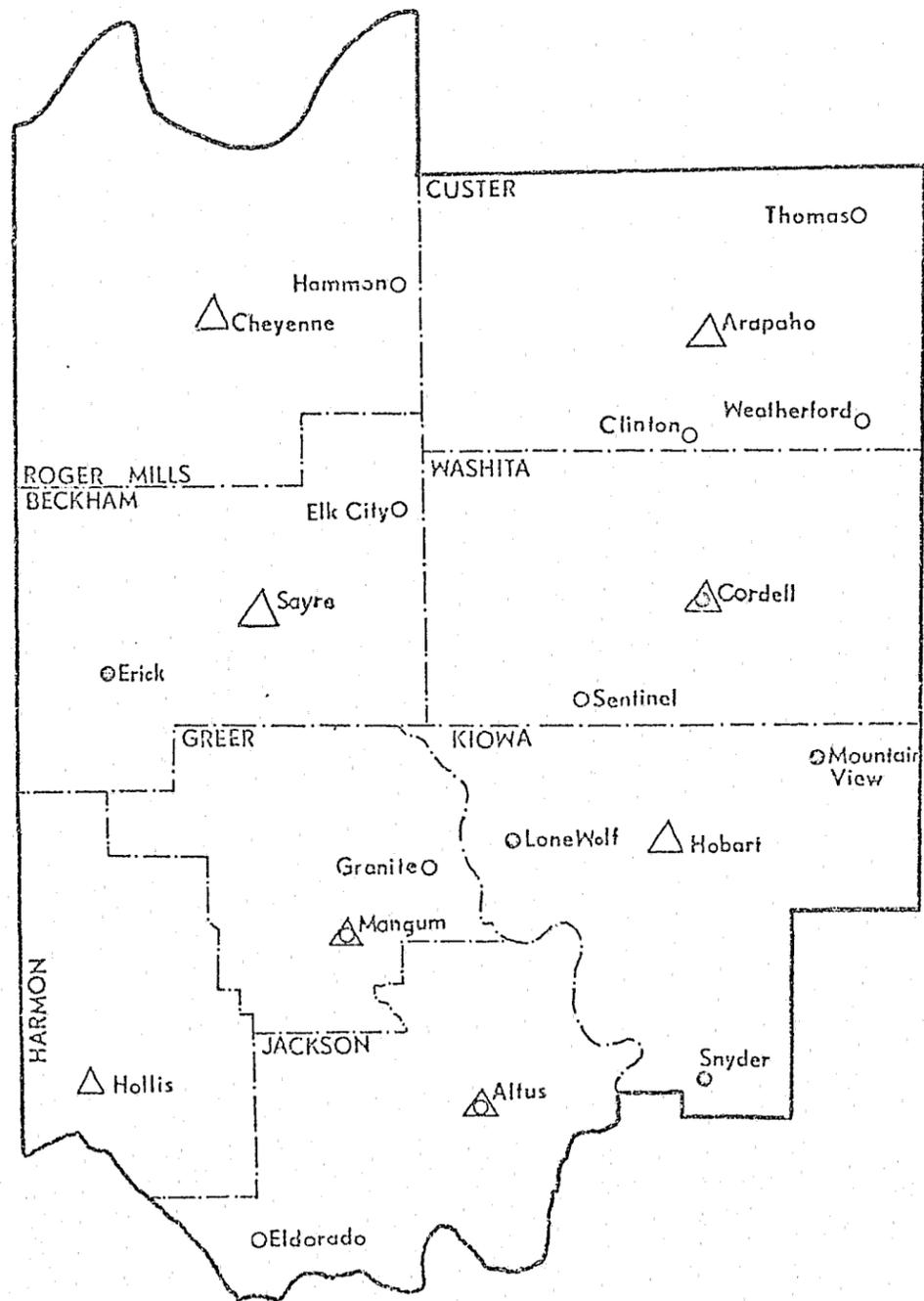
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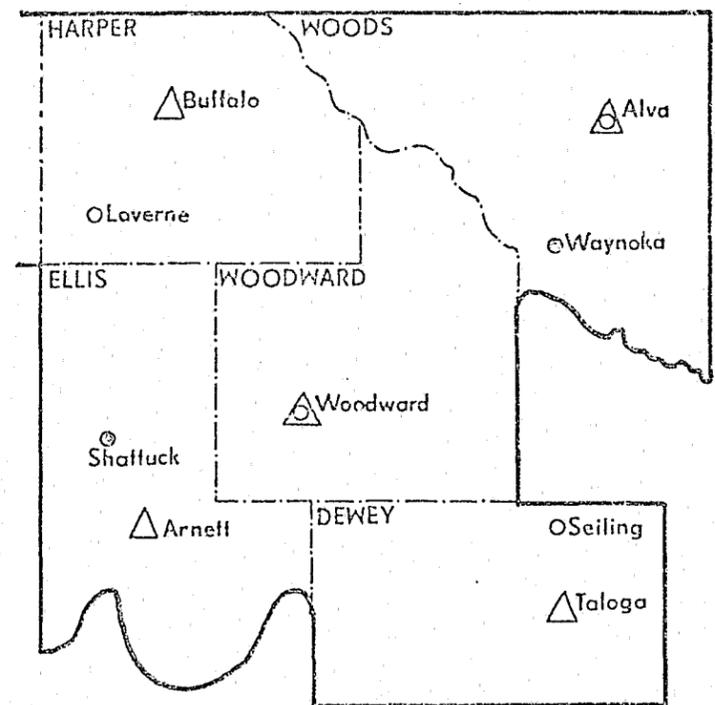
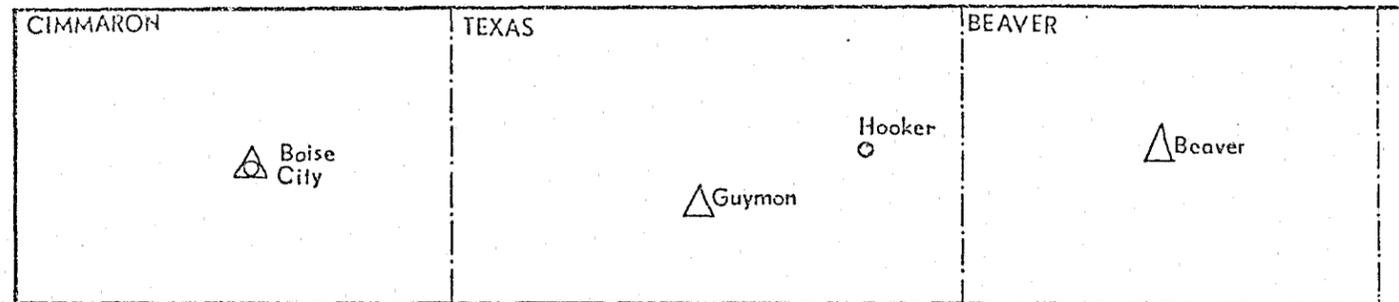
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11

COUNTY JAIL RULES

APPENDIX B

THREE BASIC TYPES OF JAIL RULES FOUND IN COUNTY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA

1. **CLEANLINESS:** Each prisoner must take a bath at least once a week or when directed by the jailer. Each prisoner must be properly dressed at all times. Each prisoner will take care of his own bunk or bed and see that it is orderly made. Prisoners will keep the cells, tanks and area of the jail in which they are confined clean, neat and orderly. The Jailer will see that the jail is at all times kept properly cleaned, lighted, warmed and ventilated.

2. **CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS:** All prisoners or inmates confined shall be separated according to their sex, all minors shall be separated from adult persons, and all mentally ill persons shall be separated from other prisoners.

3. **MEDICAL ATTENTION AND MEDICINE:** Any prisoner desiring to see a doctor will notify the jailer as early in the day as possible. No medicine will be brought into the jail without the prescription of a doctor. Such medicines as allowed will be kept by the jailer.

4. **BIBLES:** Bibles shall be made available to each prisoner at all times upon request.

5. **CONDUCT:** Loud talking, noise or laughing is not permitted at any time. No prisoner shall damage or deface any jail property. Prisoners are not allowed to solicit business for an attorney or bondsman. No courts of any kind will be permitted in any part of the jail at any time.

6. **MAIL:** All mail, either incoming or outgoing, will be censored by the Sheriff. Outgoing letters must be mailed through the Jailer and must be left open.

7. **VISITING:** The Sheriff will designate times when visiting is allowed. Prisoners, after leaving the jail, will not be permitted to return to the jail to visit for a period of three months thereafter, except to visit an immediate member of their family. Juveniles being detained shall be allowed no juvenile visitors, but only immediate members of their family or adults having a direct interest in their welfare.

8. **ATTORNEYS:** All prisoners entering the jail shall upon request be entitled to an attorney. When requested, the Sheriff or Jailer shall notify the attorney immediately and to provide a proper and suitable place for consultation.

9. **GOOD TIME:** The Sheriff may allow a prisoner credit for Good Time at the rate of five days credit for four days served if such prisoner shall have obeyed the rules of the jail. At the discretion of the Sheriff prisoners may be allowed to work or serve as Trusty and if satisfactorily done may be allowed two days credit for each day they have so served, in addition to their Good Time. No prisoner awaiting trial shall be assigned to any working detail or be made a Trusty.

10. **ADDITIONAL RULES:** The Sheriff is hereby empowered to make other rules not inconsistent herewith.

11. **VIOLATIONS:** Any violation of these rules shall cause the person to be deprived of any and all privileges of the jail and forfeiture of good time. Subsequent violations shall be reported to the District Judge or in his absence from the County, to the County Judge.

JAIL RULES: Administration and Discipline

Visiting Days: Tuesday & Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

MAY BE SUSPENDED AT ANY TIME BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF

1. A kangaroo court or other mock court will not be allowed in this jail. No fines shall be collected from any prisoner, nor shall any prisoner be allowed to punish any other prisoner for violation of these rules.
2. Only the jailer shall administer punishment for misconduct within the jail. It may be in one, or all of the following ways: (1) RESTRICTION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HAVING VISITORS, OR OF SENDING AND RECEIVING MAIL. (2) Solitary confinement. (3) Restriction of diet. No prisoner shall be subject to violence on the part of the jail officials except to prevent escape or in the matter of self-protection on the part of the jail official.
3. Every prisoner shall be carefully searched by the jail officials upon entering jail for dangerous or contraband articles and written notes. Every prisoner leaving the jail not to return, shall be searched to prevent "kiting" out messages from other prisoners. **NO PRISONER DISCHARGED FROM THIS JAIL SHALL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN AS A VISITOR TO OTHER PRISONERS WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS FROM THE TIME OF DISCHARGE.**
4. All doors of this jail shall be kept securely locked at all times except to admit or release prisoners. No prisoner shall be allowed to have or to use at any time any key of the jail. No key shall be in the possession of anyone except paid employees.
5. Trustees may be used by this jail, but they must be at all times within the locked portion of this jail, or under the direct supervision of a sufficient guard employed by the county. No trustee shall be allowed at any time to come into personal contact with other prisoners, except in the presence of a guard, and then adequate provision must be taken to prevent them from coming into personal contact with any visitor at the jail.
6. All visits must be properly and adequately supervised by a paid employee of the jail or Sheriff's office. Under no circumstance shall visitors and prisoners be allowed to come into bodily contact.
7. All packages for prisoners must be left in the jail office and carefully searched by paid employee before being given to prisoners.
8. In order to avoid gambling and trouble between prisoners, all money and valuable articles belonging to prisoners will be kept in the jail office. No money at any time shall be in the possession of any prisoner. Purchase for the prisoner will be made by the jailer upon written request only.
9. The cooking, preparation or heating of food shall be done only in the jail kitchen. The sale of food from the jail kitchen by a jail employee to any prisoner is forbidden. Prisoners are to be fed and any sale of food is unnecessary.
10. Dangerous articles of all kinds shall be excluded from prisoners' quarters such as: guns, bottles, crockery, etc.
11. County and State prisoners shall be permitted to write freely, without their letters being read by jail employees, to the Sheriff, Federal prisoners shall be permitted to write directly to the U. S. Marshal, the Federal Judge, and Bureau of Prisons, or the Attorney General at Washington, D. C. and such letters shall pass unopened by jail employees.
12. All departments of this jail shall be visited and inspected by the jailer or some other guard every four hours. The Sheriff will inspect the jail at least once a week. The County Grand Jury and the County Commissioners shall be encouraged to make a critical inspection of the jail at least every three months.
13. Women's quarters must be adequately segregated from the men's quarters and under no circumstances shall contact or communication be made between the two sections.
14. No prisoner shall enter another's cell, use his property, etc. without first getting permission. Quiet shall prevail after lights go out at 9:00 p. m. At no time shall prisoners be loud, boisterous, profane, nor shall they talk out of windows to persons on the outside.
15. No minor shall be permitted to enter the jail corridor or visit prisoners in the county jail unless accompanied by one of its parents. Minors who are witnesses in a case, accompanied by an attorney, may talk with prisoners relative to the case. A minor accompanied by a relative may visit during visiting hours a parent being held for investigation or a prisoner in the county jail.
16. Juvenile prisoners shall be kept separate from those prisoners charged with felonies, and, if jail permits separate from all adult prisoners.
17. Juvenile prisoners shall not be allowed to possess cigarettes while in custody.
18. Every prisoner shall be provided with a copy of the Bible, or New Testament, upon his request, for his use during confinement.
19. Any person who is an alleged mentally ill person being held for a mental health hearing shall be kept separate from all persons charged with crimes.
20. A list of the attorneys practicing in the county shall be kept posted in each cell.

CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION

21. Every prisoner, upon entering jail, shall be questioned closely, or examined, for body vermin, venereal and other communicable diseases. If such conditions be found, the prisoner must be isolated until his or her condition is passed upon by a physician.
22. Every prisoner shall be required to bathe upon entering jail, and on each Monday and Thursday thereafter. He shall also be required to wash all his clothes that are dirty or filthy and to keep them clean as long as he is in jail. Male prisoners shall keep their hair cut to no longer than 1 1/2" in length.
23. All jail floors must be swept twice each day, and scrubbed at least twice each week. All walls, doors, cell bars and partitions must be thoroughly cleaned each week. Wash basins, sinks, bath tubs, toilets, shower baths, etc., must be kept clean at all times. Blankets and other bedding except mattresses shall be washed and heated at least monthly. Constant effort shall be made to keep mattresses clean and free from vermin.
24. All eating utensils must be washed, scalded and sterilized after each meal.

SPECIAL: These rules must be kept conspicuously posted throughout the jail. They are for the best interest of all inmates, and the jailer expects all prisoners to cooperate with him in their enforcement.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TYPE 3

COUNTY JAIL RULES

- The following Rules are promulgated for the safe, efficient and orderly operation of the County Jail:
1. The elevator will not be utilized by anyone other than the Sheriff's Office Personnel between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 7:20 a.m. unless authorized by the Sheriff. All doors leading to the elevator will be kept locked.
 2. No cups, spoons, or plates are to remain in the cells after meals.
 3. No prisoner shall accept any article from anyone without proper authority.
 4. Shakedown of jail will be made one time or more monthly.

VISITING

1. Visiting is permitted on Tuesday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.
2. Prisoners shall not return to the jail as visitors for a period of three months after their release except to visit an immediate member of their family.
3. Juveniles being detained on Court Order shall be allowed no visitors without prior approval of the Juvenile Officers or a Judge.

MONEY

1. All money must be left with the Sheriff and can be withdrawn by furnishing a requisition properly signed by the prisoner.
2. Prisoners shall receive written notice of all money left for them with the Sheriff.
3. Commissary orders will be taken by the Jailer as directed by the Sheriff.

CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH

1. The jail shall always be kept properly cleaned, lighted, warmed and ventilated.
2. Anyone who will not keep himself clean will be reported to the Jailer.
3. Prisoners will keep cells, tanks and bunks clean, neat and orderly. Blankets are to be neatly folded and placed at the head of the bunk.
4. Each prisoner will take care of his own bunk or bed.
5. Each prisoner must bathe at least once a week.
6. Prisoners must be properly dressed at all times.
7. At the discretion of the Sheriff, a barber may be called periodically for the benefit of those prisoners requesting that service. Barber service shall be provided all others at times and in the manner prescribed by the Sheriff.
8. Any prisoner needing a physician will notify the jailer as early in the day as possible.
9. No medicines, etc., will be brought into the jail without the prescription of a doctor. Such medicines as allowed will be kept and dispensed by the Jailer.

CONDUCT

1. Loud talking or boisterousness will not be permitted.
2. Conversations will not be conducted through windows to people outside.
3. Anyone defacing or damaging jail property will lose all privileges and good time. He will also pay for the damages.
4. Prisoners must not solicit business for any attorney or bondsman.
5. No court of any kind will be permitted in any part of the jail, except mental hearings where conditions so warrant.

MAIL

1. All incoming and outgoing mail will be censored by the Sheriff.
2. Prisoners may write one letter each day, to be left open. Writing materials may be procured from the Jailer.

ATTORNEYS

1. All prisoners are entitled to consult his attorney and bondsman if so desired before being locked up in County Jail. If drunk, he will be allowed to make a call as soon as he is sober. Any long distance call will be made at the expense of the inmate or a collect call.
2. Attorneys hired by relatives or friends to represent inmates, who appear to visit without previous request by the prisoner, shall exhibit evidence of their employment before consultation is allowed, and a record thereof shall be placed in the prisoner's file.
3. A list of this County's practicing attorneys shall be listed alphabetically for view by prisoner.
4. No employee of County Jail shall suggest or advise an attorney or bondsman to be called.

JAIL BONDS

1. The inmate may call a lawyer and a licensed bondsman before being placed in jail, or if the inmate is intoxicated, within 6 hours.
2. The Sheriff shall receive cash or surety bonds as are authorized by the Court Clerk to be deposited by him the morning of the next working day with the Court Clerk.
3. The Sheriff and bondsman shall advise such defendant that he must, under the terms and conditions of the recognizance, report for arraignment in the District Court the morning of the next working or Court day following release.
4. Bail shall be accepted in "Fish and Game" cases according to the schedule provided in Oklahoma Statutes Title 22, Section 1142.
5. Bail shall be accepted in "Traffic" cases according to the schedule provided in Oklahoma Statutes Title 22, Section 1149.
6. \$200.00 cash or surety bail may be accepted in low grade misdemeanor cases where not otherwise set. A low grade misdemeanor is one which upon conviction carries a punishment of not more than \$200.00 in fine and/or not more than 30 days in jail.
7. \$1000 cash or surety bail may be accepted on any felony charge where the maximum punishment upon conviction is not more than seven years.
8. \$2000 cash or surety bail may be accepted on any felony charge where the maximum punishment upon conviction is not more than seven years.
9. \$5000 cash or surety bail may be accepted where the possible punishment is by more than seven years.
10. No bond shall be accepted in cases of murder, rape, kidnapping, arson or robbery until fixed by Order of the Court.
11. Nothing herein shall be construed to require the Sheriff to accept any bond not mandatory by Statute, or to prevent acceptance of a lower bond when fixed in writing by a Judge.
12. No alleged drunk (public or driver) shall be released until the passage of six hours.

GOOD TIME, WORKING DETAILS AND TRUSTEES

1. The Sheriff may allow a prisoner credit for Good Time at the rate of one day for each four calendar days actually served. Five dollars per day when serving fine. Ten dollars per day if trustee.
2. At the discretion of the Sheriff, prisoners volunteering may be allowed to work, for which an additional day credit may be allowed for each calendar day so worked.
3. No prisoner awaiting trial shall be assigned to any working detail.
4. It shall be the duty of the Jailer to keep an accurate record of all prisoners' working time and to provide such information in writing to the Clerk when requested by the Court. When a sentence is served, such shall be reported to the Clerk in writing and a release procured.
5. No prisoner committed for Contempt, until such time as he purges himself of contempt by compliance with a Court Order, shall be allowed to work without prior written Court authorization.
6. Prisoners giving blood to needy person will be given 3 days credit.

SEGREGATION OF INMATES

1. All inmates confined shall be separated according to sex and minority.
2. No mental patient or juvenile shall be confined without prior Court Order.
3. Prisoners with communicable diseases or rowdy dispositions shall be isolated.

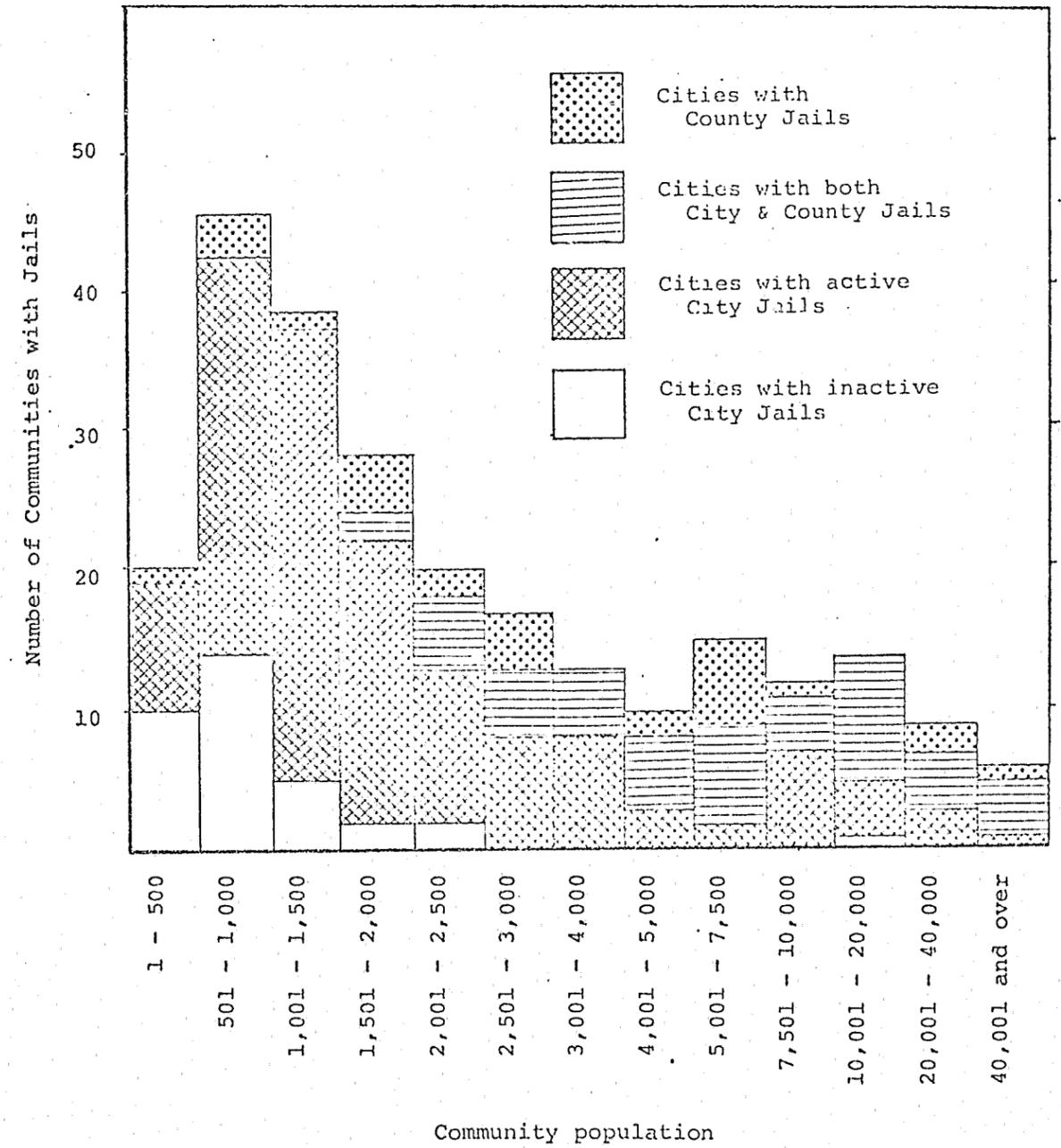
MISCELLANEOUS

1. Any prisoner timely requesting shall be permitted to bathe, shave and dress in civilian clothes before making a Court appearance.
2. Bibles shall be made available to any prisoner at all times.
3. The Jailer shall prepare as of 7:00 a.m. each working day a roster of all state inmates since the previous report, the authority for their detention and their release if not still in custody. It shall be given to the District Attorney by 9:00 a.m. with copies to the Clerk.
4. SUNDAYS Prisoners will keep themselves in good order and be prepared for Church services at the direction of the Jailer.
5. All prisoners held for high grade misdemeanors and felonies shall be photographed and printed.
6. The case of any inmate unarraigned by noon of any Court day shall be called to the Sheriff's attention.
Any person violating any of the foregoing rules will be deprived of any and all jail privileges, including good time, and the Sheriff is authorized to make additional rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith.

APPENDIX C

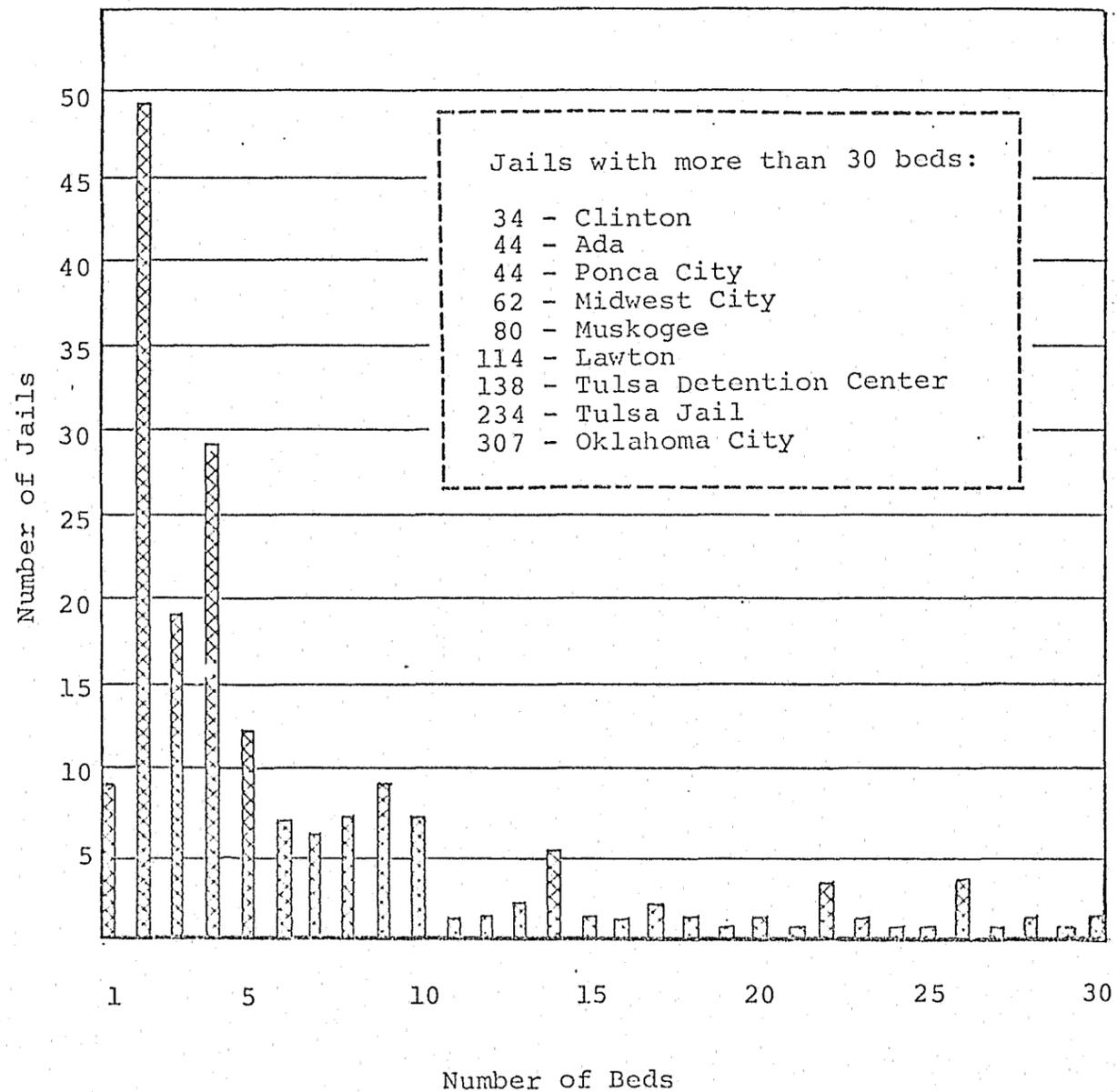
SUPPLEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE C-1
 CITY AND COUNTY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA BY COMMUNITY POPULATION*



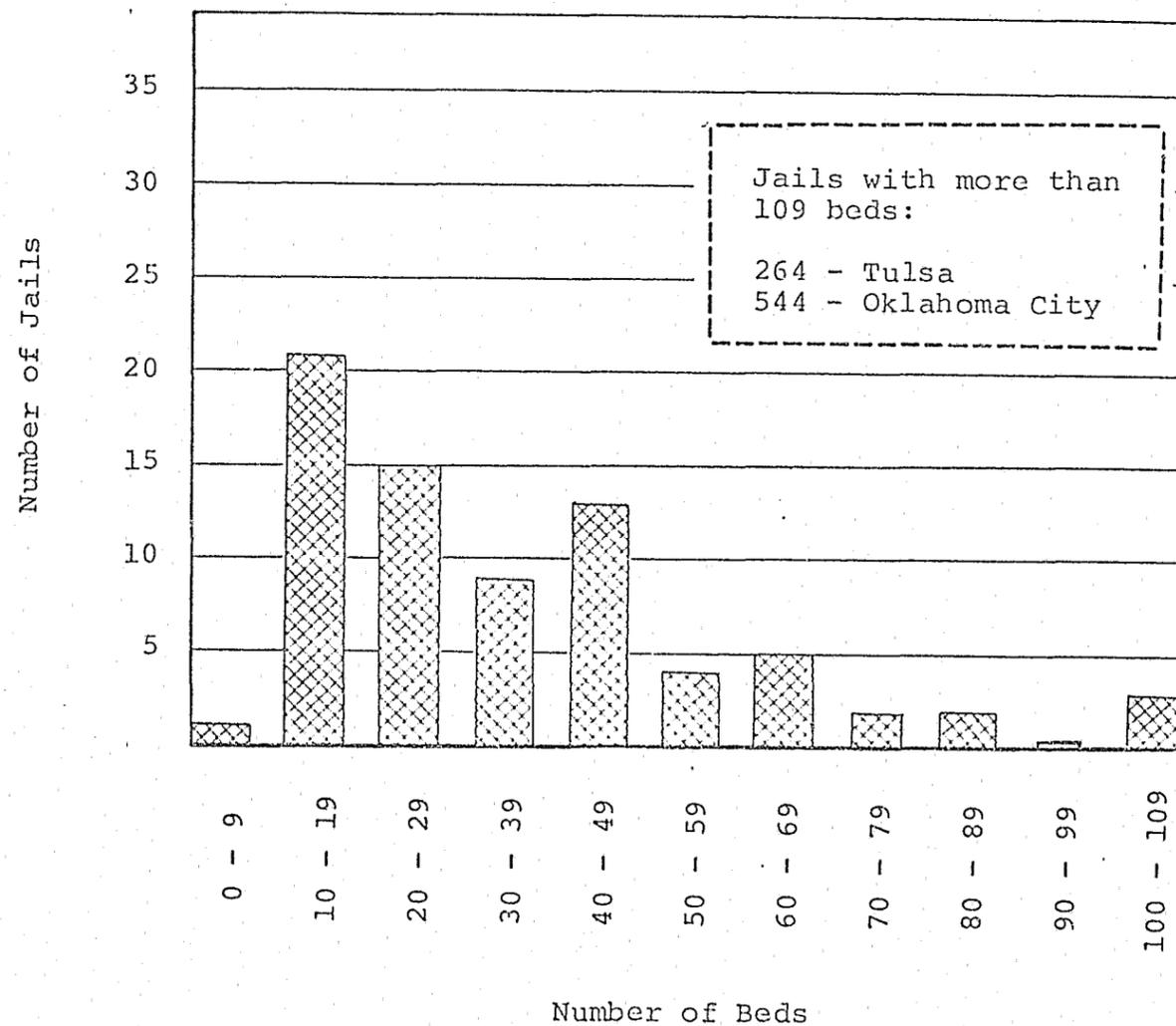
*301 reporting jails.

FIGURE C-2
CITY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA BY NUMBER OF BEDS*



*187 reporting jails.

FIGURE C-3
COUNTY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA BY NUMBER OF BEDS*



*77 reporting jails.

APPENDIX D

BASIC FACTS ABOUT COUNTY JAILS IN OKLAHOMA

Jail (Name of County)	Location (Name of County Seat)	Substate Planning District	County Population (1970)	Date of Jail Construction		Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
1. Adair	Stilwell	2	15,141	1930		x	x	x	x	0	25	479	16.0	64.0	34.0
2. Alfalfa	Cherokee	7	7,224	1929		x	x	x	---	2	12	105	2.3	18.8	26.7
3. Atoka	Atoka	4	10,972	1965		x	x	x	x	0	20	232	4.0	20.0	32.3
4. Beaver	Beaver	11	6,282	1935		x	x	x	x	1	42	309	4.3	10.2	38.5
5. Beckham	Sayre	10	15,754	1965		x	x	x	x	2	32	400	5.5	17.2	25.8
6. Blaine	Watonga	7	11,794	1964		x	x	x	---	2	24	580	16.4	68.2	49.1
7. Bryan	Durant	4	25,552	1917		x	x	x	x	2	43	1,231	25.9	60.2	64.8
8. Caddo	Anadarko	9	28,931	1958		x	x	x	---	2	52	1,001	29.1	56.0	18.4
9. Canadian	El Reno	8	32,245	1923		x	x	x	x	2	40	1,110	17.1	42.8	32.2
10. Carter	Ardmore	4	37,349	1948		x	x	x	---	1	11	736	10*	90.9	34.1
11. Cherokee	Tahlequah	2	23,174	1874		x	x	x	x	1	100	649	16.6	16.6	50.2
12. Choctaw	Hugo	3	15,141	1964		x	x	x	---	1	12	226	6.3	51.0	23.9
13. Cimarron	Boise City	11	4,145	1935		x	x	x	---	3	68	2,073	29.5	43.4	8.5
14. Cleveland	Norman	8	81,839	1937		x	x	x	---	0	16	262	3.0	18.8	49.2
15. Coal	Coalgate	4	5,525	1969		x	x	x	x	1	50	1,092	39.6	79.3	23.4
16. Comanche	Lawton	9	108,144	1939		x	x	---	---	0	28	127	3*	10.7	50.4
17. Cotton	Walters	9	6,832	1924		x	x	x	---	1	42	608	7.5	17.9	48.4
18. Craig	Vinita	1	14,722	1920		x	x	x	---	3	46	1,318	22.0	47.8	no data
19. Creek	Sapulpa	5	45,532	ca. 1920		x	x	x	x	0	20	319	2.6	13.1	31.7
20. Custer	Arapaho	10	22,665	1934		x	x	x	---	0	13	734	6.6	51.0	66.3
21. Delaware	Jay	1	17,767	1941		x	x	x	---	1	14	131	3.9	27.7	38.2
22. Dewey	Taloga	11	5,656	ca. 1925		x	x	x	---	1	12	62	0.6	5.2	12.9
23. Ellis	Arnett	11	5,129	1912		x	x	x	x	1	89	572	15.8	17.7	19.8
24. Garfield	Enid	7	55,365	1966		x	x	x	---	2	26	507	14.0	53.8	28.0
25. Garvin	Pauls Valley	4	24,874	1918		x	x	x	x	2	80	991	13.9	17.3	46.5
26. Grady	Chickasha	9	29,354	1935											

*Estimate.

Jail (Name of County)	Location (Name of County Seat)	Substate Planning District	County Population (1970)	Date of Jail Construction	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
27. Grant	Medford	7	7,117	1939	x	x	x	x	0	26	59	0.4	1.4	11.9
28. Greer	Mangum	10	7,979	1920	x	x	---	---	1	27	115	2.3	8.3	40.0
29. Harmon	Hollis	10	5,136	1926	x	x	x	x	0	20	99	2.8	13.8	29.3
30. Harper	Buffalo	11	5,151	1927	x	x	x	x	0	17	83	1.5	8.8	14.5
31. Haskell	Stigler	3	9,578	1936	x	x	x	---	1	18	191	4.4	24.3	74.3
32. Hughes	Holdenville	5	13,228	1966	x	x	x	x	2	28	448	10.1	36.2	44.0
33. Jackson	Altus	10	30,902	1969	x	x	x	---	3	42	658	15.3	36.3	31.3
34. Jefferson	Waurika	9	7,125	1931	x	x	x	x	0	16	295	3.8	23.4	39.3
35. Johnston	Tishimingo	4	7,870	1921	x	x	x	---	1	12	260	2.5	20.8	18.1
36. Kay	Newkirk	7	48,791	1928	x	x	x	x	4	60	925	18.3	30.5	21.5
37. Kingfisher	Kingfisher	7	12,857	unknown	x	x	x	---	2	40	955	7.9	19.8	59.3
38. Kiowa	Hobart	10	12,532	1936	x	x	x	x	0	38	721	8.8	23.0	54.8
39. Latimer	Wilburton	3	8,601	1968	---	---	---	---	0	14	199	3.9	27.7	41.3
40. LeFlore	Poteau	3	32,137	1927	x	x	x	x	2	104	1,035	19.8	19.0	62.1
41. Lincoln	Chandler	5	19,482	1969	x	x	x	x	0	32	655	4.9	15.2	35.1
42. Logan	Guthrie	8	19,645	1910	x	x	x	x	3	44	773	14.3	32.4	no data
43. Love	Marietta	4	5,637	1910	x	x	x	---	0	18	534	8.5	47.2	53.9
44. McClain	Purcell	9	14,147	1928	x	x	x	---	2	30	342	8.6	28.8	57.9
45. McCurtain	Idabel	3	28,642	1964	x	x	x	---	2	22	1,510	21.5	97.7	54.7
46. McIntosh	Eufaula	2	12,472	1925	x	x	x	---	0	29	759	10.5	36.2	20.4
47. Major	Fairview	7	7,529	1938	x	x	x	x	0	24	186	5.1	21.4	28.5
48. Marshall	Madill	4	7,682	1923	x	x	x	---	1	17	618	6.3	36.8	59.2
49. Mayes	Pryor	1	23,302	1958	x	x	x	x	2	34	1,106	15.6	46.0	32.6
50. Murray	Sulphur	4	10,669	1923	---	---	---	---	2	8	562	6.1	76.6	41.8
51. Muskogee	Muskogee	2	59,542	1935	x	x	x	x	7	109	1,137*	15*	13.8	15.0
52. Noble	Perry	7	10,043	1915	x	x	x	x	1	19	536	2.8	14.5	45.0

*Estimate.

Jail (Name of County)	Location (Name of County Seat)	Substate Planning District	County Population (1970)	Date of Jail Construction	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
53. Nowata	Nowata	1	9,773	1912	x	x	x	---	0	17	98	2.8	16.2	22.4
54. Okfuskee	Okemah	5	10,683	1926	x	x	x	---	2	18	427	4.9	27.1	37.5
55. Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	8	526,805	1937	x	x	x	---	23	544	7,422	287.3	52.8	3.5
56. Okmulgee	Okmulgee	2	35,358	1917	x	x	x	---	2	67	824	18.4	27.4	37.6
57. Osage	Pawhuska	6	29,750	1917	x	x	x	x	3	77	1,037	31.1	40.4	36.5
58. Ottawa	Miami	6	29,750	1923	x	x	x	x	3	59	823	12.5	21.2	44.7
59. Pawnee	Pawnee	1	29,800	1916	x	x	x	x	1	56	333	8.1	14.5	35.7
60. Payne	Pawnee	5	11,338	1934	x	x	x	x	2	49	907	7.3	14.8	31.6
61. Payne	Stillwater	5	50,654	1968	x	x	x	x	0	67	1,310	31.8	47.4	41.6
62. Pittsburg	McAlester	3	37,521	1903	x	x	x	---	2	36	613	10.1	28.1	25.8
63. Pontotoc	Ada	4	27,867	1926	x	x	x	x	3	78	1,688	31.9	40.8	no data
64. Pottawatomie	Shawnee	5	43,134	1934	x	x	x	---	0	19	424	10.1	53.3	60.6
65. Pushmataha	Antlers	3	9,385	1931	x	x	x	x	0	19	203	8.8	23.0	44.3
66. Roger Mills	Cheyenne	10	4,452	1927	x	x	x	x	1	40	1,368	24.8	61.9	no data
67. Rogers	Claremore	1	28,425	1937	x	x	x	---	1	48	877	4.6	9.6	30.0
68. Seminole	Wewoka	5	25,144	ca. 1935	x	---	x	---	0	42	1,687	23*	54.8	47.8
69. Sequoyah	Sallisaw	2	23,370	1907	x	x	x	---	2	68	798	16.0	23.5	65.2
70. Stephens	Duncan	9	35,902	1968	x	x	x	x	3	20	830	11*	55.0	30.5
71. Texas	Guyton	11	16,352	1922	x	x	x	x	2	35	450	5.6	16.1	68.4
72. Tillman	Frederick	9	12,901	1921	x	x	---	---	25	264	6,297	181.6	68.8	12.5
73. Tulsa	Tulsa	6	401,663	1957	x	x	x	---	1	30	683	8.5	28.3	27.4
74. Wagoner	Wagoner	2	22,163	ca. 1939	x	x	x	x	4	46	520	15.6	34.0	50.2
75. Washington	Bartlesville	1	42,277	1937	x	x	x	---	0	22	221	2.3	10.2	30.8
76. Washita	Cordell	10	12,141	1940	x	x	x	---	0	13	170	2.4	18.3	13.5
77. Woods	Alva	11	11,920	1958	---	---	x	---	1	32	290	3.6	11.3	13.8
77. Woodward	Woodward	11	15,537	1937	---	---	x	---	1	32	290	3.6	11.3	13.8

*Estimate.

APPENDIX E

BASIC FACTS ABOUT CITY JAILS AND LOCKUPS IN OKLAHOMA

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
1. Ada	Pontotoc	4	14,859	x	1964	---	x	x	x	---	2	44	895	8.6	19.6	82.5
2. Allen	Pontotoc	4	974	---	1929	---	x	---	x	---	0	4	26	0.1	3.1	69.2
3. Altus	Jackson	10	23,302	x	1903	---	x	---	x	---	0	5	691	no data	no data	52.8
4. Alva	Woods	11	7,440	x	1966	---	x	x	---	---	0	5	190	no data	no data	96.8
5. Anadarko	Caddo	9	6,682	x	1939	---	x	---	---	---	0	13	1,895	12.4	95.2	71.6
6. Antlers	Pushmataha	3	2,685	x	1963	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
7. Apache	Caddo	9	1,421	---	unknown	---	x	x	x	---	2	28	914	8.3	29.5	88.4
8. Ardmore	Carter	4	20,881	x	1938	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	87	no data	no data	100.0
9. Arkoma	LeFlore	3	2,098	---	ca. 1945	---	x	x	x	---	0	12	170**	no data	no data	90*
10. Atoka	Atoka	4	3,346	x	1900	x	x	x	x	---	0	3	100*	no data	no data	90*
11. Barnsdall	Osage	6	1,579	---	1967	---	x	x	x	---	1	22	615	no data	no data	40.0
12. Bartlesville	Washington	1	29,683	x	1949	x	x	x	x	---	0	3	4	no data	no data	no data
13. Beggs	Okmulgee	2	1,107	---	1919	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	5*	no data	no data	100*
14. Bennington	Bryan	4	288	---	1966	x	x	x	x	---	0	10	12*	no data	no data	no data
15. Bethany	Oklahoma	8	21,785	---	1967	x	x	x	---	---	0	9	30	0.6	6.9	50.0
16. Binger	Caddo	9	730	---	1958	x	x	x	x	---	0	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
17. Bixby	Tulsa	6	3,973	---	1966	---	x	x	x	x	0	10	255	1.4	13.8	40.4
18. Blackwell	Kay	7	8,645	---	1909	---	---	---	x	---	0	3	630	3.0	100.0	39.7
19. Blanchard	McClain	9	1,580	---	1917	---	---	---	---	---	0	9	80	no data	no data	97.5
20. Boise City	Cimarron	11	1,993	x	1964	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	31*	no data	no data	100*
21. Bokchito	Bryan	4	607	---	1930	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	158**	0.4	12.5	15.2
22. Boynton	Muskogee	2	522	---	1971	x	x	---	x	---	0	3	0	no data	no data	no data
23. Braggs	Muskogee	2	325	---	ca. 1940	---	x	x	x	---	0	7	275	no data	no data	73.5
24. Bristow	Creek	5	4,653	---	1927	---	x	x	x	---	0	9	no data	no data	no data	no data
25. Broken Bow	McCurtain	3	2,980	---	1963	---	---	---	---	---	0	9	no data	no data	no data	no data

*Estimate. **Arrests--no distinction possible between arrests and commitments.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
26. Cache	Comanche	9	1,106	---	1958	x	x	x	---	---	0	2	35	1.1	56.3	100
27. Caddo	Bryan	4	886	---	1960	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	36	no data	no data	77.8
28. Canton	Blaine	7	844	---	1953	x	x	---	x	---	0	17	484	no data	no data	74.2
29. Carnegie	Caddo	9	1,723	---	1948	---	---	---	---	---	0	4	91	no data	no data	85.7
30. Cement	Caddo	9	892	---	1936	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	7	0.3	12.5	57.2
31. Checotah	McIntosh	2	3,074	---	1925	x	---	---	---	---	0	6	no data	no data	no data	no data
32. Chelsea	Rogers	1	1,622	---	1947	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
33. Chickasha	Grady	9	14,194	x	1939	---	x	x	---	---	1	26	1,297	4.8	18.3	89.3
34. Cleveland	Pawnee	5	2,573	---	1950	x	x	x	---	---	0	7	173	no data	no data	54.3
35. Clinton	Custer	10	8,513	---	1969	---	x	x	---	---	1	34	1,029	10.6	31.3	66.0
36. Coalgate	Coal	4	1,859	x	1909	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	60	0.5	12.5	91.7
37. Collinsville	Tulsa	6	3,009	---	1913	---	x	x	---	---	0	5	200*	no data	no data	75*
38. Comanche	Stephens	9	1,862	---	1953	---	x	x	---	---	0	9	125	1.6	18.1	76.8
39. Commerce	Ottawa	1	2,593	---	1948	---	x	---	x	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
40. Cordell	Washita	10	3,261	x	1941	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	29	0	0	96.6
41. Covington	Garfield	7	605	---	ca. 1945	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	1*	no data	no data	0*
42. Coweta	Wagoner	2	2,457	---	ca. 1939	x	x	---	x	---	0	5	no data	no data	no data	no data
43. Crescent	Logan	8	1,568	---	1939	x	x	x	x	---	0	6	125	0.5	8.3	59.2
44. Cushing	Payne	5	7,529	---	1970	---	x	x	x	---	0	14	422	2.0	14.3	no data
45. Cyril	Caddo	9	1,302	---	1949	x	x	---	x	---	0	3	15	0.3	8.3	40.0
46. Davis	Murray	4	2,223	---	ca. 1945	x	x	---	x	---	0	6	103	0.8	12.5	86.4
47. Del City	Oklahoma	8	27,133	---	1950	x	x	x	---	---	0	5	610	2.6	52.5	43.1
48. Dewey	Washington	1	3,958	---	1962	x	x	---	---	---	0	1	23	no data	no data	52.2
49. Drumright	Creek	5	2,931	---	1914	---	x	x	x	---	0	7	219	1.1	16.1	42.5
50. Duncan	Stephens	9	19,718	x	1952	---	x	---	x	---	0	18	508	no data	no data	53.6

*Estimate.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
51. Durant	Bryan	4	11,118	x	1930	---	x	x	---	---	0	9	1,400	4.5	50.0	74.1
52. Dustin	Hughes	5	502	---	ca. 1945	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	1	no data	no data	100*
53. Edmond	Oklahoma	8	16,633	---	1930	---	x	x	---	---	0	7	411	0.9	12.5	29.0
54. Eldorado	Jackson	10	737	---	1923	x	x	---	---	---	0	3	17	0.1	4.3	100*
55. Elgin	Comanche	9	840	---	1966	---	---	---	---	---	0	2	36	0.8	37.5	27.8
56. Elk City	Beckham	10	7,323	---	1952	---	x	x	x	x	0	22	640	4.6	21.0	42.2
57. Elmore City	Garvin	4	653	---	ca. 1945	x	x	x	x	x	0	2	3*	no data	no data	100*
58. El Reno	Canadian	8	14,510	x	1968	---	x	x	x	x	0	30	1,127	7.5	25	53.4
59. Enid	Garfield	7	44,986	x	1917	---	x	---	x	---	3	26	1,884	11.9	45.7	65.8
60. Erick	Beckham	10	1,285	---	ca. 1930	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
61. Eufaula	McIntosh	2	2,355	x	ca. 1930	x	---	---	---	---	0	8	no data	no data	no data	no data
62. Fairfax	Osage	6	1,889	---	1927	x	x	x	x	---	0	7	187	no data	no data	63.1
63. Fletcher	Comanche	9	950	---	1950	---	---	---	---	---	0	2	27	0.8	37.5	66.7
64. Fort Cobb	Caddo	9	722	---	1938	x	x	---	---	---	0	1	47	no data	no data	100
65. Fort Towson	Choctaw	3	430	---	unknown	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	4	no data	no data	75
66. Garber	Garfield	7	1,011	---	ca. 1925	---	x	x	---	---	0	8	127	2.6	32.8	67.7
67. Geary	Blaine	7	1,380	---	1937	x	x	---	x	---	0	1	no data	no data	no data	no data
68. Gore	Sequoyah	2	478	---	1959	x	---	---	---	---	0	6	3	no data	no data	100
69. Grandfield	Tillman	9	1,524	---	1948	---	x	---	---	---	0	2	61	0.1	6.3	63.9
70. Granite	Greer	10	1,808	---	1920	---	x	---	x	---	0	10	1,830**	3.6	36.3	35.5
71. Guthrie	Logan	8	9,575	x	1950	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	479	no data	no data	81.2
72. Guymon	Texas	11	7,674	x	1954	---	x	---	---	---	0	8	no data	no data	no data	no data
73. Hammon	Roger Mills	10	677	---	1962	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	6	no data	no data	no data
74. Hartshorne	Pittsburg	3	2,121	---	1908	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	108	0.4	18.8	72.2
75. Haskell	Muskogee	2	2,063	---	ca. 1966	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	108	0.4	18.8	72.2

*Estimate. **Arrests--no distinction possible between arrests and commitments.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Subgrant Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
76. Healdton	Carter	4	2,324	---	1963	x	x	---	x	---	0	5	100*	no data	no data	100*
77. Heavener	LeFlore	3	2,566	---	ca. 1945	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	103*	no data	no data	100*
78. Hennessey	Kingfisher	7	2,181	---	1962	x	x	x	---	---	0	10	131	0	0	45.8
79. Henryetta	Okmulgee	2	6,430	---	1935	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	600*	no data	no data	80*
80. Holdenville	Hughes	5	5,181	x	1910	---	x	---	---	---	0	8	114	no data	no data	88.6
81. Hollis	Harmon	10	3,150	x	1939	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	117	0.5	12.5	50.4
82. Hominy	Osage	6	2,274	---	1917	---	x	x	x	---	0	10	468	no data	no data	44.9
83. Hooker	Texas	11	1,615	---	1950	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	34	no data	no data	100
84. Hugo	Choctaw	3	6,585	x	1909	x	x	x	---	---	0	14	899	4.0	28.6	80.7
85. Hydro	Caddo	9	805	---	1930	x	x	x	x	---	2	14	903	2.3	16.7	92.0
86. Idabel	McCurtain	3	5,946	x	1940	x	x	x	---	---	0	2	110*	no data	no data	no data
87. Jenks	Tulsa	6	1,997	---	ca. 1955	x	x	x	---	---	0	5	145	1.0	20.0	42.8
88. Konawa	Seminole	5	1,719	---	1961	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	2	no data	no data	0
89. Laverne	Harper	11	1,373	---	1924	---	x	x	x	x	9	114	6,093	54.0	47.4	34.9
90. Lawton	Comanche	9	74,470	x	1966	x	x	x	x	---	0	4	112	0.5	12.5	33.9
91. Lexington	Cleveland	8	1,516	---	1940	x	x	x	x	---	0	9	64	no data	no data	90.6
92. Lindsay	Garvin	4	3,705	---	1968	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
93. Locust Grove	Mayes	1	1,090	---	1938	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	4	no data	no data	100
94. Lone Wolf	Kiowa	10	584	---	1928	---	x	---	---	---	0	3	0	0	0	0
95. Longdale	Blaine	7	331	---	1971	x	x	x	x	---	0	16	no data	no data	no data	no data
96. McAlester	Pittsburg	3	18,802	x	1942	---	x	---	---	---	0	7	230	0.1	1.8	53.5
97. Mangum	Greer	10	4,066	x	1911	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	9	no data	no data	no data
98. Mannford	Creek	5	892	---	1961	---	x	---	---	---	0	4	120	1.9	46.9	62.5
99. Marlow	Stephens	9	3,995	---	1959	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	83	no data	no data	13.3
100. Maud	Pottawatomie	5	1,143	---	1906	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	83	no data	no data	13.3

*Estimate.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Subgrant Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
101. Maysville	Garvin	4	1,380	---	1958	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	61	no data	no data	75.4
102. Miami	Ottawa	1	13,880	x	1955	---	x	x	x	x	1	20	no data	no data	no data	no data
103. Midwest City	Oklahoma	8	48,212	---	1970	---	x	x	x	x	4	62	2,094	6.0	9.7	65.7
104. Minco	Grady	9	1,129	---	1949	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	98	.5	10.0	65.3
105. Moore	Cleveland	8	18,761	---	ca. 1955	---	x	x	x	---	0	10	384	no data	no data	42.9
106. Morris	Okmulgee	2	1,119	---	1900	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
107. Mountain View	Kiowa	10	1,110	---	1938	---	x	---	---	---	0	1	36	no data	no data	11.1
108. Muskogee	Muskogee	2	37,331	x	1968	---	x	x	x	x	6	80	2,991	18.9	23.6	18.4
109. Mustang	Canadian	8	2,637	---	1969	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
110. Newkirk	Kay	7	2,173	x	ca. 1955	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	50*	no data	no data	90*
111. Nichols Hills	Oklahoma	8	4,478	---	1971	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
112. Noble	Cleveland	8	2,241	---	ca. 1950	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
113. Nowata	Nowata	1	3,679	x	1900	x	x	---	x	---	0	5	83**	no data	no data	37.3
114. Okeene	Blaine	7	1,421	---	1931	x	x	---	---	---	0	1	3	no data	no data	100
115. Okemah	Okfuskee	5	2,913	x	ca. 1935	---	x	x	---	---	1	8	251	no data	no data	70.9
116. Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	8	368,856	x	1935	---	x	x	x	---	31	307	28,250	188.6	61.4	67.2
117. Okmulgee	Okmulgee	2	15,180	x	1915	x	x	---	---	---	0	8	650*	no data	no data	no data
118. Owasso	Tulsa	6	3,491	---	1930	x	---	---	---	---	0	1	30*	no data	no data	67*
119. Paden	Okfuskee	5	442	---	unknown	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	15	no data	no data	33.3
120. Pawhuska	Osage	6	4,238	x	1894	---	x	x	x	---	0	10	208*	no data	no data	85*
121. Pawnee	Pawnee	5	2,443	x	1966	---	x	x	---	---	0	6	200	0.5	8.3	100
122. Perkins	Payne	5	1,029	---	1955	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
123. Pocola	LeFlore	3	1,840	---	1968	x	---	---	x	---	0	2	75*	no data	no data	73*
124. Ponca City	Kay	7	25,940	---	1923	---	x	x	x	---	0	44	2,151	no data	no data	no data
125. Pond Creek	Grant	7	903	---	1958	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	65*	no data	no data	54*

*Estimate. **Arrests--no distinction possible between arrests and commitments.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
126. Porter	Wagoner	2	624	---	1968	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
127. Porum	Muskogee	2	658	---	ca. 1934	x	x	---	x	---	0	3	110	no data	no data	47.2
128. Prague	Lincoln	5	1,802	---	1945	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	175*	no data	no data	80*
129. Purcell	McClain	9	4,076	x	1932	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	727**	no data	no data	56.5
130. Quinton	Pittsburg	3	1,262	---	1910	x	---	---	---	---	0	3	no data	no data	no data	no data
131. Ralston	Pawnee	5	443	---	1963	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	2*	no data	no data	50*
132. Red Oak	Latimer	3	609	---	1962	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	56	0.4	18.8	92.9
133. Ringling	Jefferson	9	1,206	---	1928	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	115	no data	no data	65.2
134. Rush Springs	Grady	9	1,381	---	1961	x	---	---	---	---	0	4	25	0.3	6.3	56.0
135. Salina	Mayes	1	1,024	---	1950	x	x	x	x	---	0	3	no data	no data	no data	no data
136. Sallisaw	Sequoyah	2	4,888	x	ca. 1942	x	---	---	---	---	0	8	no data	no data	no data	no data
137. Sand Springs	Tulsa	6	10,565	---	1927	x	x	x	x	---	0	17	870	1.8	10.3	42.9
138. Sapulpa	Creek	5	15,159	x	1971	x	x	x	x	x	0	13	no data	no data	no data	no data
139. Seiling	Dewey	11	1,033	---	ca. 1945	---	---	---	---	---	0	4	159	no data	no data	76.1
140. Seminole	Seminole	5	7,878	---	1930	---	x	x	x	---	1	15	390	6.4	42.5	65.1
141. Sentinel	Washita	10	984	---	1943	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	17	no data	no data	no data
142. Shattuck	Ellis	11	1,546	---	ca. 1955	x	---	---	---	---	0	3	5	no data	no data	60.0
143. Skiatook	Tulsa	6	2,930	---	1941	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	60*	no data	no data	83*
144. Snyder	Kiowa	10	1,671	---	1930	x	x	---	---	---	0	8	36	no data	no data	47.2
145. Spavinaw	Mayes	1	470	---	1953	---	x	x	---	---	0	3	no data	no data	no data	no data
146. Sperry	Tulsa	6	1,123	---	ca. 1925	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	12*	no data	no data	33*
147. Spiro	LeFlore	3	2,057	---	1954	---	---	---	x	---	0	2	150*	no data	no data	50*
148. Sterling	Comanche	9	675	---	1965	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	4	0.3	8.3	50.0
149. Stigler	Haskell	3	2,347	x	1960	---	x	---	---	---	0	2	53	no data	no data	88.7
150. Stilwell	Adair	2	2,134	x	1936	---	x	x	---	---	1	14	no data	no data	no data	no data

*Estimate. **Arrests--no distinction possible between arrests and commitments.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
151. Stonewall	Pontotoc	4	653	---	1935	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	23	no data	no data	91.3
152. Stratford	Garvin	4	1,278	---	1959	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	117	no data	no data	76.1
153. Stroud	Lincoln	5	2,502	---	1931	---	x	x	x	---	0	2	70	no data	no data	58.6
154. Sulphur	Murray	4	5,158	x	ca. 1945	---	x	x	x	---	0	22	189	no data	no data	64*
155. Tahlequah	Cherokee	2	9,524	x	1955	---	x	---	---	---	0	26	1,656	no data	no data	no data
156. Talihina	LeFlore	3	1,227	---	1946	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	150*	no data	no data	83*
157. Tecumseh	Pottawatomie	5	4,451	---	1965	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	98	1.4	34.4	65.3
158. Temple	Cotton	9	1,354	---	1928	---	x	---	---	---	0	4	22	0.1	3.0	86.4
159. Thomas	Custer	10	1,336	---	1940	x	x	---	---	---	0	2	81	no data	no data	100
160. Tipton	Tillman	9	1,206	---	1939	---	---	---	---	---	0	4	140*	no data	no data	86*
161. Tishomingo	Johnston	4	2,663	x	1946	---	x	x	x	---	0	4	115	0.5	12.5	39.1
162. Tonkawa	Kay	7	3,337	---	1910	---	x	---	---	---	25	234	13,100	no data	no data	52.3
163. Tulsa	Tulsa	6	330,350	x	1969	---	---	---	---	---	13	138	3,532	105.0	76.5	no data
164. Tulsa Detention Center	Tulsa	6	330,350	x	1967	x	---	---	---	---	0	1	216	1.0	100	41.7
165. Tuttle	Grady	9	1,640	---	1963	x	x	x	---	---	0	3	143	no data	no data	no data
166. Valliant	McCurtain	3	1,197	---	1967	x	x	x	x	x	0	5	160	no data	no data	80.0
167. Vian	Sequoyah	2	1,131	---	ca. 1959	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	25*	no data	no data	no data
168. Village, The	Oklahoma	8	13,695	---	1952	x	x	---	---	---	0	14	no data	no data	no data	no data
169. Wagoner	Wagoner	2	4,959	x	ca. 1960	---	x	---	x	---	0	2	291	no data	no data	76.6
170. Walters	Cotton	9	2,611	x	1919	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	125*	0.3	12.5	40*
171. Warr Acres	Oklahoma	8	9,887	---	1965	---	x	x	---	---	0	23	596	5.9	25.5	84*
172. Watonga	Blaine	7	3,696	x	1959	x	---	---	---	---	0	2	12*	no data	no data	83*
173. Waynoka	Woods	11	1,444	---	ca. 1920	---	x	---	---	---	0	9	574	1.1	12.5	83.3
174. Weatherford	Custer	10	7,959	---	1961	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data
175. Webber Falls	Muskogee	2	485	---	1911	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	no data	no data	no data	no data

*Estimate.

Jail (Name of City)	Name of County	Substate Planning District	City Population (1970)	County Seat	Date of Jail Construction	Lockup (Holds under 48 hours)	Females Held	Isolated Female Cell(s)	Juveniles Held	Isolated Juvenile Cell(s)	Full Time Jail Staff	Jail Capacity (Number of Beds)	Total Commitments (1970)	Average Daily Jail Population. (1970)	Percent of Capacity Utilized (1970)	Percent of Commitments Alcohol Related (1970)
						x	x	---	---	---	0	2	183	0.6	31.3	51.9
176. Weleetka	Okfuskee	5	1,199	---	ca. 1940	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	no data	no data	no data	no data
177. Westville	Adair	2	934	---	1967	---	x	---	---	---		4	225*	no data	no data	90*
178. Wetumka	Hughes	5	1,687	---	1935	---	x	x	---	---	0	9	648	no data	no data	78.9
179. Wewoka	Seminole	5	5,284	x	1928	x	x	---	x	---	0	4	240	2.6	65.6	77.1
180. Wilburton	Latimer	3	2,504	x	1967	x	x	---	x	---	0	2	25*	no data	no data	100*
181. Wilson	Carter	4	1,569	---	ca. 1955	x	---	---	---	---	0	1	no data	no data	no data	no data
182. Wister	LeFlore	3	927	---	ca. 1945	---	x	x	x	x	0	11	377	1.6	20.3	52.5
183. Woodward	Woodward	11	9,412	x	1964	x	---	---	---	---	0	6	no data	no data	no data	no data
184. Wright City	McCurtain	3	1,068	---	1953	x	---	---	x	---	0	5	125*	no data	no data	80*
185. Wynnewood	Garvin	4	2,374	---	ca. 1935	x	x	---	---	---	0	4	184	no data	no data	14.9
186. Yale	Payne	5	1,239	---	1918	---	x	---	---	---	0	3	348	2.9	95.8	41.7
187. Yukon	Canadian	8	8,411	---	1936											

*Estimate.

END